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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

REVIEW
OF THE
TRADE OF INDIA
IN
1930-31

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CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India
 (a) During the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war
 and post-war periods.
 (Private and Government)

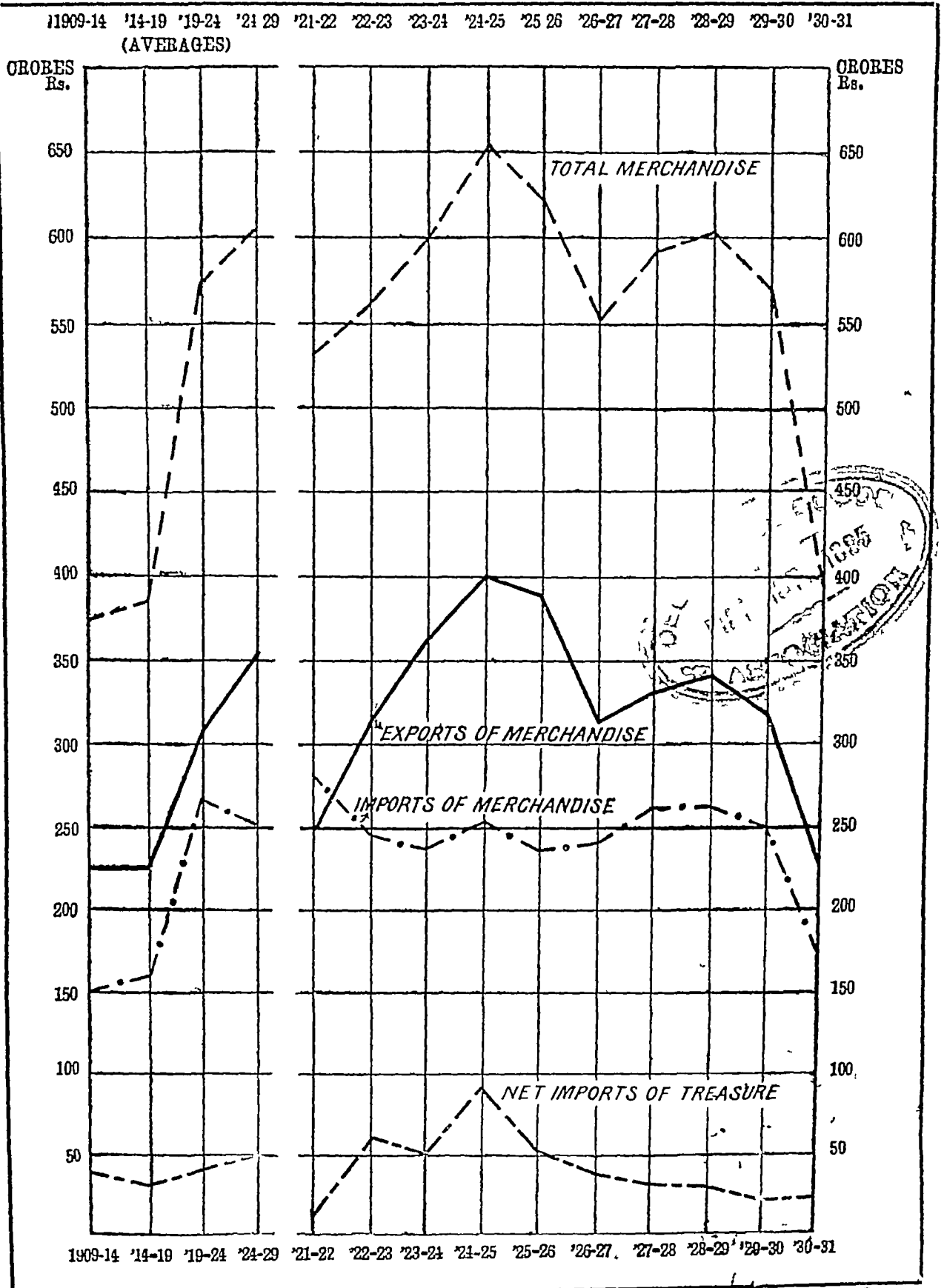


CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

(b) During the sixty-five years (1864-69 to 1924-29). Quinquennial Averages.
(Private and Government)

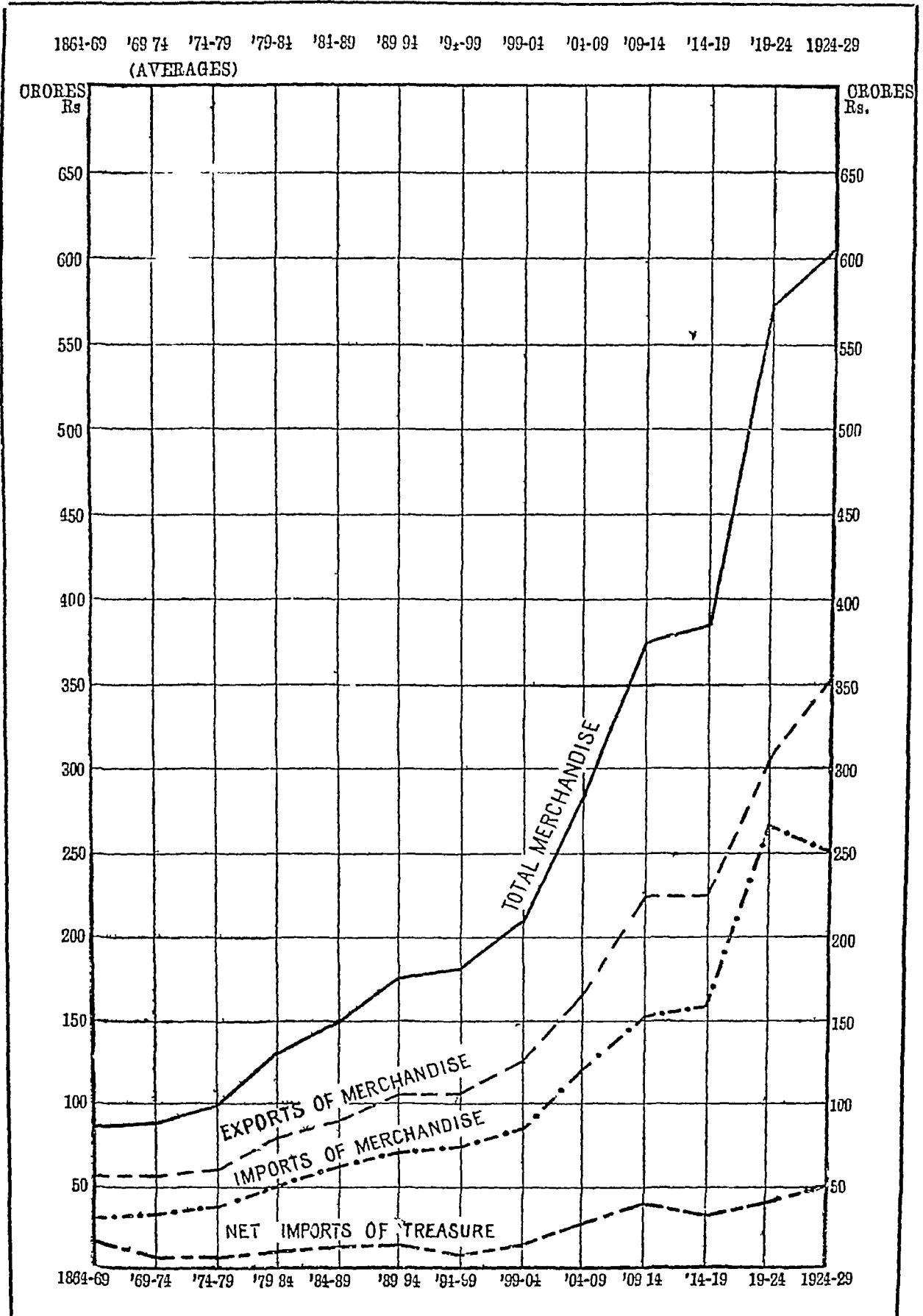


CHART 2.

(a) Variations in the values of principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS

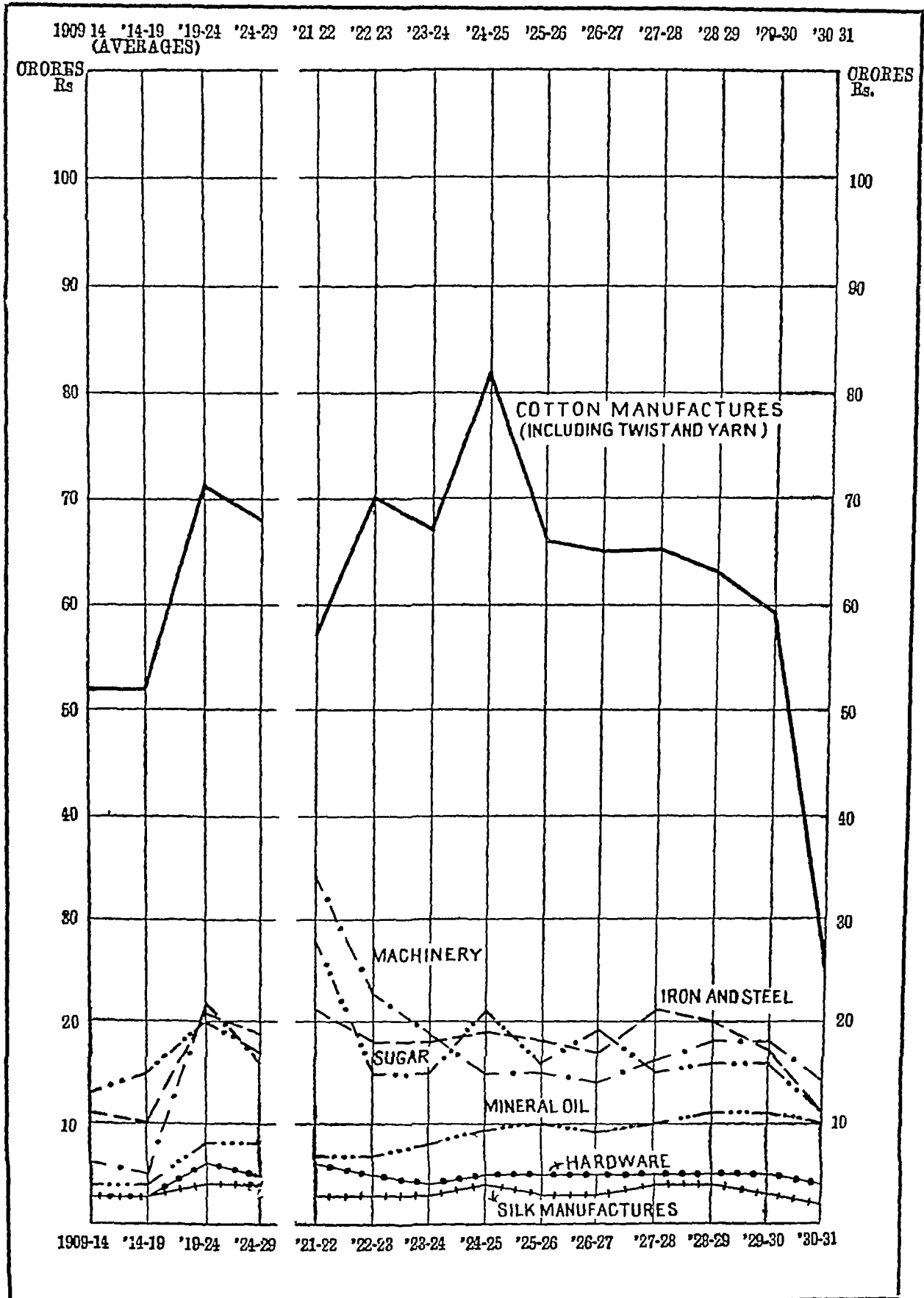


CHART 2.

(b) Variations in the values of principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

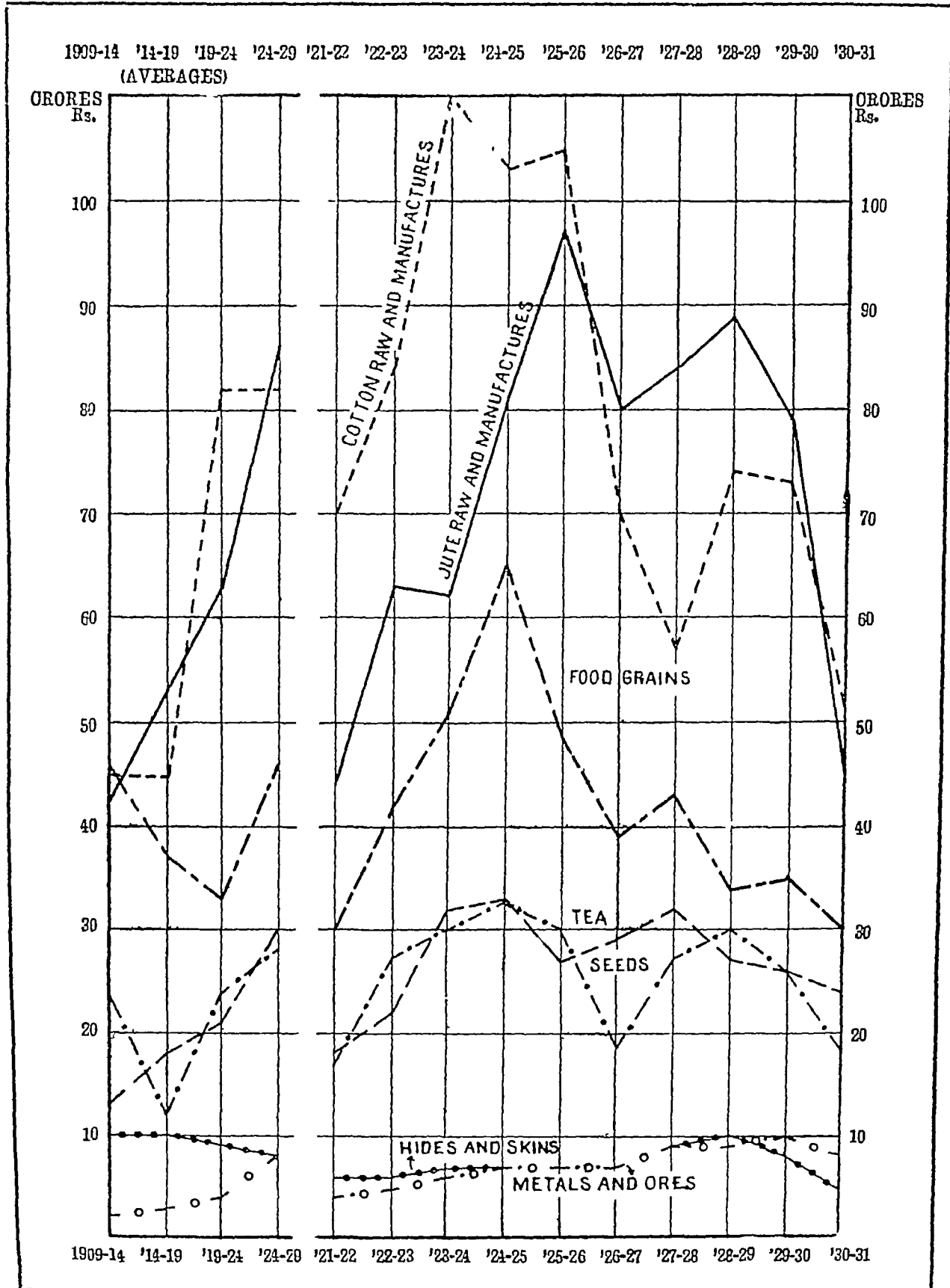


CHART 3.

Import and export trade of British India (private merchandise only) and excess of exports over imports.

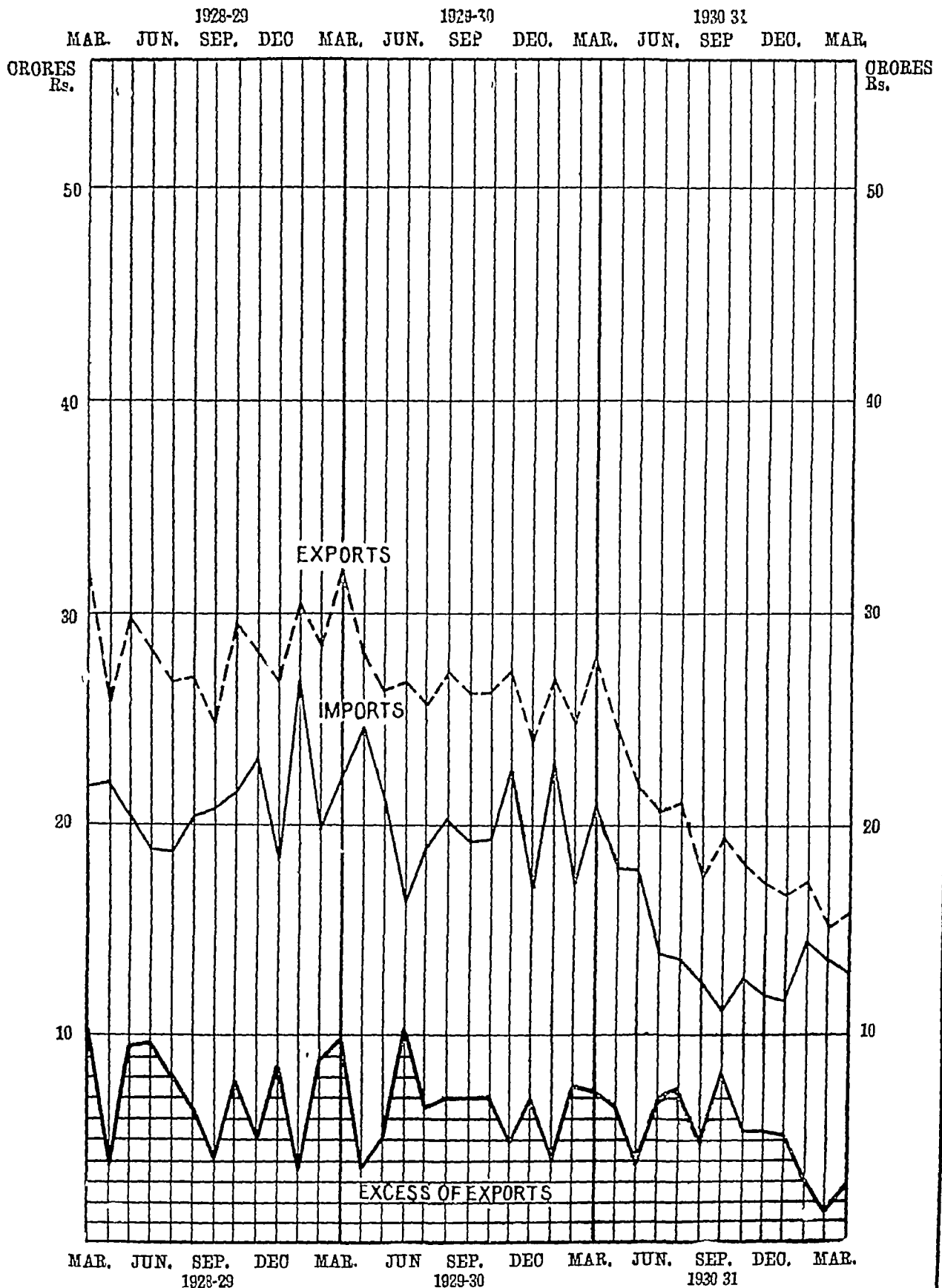
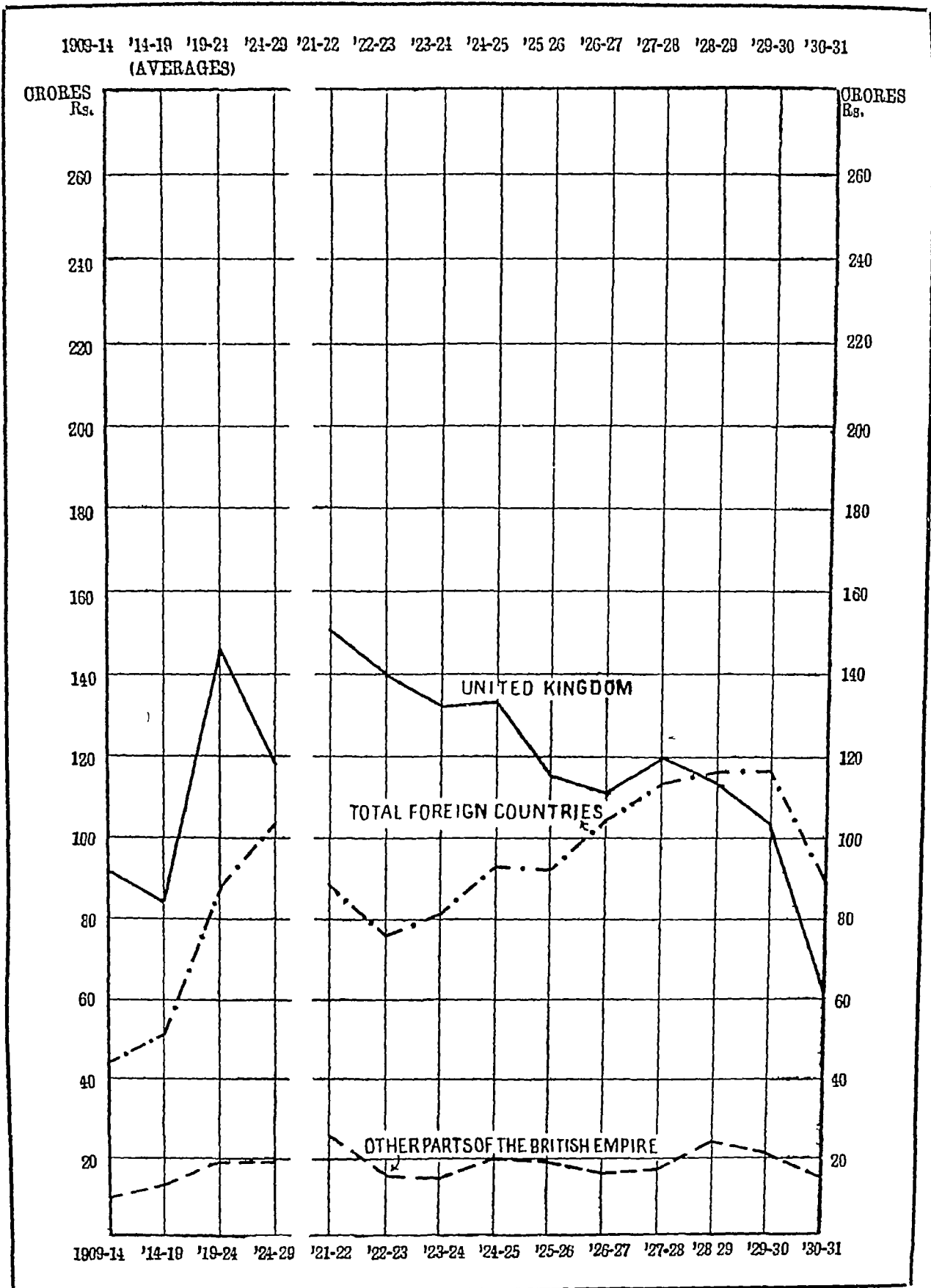


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (I)



and we find them in Rajputana and in the mountainous country south of Allahabad and Benares where his administration was compelled by circumstances to be content with a somewhat dubious position. They serve to remind us that the Empire was very far from being a homogeneous entity, and if we possessed detailed knowledge of the position of individuals we should probably find a wide variety of superior tenures, ranging from what would now be termed land holders to rulers in subordinate alliance with the Emperor and linked together only by the universal obligation to pay revenue or tribute.

In addition to these main divisions, there were various smaller States scattered through the country some of them important from the economic standpoint. The strength of Vijayanagar had lain mostly in the interior and along the west coast the political situation at this time was intricate. The Portuguese were established as a sovereign power in Goa and other settlements the 'pirate' chiefs whose position will be described in a later chapter owed allegiance to no superior authority while the Zamorin of Calicut also maintained a position of independence, sometimes allied with the Portuguese, sometimes in open hostility, but always giving secret support to the piratical communities. On the east coast the position was more regular though the Portuguese had informally assumed jurisdiction over portions of the territory of Vijayanagar but farther north we find a few petty Hindu States situated between Golconda and the Mogul province of Orissa.

In Northern India the existence of separate States at this period is usually little more than a question of words. A zamindar who paid revenue to the Mogul was clearly in a position of dependence and if he wished to establish a claim to sovereignty the first step was to refuse or omit, to pay revenue. Such an omission might however arise from various other causes, and it is probable that in Rajputana, Central India and Chota Nagpur there were numerous chiefs and tribes occupying what constitutional lawyers would regard as an anomalous position, sometimes paying the stipulated

revenue, sometimes in open rebellion, and sometimes enjoying practical independence because the Mogul authorities found it inconvenient to undertake active measures of coercion. An exception to these general remarks is, however, presented by the State of Kūch, lying in the valley of the Brahmaputra, over which the Moguls did not claim to exercise jurisdiction.

I have not attempted to indicate more than a few of these minor States on the map prefixed to this chapter, nor have I tried to lay down the boundaries of even the larger territorial areas with any approach to precision. Boundaries are, in fact, frequently obscure, and in many cases all that can be said is that a frontier was indeterminate, jurisdiction being commonly claimed by two parties and exercised sometimes by one and sometimes by the other. A cursory survey of the boundaries of the Mogul Empire will illustrate this statement, and will assist the reader to understand the political conditions of the period. (On the west, Akbar's dominions included a portion of what is now Baluchistan, but the westward limit of the actual jurisdiction is not precisely indicated in any authority within my reach. Farther north, the Empire included what is now Afghanistan, from Kabul southwards, but the narratives of travellers make it clear that the hill-country west of the Indus was then, as now, more or less independent, the Moguls endeavouring at most to keep open the caravan routes through the passes. The southern portion of Kashmir was effectively administered, and this is also perhaps true of parts of Southern Kumaun, but much of this mountainous tract was subject to no real control. From Kumaun eastward, the northern limit of the Empire was, in practice at least, set by the Himalayan forests as far as the valley of the Brahmaputra, where the boundary turned southward, skirting the State of Kūch and the territory occupied by the tribesmen of Hill Tippera. From this point the authorities are conflicting, but there seems to be little doubt that Chittagong was outside the Empire, and probably Akbar's jurisdiction was limited in practice by the estuary of the Meghna. From the Meghna, the boundary followed the coast to a little south of Puri, whence it struck westwards across

the Peninsula to Bombay. The position between the Mahanadi and Godavari rivers is uncertain. Some chiefs in this area were certainly independent, while others paid revenue, and only an approximate line can be drawn. The boundary then followed roughly the line of the Godavari to Ahmadnagar and reached the west coast between Surat and Bombay but in this part of India the extension of the Empire was in progress, and as has been said above the latest conquests had not been fully assimilated.

The uncertainties regarding frontiers, of which some illustration has just been given, are of interest mainly to the political historian and in the present state of our knowledge it cannot be said that these boundaries were of any particular importance from the economic point of view. We have fairly full descriptions of the life of Vijayanagar in the first half of the sixteenth century; we know something of life in the Deccan kingdoms of Golconda and Bijapur and I cannot see that either of them differed in essentials from life in Akbar's Empire. The quality of the administration varied from place to place and from time to time, but its framework was substantially identical, and the people lived under it as best they could. I shall not, therefore, attempt to describe the life of each region separately; the period is marked by uniformity rather than diversity and the available materials can best be employed to present a sketch of the position in India as a whole.

Leaving then, political boundaries out of account, what was the surface of India like at the time of Akbar's death? I should answer that on the whole it was very like the India which we know to-day. There are, of course, important differences to be borne in mind. There were no railways; the great canal systems of the Punjab and the United Provinces did not exist; and there were no metalled roads, though the main routes of land travel were clearly defined (in some cases by avenues of trees, and more generally by walled enclosures known as *sarais* in which travellers and merchants could pass the night in comparative security). In Northern India these routes were in some cases at least, suitable for

wheeled traffic, and long lines of carts might occasionally be seen, but from Golconda southwards to Cape Comorin carts were practically unknown, and pack-animals or porters were the only means of transport by land. Navigable rivers such as the Indus, the Ganges, and the Jumna were at this time important highways, and carried a large volume of heavy traffic throughout the north of India, while the waterways of Bengal were perhaps even more frequented than now. There was certainly more forest or jungle than exists at the present day, but this statement is not equally true of all portions of the country. In some parts forest predominated, and the groups of settled villages might be described with accuracy as clearings in the jungle, but it appears probable that in others, such as Bengal, Gujarat, and the upper Gangetic plain, the bulk of the country was under regular cultivation, and the jungles, though more extensive than now, were not the principal feature of the landscape. One point in the topography of Northern India is worthy of notice: the submontane forests extended much farther into the United Provinces and Bihar than is now the case, and the frontier of settled cultivation might be defined roughly by a line drawn very little to the north of Bareilly, Gorakhpur, and Muzaffarpur. The prevalence of forest land meant necessarily the presence of large numbers of destructive animals: herds of elephants were not uncommon in the hilly country south of the Ganges and the Jumna, lions could be shot in the province of Malwa, rhinoceros were found on the Gogra, and tigers were killed, though not I think very frequently, in portions of the Gangetic plain. Extensive hunting-grounds were maintained near the Imperial capital of Agra, and probably near other administrative centres, and Jahangir tells in his *Memoirs* how antelope overflowed from one of his preserves into the cultivated tracts, "and were not subject to any kind of molestation."

The general aspect of the settled country must have been very similar to that of the present day. The fields were as a rule unenclosed, or "champion country" in the phrase of contemporary English travellers. The crops grown and the

trees planted at the present time were to be seen with a few exceptions of minor importance, and apart from trees and crops there is little in the landscape to attract the eye. The villages too have probably changed but little. There were of course no roofs of corrugated iron such as now strike the observer in Bengal and some other parts of the country. Walls of mud or wicker work, with tiled or thatched roofs, were universal, and the inferiority of the accommodation, together with the lack of furniture is commented on by Europeans of the period who had occasion to seek temporary hospitality. In regard to the towns and cities there are perhaps greater changes to be noticed. Calcutta and Bombay, Cawnpore and Karachi have all come into existence since Akbar's death, and the modern Madras was represented in his time only by Mylapore and S. Thomé. Some ancient capital cities like Kanauj and Vijayanagar were already in a state of decay; others like Jaunpur still retained some portion of their earlier importance while Fatehpur Sikri the most recent capital of all, had been deserted within a few years of its establishment. The Imperial capital of Agra, the Deccan capitals of Goloonda and Bijapur and such provincial centres as Multan, Lahore, Delhi, Allahabad, Patna, Ujjain, Ahmadabad, and Ajmer were large and populous cities, and European observers did not hesitate to compare the largest of them with London or Paris or Constantinople the greatest cities with which they were familiar. These Indian cities did not as a rule include anything corresponding to a modern civil station or residential suburbs. Extensive gardens commonly lay outside their walls but families and places of business were safer within, and though the city houses were in some cases large and luxurious, their importance was not usually visible from the outside. Father Monserrate, who had travelled from Surat to Agra and had accompanied Akbar on his march through Lahore to Kabul sums up the results of his observations somewhat as follows. The cities look attractive from a distance but inside them all the splendour is lost in the narrowness of the streets and the hustling of the crowds. The houses have no windows. Rich men have gardens, ponds, and

fountains within their walls, but externally there is nothing to delight the eye. The common people live in huts and hovels, and to have seen one city is to have seen all." That description is substantially applicable at the present day to those cities which have not as yet passed under the hands of the town-planning expert, or developed residential areas on the familiar Anglo-Indian lines

A few words may be added regarding India's neighbours. On the west, Persia was at this time a powerful State, in friendly relations with the Mogul, but at war with the Turks, who were endeavouring to extend their borders to the south and east, and already dominated the Arabian coast. On the north-west lay Bokhara, which like Persia maintained intercourse with India. Of Tibet we hear little beyond vague tales, a caravan route between Bengal and China was theoretically in existence, but I have found no record of its actual use at this period, and travellers from Agra for China were advised to journey by way of Kabul and the main east-and-west road through Central Asia ¹. To the east of Bengal lay the kingdom of Arakan, and south-east of it was Pegu, the two States covering much of the country now known as Burma. Pegu was at this period desolate as the result of a series of disastrous wars. Arakan appears to have been prosperous, and its king was described (perhaps with some exaggeration) as the most powerful prince in India next to the Great Mogul, but its traffic by land was unimportant. Apart then from the intercourse with Persia and Bokhara, the relations of India with other nations were then as now maintained by sea rather than by land, and since they were based principally on commerce their description may appropriately be postponed to the chapter dealing with that subject.

II THE NUMBERS OF THE PEOPLE

It is scarcely necessary to say that no records exist showing the numbers of the population of India in the sixteenth or

¹ Intercourse with China was, however, conducted principally by the sea route, which will be described in a later chapter.

seventeenth century I have not read of anything approaching to a census of any part of the country, and our information consists mainly of comparative estimates made by individuals, which are subject to large errors, even larger perhaps in India than in the Europe of the same period. Indian chroniclers throw little light on the question because they had no standard of comparison and the most they can tell us is something about the relative density in different parts of the country. Such facts as I have gathered from them in this respect are adequately represented in a saying recorded by the historian M. de Faria y Sousa who wrote in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The heathens, he tells us, say that God granted these particular prerogatives or blessings to five kingdoms—to that of Bengala infinite numbers of foot to Oriza elephants to Bismagar, people skilled in sword and buckler to Delhi abundance of towns, and to Cou, innumerable horses.¹ Some further information can be obtained from the observations of European travellers provided we can ascertain the standard of comparison which was in their minds, a matter of some uncertainty since the census was not yet an established institution in Europe and the estimates of population framed by later students are by no means always in agreement. It is perhaps fair to say that at the period of which I am writing the population of France was somewhere about half its present size, while that of England may have been as much as one-eighth, and if it be assumed that Western Europe as a whole lay between these somewhat wide limits we obtain a rough measure of what was in the minds of travellers when they spoke of Eastern countries as densely or sparsely populated. Their observations do not mean that the population of India was large or small judged by Europe at the present day but that it was large or small when compared with a Europe which had at any rate much less than half its present population.

Judged by this standard there can be no doubt that the

¹ The quotation is from Stevens's translation of *The Portuguese Asia*, I. 415. Oriza is of course Orissa; Bismagar is Vijayanagar; Delhi is the Mogul Empire; while Cou is most probably Kutch, the State mentioned in the preceding section.

territory of Vijayanagar had been very densely populated for at least two centuries. Conti, writing soon after the year 1400, said that "the numbers of the people exceed belief", the Persian Envoy, Abdur Razak, who was in Vijayanagar about the same period, wrote that the Empire contained so great a population that it would be impossible to give an idea of it, and, a century later, Paes observed that the whole country was thickly populated with cities and towns and villages. A temporary reduction in numbers must have followed on the famine of 1510, which was very severe on the Coromandel coast, but I have found no record of a similar calamity in the next sixty years, and the observations of the Jesuit missionaries about the year 1597 show that the description given by Paes was still in the main applicable. the pearl fishery at Manar attracted a crowd estimated at 60,000, and the impression left by the narratives of Pimenta and Simon Sa is one of numerous towns and fully occupied country. As regards the narrow strip of land below the Western Ghats, the presence of a dense population must be assumed in order to explain the facts recorded in the *Decadas*, and is expressly affirmed by Barbosa among European writers.

For the Deccan kingdoms, there is very little evidence relating directly to our period. In the fifteenth century the Russian monk Nikitin commented on the number of small towns, and said (if the translation is to be trusted) that "the land is overstocked with people". Throughout the greater part of the sixteenth century these kingdoms maintained a bitter, and eventually successful, struggle with Vijayanagar, and must have been able to draw upon a large population to swell their armies to the necessary size, while half a century after Akbar's death the French traveller Thévenot found the population dense from Aurangabad to Golconda, but sparse from Golconda eastward to Masulipatam. The narrative of Tavernier's travels in the Deccan gives a general impression of density, and his account of the crowds at the diamond fields suggests that there was no scarcity of labourers in this part of the country.

As regards the Mogul Empire we have a considerable number

of incidental observations made by travellers along certain routes. Taking first the journey from Surat to Agra, it is clear that Gujarat was thickly peopled. Della Valle, writing of Surat, says it 'is very populous as all other cities and places are in India, which everywhere abounds with people. This writer uses the word India in the restricted sense favoured by the Portuguese and his travels did not extend northwards but his evidence is relevant to the condition of Gujarat and the west coast. Finch counted a city seven great towns and three other towns on his march from Surat to Burhanpur and his narrative leaves the impression of a closely settled country. From Burhanpur northwards to Gwalior the population was less dense, parts of Malwa were indeed fully occupied but much of the broken country on both the north and the south of the plateau was very nearly desolate. The alternative route through Rajputana was in general sparsely inhabited, at least as far north as Ajmer and travellers found little to notice in this part of the country. The route from Agra to Lahore, on the other hand, lay through a dense population and the same statement holds good from Lahore as far as Multan and down the Indus to Bhakkar but from Bhakkar onwards most of Sind was desert. In this case also there was an alternative route across the desert from Ajmer to Tatta, but the country traversed was, as might be expected, uninhabited or occupied only by nomads.

Of the routes eastwards from Agra we have much scantier knowledge. Finch gives an itinerary through Kanauj and Lucknow to Jaunpur but it is hearsay and throws little light on the state of the country. He mentions, however, that the road from Jaunpur to Allahabad lay through a continuous forest, a fact of which the significance will appear later. Fitch some years earlier travelled by river from Agra to Bengal, and he notes that the country from Allahabad to Patna was populous but this remark applies only to the river banks and I have found no other description of Bihar and the east of what is now the United Provinces.

So far then we have reached a rough general idea of the relative density of the population in different parts of the

country, and we may say that Bengal, the north-western plains, Gujarat, and Southern India were thickly, or very thickly, populated when judged by contemporary European standards. As regards the size of the great cities, it is possible to make a further approximation: travellers compared Indian cities with others which they knew, and though such comparisons are liable to large errors, they are not therefore entirely to be neglected. To take a modern parallel, we should not expect a traveller unprovided with statistical information to discriminate between the great cities of Northern India: to him, Lahore and Delhi, Agra and Lucknow would all appear to be of about the same size. On the other hand, a man of ordinary intelligence could hardly fail to observe that all of them are much inferior in population to Calcutta or Bombay, and larger than places like Jullundur or Saharanpur, and we may fairly allow to earlier travellers a corresponding exactitude of discrimination. Speaking generally, they class the largest cities of India with the largest cities of the West. Jourdain says Agra was one of the biggest cities of the world. Coryat says that Lahore was larger than Constantinople, and that Agra was not so large as Lahore. Paes says that Vijayanagar was as large as Rome. Bernier (rather later than our period) says that Delhi was not much less than Paris, and that Agra was larger than Delhi. Ralph Fitch says that Agra and Fatehpur Sikri were each much greater than London. Monserrate says that Lahore was second to no city in Europe or in Asia, and other travellers offer similar comparisons. Now the population of European cities about this period is by no means accurately known, but it appears reasonable to say that Paris contained not more than 400,000 inhabitants at the outside, and that no other city in Europe had more than 200,000; we may therefore conclude that the greatest Indian cities were most probably of the quarter-million to half-million standard, and that in any case their inhabitants were not to be counted by the million.¹

¹ The population of European cities about this period is discussed in the *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften*, II 882-898. Levasseur gives a

This conclusion vague as it is, will serve at least to correct the exaggerated ideas which grew up in Europe during the period when intercourse with India was rapidly increasing and which are not even now entirely discarded. Thévenot, writing in the middle of the seventeenth century took pains to test the accuracy of some of these stories by inquiries among people likely to know the facts, and his results are in general agreement with the view which has just been expressed. Of Agra, probably the largest city in India he writes that it was populated as befits a great town, but the current story that it could furnish 200 000 armed men was an exaggeration the gardens within the city gave a false impression of size, while the streets were so narrow that they were necessarily crowded when the Imperial Court was present, though at other times they were empty. Similarly in considering Delhi he lays stress on the number of people who accompanied the Court, and concludes that without the Court the city was of small importance if the population amounted to 400 000 when the Emperor was present, it might be less than one-sixth of that number when the Emperor was elsewhere. An example of the exaggerations current during the seventeenth century is the statement made by various writers that the city of Gaur in Bengal contained 1 200 000 houses, a figure which would indicate a population approximating to that of modern London. In the previous century however Barros, the Portuguese annalist gave its population at 200 000, and since the city was of no particular importance at this epoch, *it is safe to conclude that the number of houses indicated in the later story was either a wild exaggeration or took into account the ruins of the various capitals which had existed in the neighbourhood*. At any rate I have been unable to find any reasonable grounds for inferring that any city in

variety of estimates of the population of Paris, which taken together suggest a maximum figure of 400 000 in the year 1800. In his *History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages* (translation, Hamilton, viii. 407) Gregorovius quotes with apparent approval an estimate putting the population of Rome in 1520 at about 85,000: Pace's account of Vijayanagar is of about the same date. Pace also states (Sewall, p. 200) that there were more than 100,000 houses in Vijayanagar; this would mean a population of half a million or somewhat more, and probably the truth lay between the two numbers.

India had a resident population of as many as half a million. It is probable, indeed, that an influx of troops or pilgrims might result, as happens to-day, in temporary aggregations of people in excess of this number, but for comparative purposes such incidents must be disregarded. The population of modern Allahabad is correctly taken as less than 200,000, though over a million persons may gather there for a religious festival, and the same basis must be adopted in estimating the population of Indian cities at the earlier period.

A general idea of the magnitude of the city population can thus be drawn from the particulars within our reach. From the nature of the case, the question of rural density cannot be determined on similar considerations, and we must look elsewhere for information which may enable us to give somewhat greater precision to the vague conclusions at which we have already arrived. Such information may be drawn from two sources, the strength of armies and the extent of cultivation, and it so happens that from the first source we can learn something about the south of India, while the second throws some light on the position in the north. I shall examine these sources in order, but at the outset it is necessary to utter a word of warning as to the degree of exactitude which may be expected in these calculations, and in others of a similar nature which will be found in subsequent chapters. A certain amount of statistical information was indeed recorded in India at this period, but we have not access to the original records, and we do not always know the basis on which they were compiled. We have to be content, as a rule, with secondary and partial evidence in the shape of facts stated by contemporary writers, who may have made mistakes in the figures, or may have been misled as to their precise significance, and we can interpret their statements only by the aid of assumptions, the validity of which may be open to question. We can scarcely ever say that a conclusion is certain or that a particular number is unquestionably correct, we have to estimate probabilities and seek for limits within which the truth may lie. Data, assumptions, and conclusions are alike open to criticism, and if I sometimes appear to speak too

confidently in matters of number or of quantity the reader must bear in mind that this preliminary caution applies throughout, and that we are not travelling on the broad road of modern statistical information, but are trying to find a path through a hitherto untrodden jungle

(The information at our disposal regarding the strength of the armies of Southern India has been set out by Mr Sewell, who, without committing himself to a numerical estimate, concludes that "all the chroniclers believed that the King of Vijayanagar could, if he so desired, put into the field immense masses of armed men. They were probably not all well armed or well trained or well disciplined, but as to large numbers there can be little reasonable doubt.") The statements on which this conclusion is based fall into two groups some authorities tell us the nominal strength of the army of Vijayanagar while others give the numbers actually put into the field on particular occasions and the evidence under these two heads is on the whole reasonably consistent. Five writers, of whom four at least may be regarded as independent, put the nominal strength of the army at about one million while two of them add that it could be increased to two millions if necessary. Now it is possible that these round numbers may be mere vague guesses having no relation to the truth, but to my mind it is more probable that they represent a notorious fact. The great bulk of the army was organised on the quota system which will be described in a subsequent chapter each Imperial officer was bound, as a condition of his tenure, to produce on demand a fixed number of troops, and the most reasonable interpretation of the statements we are considering appears to me to be that the total of these contingents amounted on paper to about a million that this fact was common knowledge in the city so that all strangers received approximately the same answer to their questions, and that the possibility of doubling the numbers was added by men who were jealous for the reputation of the Empire. This interpretation does not, of course, imply that an army of a million ever took the field. Nuniz tells us what we might in any case have guessed that some of the officers kept smaller forces than their obliga

tions required, and we should regard the number of a million as a theoretical limit, not perhaps in excess of the capacity of the country, but not likely to be reached in any particular campaign. This view is borne out by such details as we possess of the actual strength mobilised. The array of the army in the year 1522 is described by Nuniz with a fulness which shows that he must have had access to detailed sources of information, he mentions eleven separate bodies of the main army, which aggregate just over 600,000 men, and in addition there were other contingents of 10,000 or 12,000 men, as well as a strong advance-guard, so that on this showing about 650,000 men, or say two-thirds of the nominal strength of the Empire, were put into line in a very serious emergency. At Talikot forty years later, when the danger to the Empire was known to be even greater, we are told on Portuguese authority that the army was 700,000 strong, a number which accords generally with the description quoted by Mr Sewell of the final campaign, when the force marched in three bodies, an advance guard of 120,000, then another "large army," and then "the whole power" of the Empire. These independent statements appear to me to justify a view of the military organisation which is in harmony with all that we know as to the activities of the great Empire of the south, and also with the relation of performance to promise prevalent at this period—a huge army provided for, and in the utmost emergency an array of perhaps two men out of three, presumably because some contingents failed to appear, and the others were substantially below the obligatory strength.¹

¹ We may presume that the Emperor's personal troops were present at Talikot in approximately full strength, but they formed only a small proportion of the whole army. The strength of the personal troops employed forty years earlier in the attack on Raichur was 46,000, but this was a picked force (*Sewell*, 327), and the total number was probably about 100,000, as stated by *Barbosa* (p. 300). Mr Longworth Dames, in his translation of this passage (1 211 note), takes this number as indicating the total strength of the trained army, but I read it as referring to the personal troops, those paid directly by the Emperor, and not those paid by his nobles. *Barbosa* (p. 300) says the Emperor had this number "continually in his pay," and further on (p. 306) he says that the same number accompanied the Emperor when travelling. In his account of Vijayanagar he does not refer to the contingents provided by the nobles.

Similar data are not available for the opposing armies of the Deccan. They must obviously have been numerous since they maintained the struggle for so many years and at last gained a decisive victory, but I am disposed to infer from the imperfect accounts of particular battles that the northern forces were usually in a minority, and that they owed their success in part to their strength in cavalry, and in part to greater skill. The Portuguese account of the battle of Talikot says that the Deccan had half the numbers of Vijayanagar, and this proportion is not in itself improbable but allowance must be made for the wastage of the invading armies, which had marched some distance from their bases to the scene of the battle. Taking then the Deccan and Vijayanagar together it is not unreasonable to infer that this part of India could actually put something like a million men in the field, though it could not have maintained this number throughout a long campaign and armies of this strength would not represent what it has become the fashion to call the man power of the country for the figures which have been given for Vijayanagar exclude numerous camp-followers while the brahmans, merchants, and artisans constituting in the aggregate a substantial proportion of the population, were exempted from service. These forces were drawn from an area consisting of the greater part of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay (excluding Sind) together with the States of Mysore and Hyderabad, and containing according to the last census a population of between sixty and seventy millions.¹ the question is what numbers were contained in this area at the period under consideration. So far as I know there are no data to show directly what forces could be raised from a given population in the conditions which prevailed in India at this period, and European analogies must be used with a certain amount of caution. We may however be sure that the latest European experience must be set aside the world has now learned that a proportion as

¹ It is not easy to define the area exactly in terms of the modern administrative units for which the population is recorded, but the numbers almost certainly lie between these limits.

great as one-sixth of the total population can be armed, but that this requires progressive organisation extending over a series of years, and it is practically impossible that any similar proportion could have been attained in the short and sudden campaigns characteristic of Indian warfare. A closer analogy is the number of men which European States were prepared to mobilise on the outbreak of war. according to the published figures, France had arranged before the year 1914 to mobilise one out of 31, and Germany one out of 32, so that, if the recruiting organisation of the Deccan and Vijayanagar was as efficient as that of modern France and Germany, their united strength of a million would imply a population of about thirty millions, while the population would be greater if the efficiency was less. The degree of efficiency attained in India at this period is entirely a matter of conjecture. on the one hand the quota system was calculated to distribute the demand for men over all portions of the country, and it is improbable that a high standard of physique was required, but on the other hand the exempted classes were, as we have seen, considerable in point of numbers, and speaking for myself, I find it difficult to believe that the Indian system can have been the more efficient of the two. At any rate, if we accept the inference that the Deccan and Vijayanagar could together put somewhere about a million men into the field, we must agree that they could draw on a population of over thirty millions (or about half the present numbers), unless we are prepared to maintain that their military system was more efficient than those of modern Europe so far as the enrolment of recruits is concerned. This inference is of course based on data drawn from the period ending with the battle of Talikot in 1565, but, as has been said already, there is no record of any serious calamity between that date and the end of the century, and since the country cannot be described as overcrowded with about half its present population, we should not be justified in concluding that the numbers had decreased largely in the interval, a moderate increase is in fact the more reasonable inference.

To my mind then the available information suggests that the population of the southern territories was at least thirty millions and probably substantially more. No similar inference can be drawn regarding Northern India for the sufficient reason that the strength of the Mogul forces is unknown Akbar at least in his later years, never had occasion to put his whole power into the field, he was indeed frequently at war but the operations were of a secondary nature and it is no more possible to deduce from them the potential strength of his army than it is possible to calculate the forces of modern India from the details of successive expeditions on the frontiers. It is true that the *Ain-i Akbari* contains much information in regard to Akbar's military organisation but unfortunately the account is not complete and after working up all the figures furnished by Abul Fazl, I have found myself compelled to assent to the conclusion reached by Mr Irvine that the numbers of the army cannot be estimated with any approach to precision. For the north, however we have access to the alternative source of information to which I have already alluded, for the statistics preserved in the *Ain-i Akbari* suffice if we can interpret them correctly, to give a general idea of the extent of cultivation in those provinces of the Mogul Empire in which the regulation system of revenue assessments had been effectively introduced. Unfortunately these statistics have not yet been thoroughly studied and I can offer only my individual interpretation of the figures which relate to a portion of Northern India. My conclusions may be stated as follows

(1) A detailed study of the statistics for the western portion of the United Provinces that is to say the area lying between the Jumna and a line joining Bareilly and Agra indicates that the cultivated area in settled country was about three-fourths of the present standard the proportion being more than eight tenths in the tract between the Ganges and the Jumna known as the *doab* and almost seven tenths in Rohilkhand the country lying east of the Ganges. The area of settled cultivation was less, because as has been said in the preceding section the line of the Himalayan forests lay nearer the Ganges than

is now the case, but the *duāb*, and also a strip of country on the left bank of the Ganges, may almost be described as fully occupied

(2) A general survey of the statistics for the Punjab suggests that the density of cultivation found in the *duāb* extended westwards across the Jumna, at any rate as far as Lahore, but that on the other hand the South and West Punjab was very sparsely occupied

(3) The statistics for the centre of the United Provinces present difficulties which I have not yet been able to surmount, but they suggest a rapid decline in cultivation in the *duāb* from Agra eastwards

(4) In the east of the Provinces, the amount of cultivation north of the Gogra was very small, while between the Gogra and the Ganges, eastwards of a line joining Allahabad and Fyzabad, the proportion was less than one-fifth

(5) The figures for Bihar suggest on a general examination that this proportion of one-fifth extended as far as Monghyr, at which point the statistics come to an end.

In order to translate density of cultivation into density of population, it is necessary to anticipate the conclusion reached in Chapter IV, that, while there have been many changes in detail, the main lines of the Indian system of agriculture have persisted during the last three centuries, and consequently the area placed under crops is a rough index to the numbers of the rural population. If this conclusion is provisionally accepted, it follows that the western Gangetic plain was almost as full of people in Akbar's time as it is to-day, and consequently was very densely populated when judged by the European standard of the sixteenth century, while on the other hand the eastern Gangetic plain as far as the confines of Bengal was not, as it now is, a congested area, but supported a population of about one-fifth the present density. We have already seen that European travellers found a dense population in that portion of the former area which was visited by them, and on the other hand we have here an explanation of the statement made to Finch that the road from Jaunpur to Allahabad lay through a continuous

forest, as well as of the fact recorded in the *Akbarnama* that forests were traversed and various strange beasts seen during a march along the southern bank of the Gogra in what is now the congested district of Azamgarh. The conclusions drawn from contemporary statistics are thus not entirely uncorroborated and it is possible that further study of the literature of the period will furnish other statements of a similar nature.

If now we apply these conclusions to the figures of the last census we shall find that the population of the northern plains from Multan to Monghyr must have been well over 30 millions and probably little less than 40 millions at the period to which the statistics relate.¹ We have thus a total of at any rate, more than 60 millions in sight for the northern and southern areas taken together, but without allowing any thing for two populous regions, Bengal and Gujarat, or for any part of the more sparsely peopled but extensive intervening area and when we bring these excluded tracts into account, we are justified in concluding that there must have been at the least somewhere about 100 millions of people in India in order to carry on the activities disclosed by contemporary authorities. The number is absolutely very great and would have appeared almost incredible to European observers of the period, but it is only one-third of what the same area contained in the year 1911 various arguments could be adduced in favour of a higher figure, but the nature of the data compel us to be content with indefinite estimates, and it appears to me that we shall run no risk of serious error if we take 100 millions as indicating a total, not indeed attained by careful enumeration but rendered probable by a consideration of all the relevant facts which are available.

¹ The date of the statistics is not absolutely certain, but they are earlier than the famine of 1598, which caused heavy mortality in the north west, and consequently the population at the end of the century must have been less than the figures disclose. The extent of country affected by this famine is not known, but I think I have discounted it adequately by taking little over 30 millions where the figures would justify nearly 40 millions; I can find nothing to suggest that this famine extended to Bengal or to Gujarat.

III THE CLASSES OF THE POPULATION

The population of whose numbers we have been trying to form some idea was by no means homogeneous. Among the Hindus, who formed the great majority, the caste system existed substantially as it exists to-day, and the differences among castes and races were such that we find travellers speaking of banyas or of Gujaratis as "nations" distinct from brahmans or rajputs. The Sikhs were at this time regarded merely as a sect of Hindus, and from the economic point of view the Christians of the South may apparently be classed as resembling in essentials the people among whom they lived. Jews and Armenians were few in numbers, but important in commercial life. The position of the Parsis is not altogether clear. Terry, writing of his experiences about 1616, says that "their profession is, for the generality, all kinds of husbandry", Mundy, a little later, speaks of them as cultivating palm-trees, and Monserrate was unable to distinguish them from the rest of the crowd of what he calls heathens, meaning, I take it, the ordinary Hindu population of the country round Navsari, in which they were at that time settled. On the other hand, in Thévenot's time they were conspicuous figures in Surat, essentially a commercial city, while in the middle of the sixteenth century Garcia da Orta knew some of them as traders in Cambay and Bassem, and notes that they were regarded as Jews by the Portuguese. Apparently, therefore, they were at this period passing from the pursuit of agriculture to the commercial career in which they have since achieved such remarkable success.

Two other elements of the population, the Moslems and the Portuguese, require to be noticed in greater detail. Among the Moslems we must distinguish between the Arabs and Persians of the coast and the men of Northern India, and the latter again must be divided into old-established inhabitants and recent immigrants. In the centuries preceding the year 1500 Arabs and Persians had acquired a position of predominance in the sea-borne trade of the whole Indian Ocean from Mozambique to the Straits of Malacca. They had

settlements at the seaports on both sides of India, wherever they could come to arrangements with the local authorities and the value of their trade to those authorities was so great that they were commonly welcomed and in some places at least enjoyed special favours. The Moslem population of these settlements did not however consist wholly or even mainly of foreigners. The merchants came primarily for trade but they did not neglect the interests of their faith, and at the seaports which they frequented larger or smaller groups of converts were to be found, increased as the result of intermarriages or less formal unions with the people of the country. Early in the sixteenth century the Portuguese had ousted these Moslems from their predominant position in the Indian Ocean but had not succeeded in driving them out of trade, and we meet with Moslems at practically every seaport in India even in some of those where the Portuguese had acquired territorial jurisdiction. From the seaports Moslems made their way into the interior chiefly as distributors of the commodities their ships brought to India, and Vijayanagar in the days of its prosperity included a considerable Moslem quarter.

Altogether apart from these sea-borne influences a large number of Moslems had entered India from the north-west in the five or six centuries preceding the establishment of Akbar's Empire and had effected conversions on a very large scale. The descendants of the early arrivals were already well assimilated when the Moguls first appeared on the scene and as a rule took the Indian side in the struggles against Babur and Humayun. In the time of Akbar they may be described with substantial truth as Indian Moslems in contradistinction to the men who had come with him to India or who followed him there on the establishment of his authority. Akbar's Court was essentially foreign and even in his later years the Indian element, whether Hindu or Moslem, constituted only a small proportion of the whole.¹ Such influence as was exerted by the Court in the economic sphere came from the predominant party whose tastes and

¹ Details on this point are given below in Chapter III

habits led to the patronage of foreign merchants and the use of foreign commodities, as will be explained in the following chapters ¹

The coming of the Portuguese at the opening of the sixteenth century was the result of a variety of motives. At that time eastern commodities for Europe were carried up the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf, and, after paying heavy duties to the Moslems in authority in Turkey and Egypt, were distributed by the Italian merchants who dominated the trade of the Eastern Mediterranean. The Portuguese desired to carry these commodities in their own ships round the Cape of Good Hope by doing this, they would at once enrich themselves and strike a heavy blow at the prosperity of the Moslem States, which were still regarded as the enemies of Christendom, but at the same time they hoped to secure a position whence the Christian religion could be propagated, and thus their enterprise was at once commercial and missionary in its nature. They did not attempt to found an empire on land. the root-idea of their policy was such supremacy in the Indian seas that they could control and direct the course of trade, and with this object they established maritime settlements, protected by forts sufficiently strong to resist attack, and large enough to provide the supply of soldiers and sailors which their policy required. These settlements existed on the east coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, on the western coast of India, in the Straits of Malacca, and even farther east. Their capital city was Goa, they occupied several other ports on the west coast, and while they were not established in the Gulf of Cambay, they controlled its traffic from their posts at Daman and Diu. On the east coast they were established less formally but effectively at S Thomé and elsewhere, they had trading establishments at the mouths of the

¹ In contemporary European records the distinction between the various strains of Moslem influence is obscured by the use of the term Moor. The Portuguese learned to know Islam, and to hate it, from the Moors who penetrated into their country from Northern Africa, and to them every Moslem was a Moor, and consequently an enemy. This use of the word was adopted by Dutch and English visitors to the East, and throughout our period a Moor is merely a Moslem, without any reference to race or nationality. See *Hobson-Jobson* under the word

Indus and the Ganges, while Portuguese subjects occupied an anomalous position at Chittagong and elsewhere in the Bay of Bengal, depending for their livelihood largely upon piracy. In the interior of the country they were rarely met with. They had representatives engaged in trade at a few places like Lahore and missionaries from Goa were at Court for long periods towards the end of Akbar's reign but apart from such cases the only mention I have found of their presence up the country is Terry's remark that he occasionally met Portuguese who would beg relief they were usually men who had deserted from one of the settlements or had absconded to avoid punishment for some crime.

To complete the enumeration of the races found in India, mention should be made of the imported slaves. Abyssinians were in much demand and we read of them frequently—sometimes in very responsible positions—in the chronicles of the time. A regular traffic existed in the inhabitants of Mozambique and there was also an import trade from Persia and the countries lying beyond. Finally it may be noted that the number of temporary residents must have been considerable. Merchants from Arabia, Armenia, Persia and other countries to the north west, and Europeans travelling for pleasure, profit or adventure appear in various places, and in numbers greater than might be expected, while there are a few references to the presence of Chinese and Japanese on the west coast. India was very far from being a closed country and access to it could be obtained by men of any nation who cared to face the dangers and discomforts of the journey.

When we turn from the racial to the economic classification of the people, the first point to arrest our attention is the comparative insignificance of the middle classes. Bernier writing half a century later remarked that in Delhi there is no middle state. A man must be either of the highest rank or live miserably and this is the impression left by a perusal of the narratives and chronicles relating more particularly to our period.¹ There were at this time no lawyers very

¹ This statement is possibly less applicable to Bengal than to other parts of India. I have been told that contemporary Bengalee literature

few if any professional teachers, no journalists or politicians, no engineers, no forms of employment corresponding to the modern railway, postal or irrigation services, or to factories and large workshops, few landholders in the modern sense, and, unless I am mistaken, scarcely any families living upon accumulated property; and if we remove these elements from the middle classes as they exist to-day, we shall find that there is very little left, beyond the families dependent on the various public offices. Materials do not exist for a precise or scientific classification of the remaining elements of the population, but for our present purposes they can be studied most conveniently in two groups, the first of which is of interest mainly from the point of view of consumption, while the second comprises the classes whose principal importance is found in production. The former group includes (1) the Court and the Imperial Service, (2) the professional and religious classes, including mendicants and ascetics, and (3) domestic servants and slaves. In the second group we have to consider the classes engaged in (1) agriculture, (2) industry, and (3) commerce. The precise economic position of the men known in Akbar's days as zamindars may fairly be regarded as arguable, there are very few definite data as to their activities, and what little there is to say can be said appropriately in connection with the agricultural interest. Another class which is not provided for in this scheme consists of the tribes inhabiting the mountains and the forests, but they are scarcely mentioned in the authorities and can be left out of account in an economic study.¹

suggests the presence of something like a middle class, but my ignorance of the language has prevented me from following up the subject in detail. There is no trace of such a distinctive feature in the authorities within my reach, but they are not conclusive on this particular point.

¹ Some idea of the importance attached to these classes may be gathered from the story current in the early years of Jahangir's reign that in hunting the men of the jungle were on the same footing as the beasts. A favourite form of sport was the *Kamargha*, which consisted in enclosing a tract of country by a line of guards, and then gradually contracting the enclosure until a large quantity of game was encircled in a space of convenient size. Finch, writing at Agra about 1610, says (*Purchas*, I iv 430) "Whatever is taken in this enclosure is called the King's *shikar* or game, whether men

The classification which I have indicated will furnish the framework of the remainder of this book, but before we take up the study of the first group it is necessary to say a little about the nature of the administration, so far as it influenced the conditions under which the processes of production and consumption were carried on, and this subject is dealt with in the following chapter

AUTHORITIES FOR CHAPTER I

NOTE.—In these Notes on Authorities, reference is made by means of abbreviations or key-words, which are printed in italics, and are explained in alphabetical order in Appendix E

SECTION I.—For an account of the various meanings of the word India, the article with that heading in *Hobson-Jobson* may be consulted. For Vijayanagar at this period, see *Scovell*, 199 ff. Father N Pimenta, in reporting on his missionary journey of 1598, noted that Vijayanagar was regarded as King of Kings (*Hay* 741), and Father Simon Sa, writing in the same year described his visit to the Imperial Court (*Hay* 762 ff.).

The constitutional organisation of Akbar's Empire has to be inferred from a detailed study of the *Ain* and the *Akbarnama*. Some of the passages bearing on it were discussed by Mr. Yusuf Ali and the present writer in the *Journal of the R.A.S.* (January 1918, "Akbar's Land Revenue System," etc.). As regards the smaller Indian States, the position on the west coast can best be studied in the later *Decadas* (x. xii.), while Portuguese activities on the east coast are referred to frequently in the same work, and also in *Hay* 737. The existence of Hindu States to the south of Orissa is mentioned by Jahangir (*Tuzuk*, i. 433); for Kish, see the "Account" of Bengal in the *Ain* (translation, II. 117), Fitch's journey (*Purchas*, II. x. 1736), and *Hobson-Jobson* (a.v. Cooch Behar).

For the boundaries of the Mogul Empire, I have made use of the map facing p. 322 of Mr. Vincent Smith's *Akbar the Great Mogul*, but the details have been drawn mainly from the *Ain*, especially the "Account of the XII. Subas." The conditions in the hills beyond the Indus are clearly indicated in the narratives of travellers such as Steel and Crowther (*Purchas*, I. iv. 521). As regards the portion of Bengal lying east of the Meghna estuary the *Ain* includes the country as far as Chittagong in the revenue roll of Bengal (translation, II. 139), and twice mentions Chittagong itself

or beasts. The beasts taken, if man's meat, are sold, and their money given to the poor. If men, they remain the King's slaves, which he sends yearly to Kabul to barter for horses and dogs: these being poor miserable thievish people that live in woods and deserts, little differing from beasts." I do not know if this story be true: other writers tell it besides Fitch but the fact that it was told may be safely accepted as evidence of the estimation in which these unfortunate people were held by their more highly civilised brothers.

specifically as part of the Empire (n 116, 125), but it also states (n 119) that the port was held by Arakan. *Pyrard* (translation, i 326) visited the port in 1607 and found that it was held subject to Arakan by a petty king, while the Jesuit missionaries whose narratives are quoted by Father N. Pimenta in 1597-98 (*Hay* pp 730 33, 810 17) seem to have known nothing of Mogul jurisdiction after leaving Hooghly, but dealt with various "Kinglets" (*reguli*) in the country they traversed, and obtained concessions from "the Most High and Mighty King of Arakan, Tippera, Cucoma and Bengal," a title which indicates the claim of Arakan to, at any rate, a portion of the Delta.

As to the country between the Mahanadi and the Godavari, Mr Vincent Smith shows on the map mentioned above the territory of Gondwana (which was a Mogul province in later times), as held by "Chiefs mostly independent, some tributary," and carries it nearly as far north as Allahabad. This description is borne out in a general way by the portions of the "Account" in the *Ain* referring to the frontiers of the adjoining provinces. It is fairly certain that many of the Chiefs in this area had not submitted to Akbar, but I am inclined to include the area as a whole in his "sphere of influence," though not in his actual dominions.

The general description given of the surface of India is really the impression left on my mind by the accounts of all the contemporary writers named in the list of authorities, and it is not worth while quoting the references in detail. The absence of wheeled traffic in Southern India is vouched for in particular by *Tavernier*, 121. The extension of forest land is referred to in *Elliot, Races*, n 149, also in a paper by the present writer on "The Agricultural Statistics of Akbar's Empire," which is being published in the *Journal* of the United Provinces Historical Society.

Jahangir has much to say of sport in Northern India. The passage quoted in the text is from the *Tuzul*, i 190. *Monseratte's* summary of the aspect of Indian cities is on p 651, unfortunately this careful observer seems to have been more interested in the towns than in the country.

As regards neighbouring countries, a few references may be given to supplement the ordinary authorities. Steel and Crowther (*Purchas*, I iv 522 ff), among other writers, tell something of Persia at this period. For the country north of India, *Yule's Cathay* is of course indispensable. The land routes from India to China are discussed in letters printed by *Hay*, 798 ff. The ruin of Pegu is mentioned by various writers. Details are given by Father A. Boves (*Hay*, 850), and a portion of his letter is translated in *Purchas* (II. x. 1748) along with other information on the subject. Various details as to Pegu are scattered through the Xth and XIIth *Decadas*. The description of the King of Arakan as second only to the Mogul is given by *Pyrard* (translation, i 326), but this accurate writer makes it plain that during his short stay in Chittagong he could learn only what was said in the port, and he does not vouch for the details which he records.

SECTION 2 —For the population of France I follow *Levasseur*, for that of England I have been guided mainly by the figures in *Cunningham*, i. 331 (note), and by the suggestions of Mrs C. M. Knowles, the Reader in Economic History in the University of London. The observations regarding the general population quoted in the text will be found in *Major* (Conti, 26, Abdur Razak, 32, Nikitin, 14), *Sewell*, 237, *Hay*, 735-738, *Barbosa*, 294, *Thévenot*, 104, 129, 231, 312, *Tavernier*, 336 ff, *della Valle*, 30, *Manrique*, lxi, lxxx, *Purchas* (Finch, I. iv. 423 ff, Steel and Crowther, I. iv 520 ff., Fitch, II. x. 1734 ff.), *Mundy*, ii. 55, 745. It is advisable, however, to read

the entire narratives of these and other travellers in order to obtain a just idea of the state of the country through which they passed.

For references to Indian cities, see *Jourdain*, 162; *Sewell*, 256 *Bernier* 282, 284; *Monserrate*, 632; *Purchas* (Coryat, I. iv 493 ff. Fitch, II. x. 1733). The exaggerated statement as to the size of Gaur will be found in *Faria y Sousa*, I. 415; Barros' estimate is in *Decadas*, IV. ix. c. I, and is quoted in *Hobson-Jobson* under *Gour*.

For the strength of the army of Vijayanagar, see *Sewell*, 147 150, and the authorities there enumerated; for maintenance of inadequate forces, *idem*, 384; and for exemptions from service, *idem*, 279. The strength of Akbar's army is discussed in *Irvine*, 87 ff., the data being scattered through many sections of the *Ain*. The present writer's study of the agricultural statistics in the *Ain* is referred to above under Section I.

SECTION 3.—The institution of caste is referred to by practically all the European writers who made any attempt to describe India. For the *Paris*, see *Terry* 371; *Mundy* II. 306; *Monserrate*, 550 *Thévenot*, 46; *Garcia da Orta*, 445 *Jourdain*, 128.

Moslems at the Indian seaports are referred to in all descriptions from *Barboza* (*passim*) downwards. For their settlements in Africa, see *Decada*, X. I. 42, and *passim*. Accounts of the spread of Islam in Malaysia will be found in Clifford's *Farther India*, 16 ff., and (by B. O. Windstedt) in the *Journal of the R.A.S.* (Straits Branch) for December 1917. The position of Moslems on the west coast is stated by *Willems* (3 ff. and *passim*); for Moslems in Goa, see *Purchas*, II. x. 1758; and in Vijayanagar see *Sewell*, 256. The position of Moslems in Northern India must be gathered from the chronicles of the period, as represented in *Erliot*, *History* iv. vi. the *Akbarname*, and the *Ain*.

General accounts of the Portuguese in India are given by *Willems* and *Dauvers*, while for more detailed information it is necessary to refer to the *Decadas* and other contemporary authorities. For their possessions at this period, see *Decada*, X. I. 42 ff., where the position on the east coast is clearly distinguished from that on the west. For the Indus, see *Purchas*, I. iv 496; for the Ganges and Chittagong, see in particular *Hay* 727 733, 840-847 also *Pyrrard*, translation, I. 334. For the missionaries at Akbar's Court, see the full account in *V. Smith*, *Akbar* and the references there given, especially *Monserrate*. *Terry*'s reference to Portuguese being met up the country is on p. 154.

The presence of foreigners in India is noted incidentally in most of the authorities; for examples, see *Garcia da Orta*, 442, and *Finch*, in *Purchas*, I. iv 427 *Pyrrard* (translation, II. 38) mentions "a goodly number of Chinese and Japanese at Goa, and Father Pimenta records (*Hay* 833) that a famous Malabar pirate employed a Chinese secretary

CHAPTER II

THE ADMINISTRATION

I THE FORM OF ADMINISTRATION

THE word administration denotes the organisation and methods by which a State endeavours to attain its objects, and consequently the nature of the administration at any given time depends in great measure on the objects in view. In the India of Akbar's time, two objects were of paramount importance. one was the assessment and collection of sufficient revenue, the other was the supply of adequate contingents for the army, and these two primary functions were largely in the hands of a single set of officers, who also discharged most of the remaining duties, and in particular were responsible for the preservation of internal peace. The administration was thus of the centralised or unified type which is still familiar in India, though its nature is now to some extent obscured by the multiplication of departments, the partial separation which has been effected between judicial and executive functions, and the introduction of the rudiments of local self-government. The foundation of the Indian administrative system lay in the division of the State territory into provinces, or districts, of varying size, and the appointment in each area of officers to carry out the orders of the central authority. The conditions of appointment differed, but throughout the whole country they may be classified as belonging to one of two types, the distinction between which is marked by the Indian words *kachcha* and *pakka* or their Persian equivalents *khām* and *pukhta*. An officer who held

was remunerated by a salary which, in theory, was a fixed sum while he had to account to his superior for the revenue he collected. On the other hand an official had to pay a fixed sum to his superior and retain all that he could collect in excess of this sum. In Akbar's time both systems of appointment were in use but the information which is available is that the former prevailed in Northern India and the latter in the south.

The account left by Nuniz indicates that the territory of the Deccan was parcelled out among the nobles of the empire. The nobles, he says, are like renters, who hold lands from the King; they also pay to him every year a certain sum of rents as royal dues. The lands, they say, yield 100 lakhs of which they must pay 60 to the King and the rest they retain for the pay of soldiers and the expenses of the elephants which they are obliged to maintain. For this reason the common people suffer much hardship, those who hold the lands being so tyrannical. In other words, a noble to whom a district was entrusted was bound to pay a fixed sum and provide a certain force so long as he fulfilled these obligations he could do very much what he liked. This account refers to the early part of the 16th century, but it is probable that the system survived the final collapse of the Empire meant merely the transfer of the fixed revenue and the assignment of the territories.

In the case of the Deccan administrative system prevalent in the Deccan was not available knowledge of the Deccan was limited and that the King took this description refers to the Deccan which was then rapidly dis-

¹ Father N. Pimenta (Hoy 740) was believed to be the King of Vijayanagara of Tanjore to govern on his missionary journeys made about 1510. The country was still held by the

whether a similar system of devolution was practised in the new States which emerged. There is, however, no doubt that by the middle of the seventeenth century the nobles in Golconda at least enjoyed a large measure of independence. On passing from Mogul territory into the Deccan, Thévenot was at once struck by the insolence of the tax-collectors acting in the name of the lords to whom the villages had been granted, and later on he noted that the King granted the land to the highest bidder, or to his favourites, and that the nobles made "extraordinary exactions" on their grants, while the weakness of the central government allowed them to commit occasional outrages even in the capital city. It is of course possible that the nobles attained this position only a short time before Thévenot wrote, but I think it is more probable that the system was of old standing, and that we are justified in regarding the greater part of India south of the latitude of Bombay as governed by nobles, who so long as they paid the revenue and maintained the requisite forces could do very much as they chose. The King or Emperor had doubtless unlimited power to reverse their acts and to remove them from their positions: the extent to which these powers were exercised must have depended on the personality of the ruler, but they should be regarded as ordinarily held in reserve, and counting for comparatively little in the every-day business of the country.

The position in the Mogul Empire was so far different that office was ordinarily held on the terms described as *kachcha*, and that under Akbar the rudiments of departmental organisation had come into existence. Akbar divided his Empire into Sūbas, or provinces, and the Governor of the Sūba was responsible for every part of its administration, but the actual administrative unit was the Sarkār or district, each of which had a military commander (Faujdār) distinct from the revenue officer (Amalguzār). Further, the principal cities and sea-ports were in charge of separate officers, but taking the Empire as a whole, the separation of functions was rudimentary compared with the present state of things in India. As has been said in the previous chapter, the administrative ideal favoured

his post *kachcha* was remunerated by a salary which, in theory at least was a fixed sum, while he had to account to his superior for all the revenue he collected on the other hand an officer who held *pakka* had to pay a fixed sum to his superior and was entitled to retain all that he could collect in excess of that amount. In Akbar's time, both systems of appointment were followed, but the information which is available suggests that the former prevailed in Northern India and the latter in the south.

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In the case of the Deccan kingdoms accounts of the administrative system prevailing at the end of the sixteenth century are not available. Barbosa wrote that the whole kingdom of the Deccan was divided among Moonshee (Moslem) lords, and that the King took no part in the Government but this description refers to the last days of the Bahmani kingdom which was then rapidly disintegrating and it is uncertain

¹ Father N. Pimenta (*Hay* 740) noted in 1598 that S. Thomé or Mylapore belonged to the King of Vijayanagar who had made it over to the Nalk of Tanjore to govern on fixed terms, and various incidents of the missionary journeys made about this time fit in well with the theory that the country was still held *pakka* under the nominal authority of the Emperor.

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direct relations between the State and the individual peasant, the assessment and collection of revenue being controlled from the centre and officers having to account in detail for all receipts. There are however numerous indications that this ideal was not fully realised in practice and it is probable that in many areas where the zamindars were left in charge of the administration they were responsible only for the payment of a fixed revenue.

In the Mogul Empire the relation between collection of revenue and provision of troops was so far maintained that the administration of each sarkar or district was held responsible for the supply of the local force known as *Bāmi* which consisted mainly of infantry but included also cavalry and elephants and in some localities guns and boats. The bulk of the fighting army was however provided on a slightly different system the officers of the State were required to maintain contingents in proportion to their cash salaries, and this liability was personal and independent of the particular locality in which an officer might be employed. This organisation is explained in a subsequent chapter and for the moment it is sufficient to point out that while Akbar's system resembled that of the south in requiring the local authorities to provide certain forces it relied mainly on contingents more directly amenable to the Emperor's disciplinary authority.

Judicial organisation had at this period made little progress and the redress of individual grievances was the duty of the King or Emperor that is to say in practice of the Executive. Akbar maintained judicial officers known as the *Kazi* and the *Mir Adl*, but the extent of their jurisdiction is not clearly described,¹ and I suspect that they dealt mainly with questions arising out of Moslem law at any rate the litigation both civil and criminal, described by visitors was usually conducted before executive officers and very commonly before the *Kotwal* or City Governor who is found in Vijayanagar and in the Deccan as well as in the north and whose functions will be discussed in the next section but one.

¹ The fact that these officers had not exclusive jurisdiction is indicated by Akbar's instructions for the procedure of his Governors in judicial investigations (*Diin*, translation, II. 37-38).

General.

Freight Rates.—The downward trend in freight rates which marked the close of the year 1929-30 was arrested during the year 1930-31, though the rates during 1930-31 were generally much lower than those prevailing during the preceding year. Except for the seasonal rally during August and September fluctuations in rates were much less in evidence during 1930-31, the rates being particularly steady during the last four months of the year. Taking the year 1913 as base, the index number of whole-cargo charter rates, according to the *Economist*, was 81.3 in March 1931 as compared with 75.5 and 102.6 in the corresponding month of 1930 and 1929 respectively.

Tariff Changes.—The changes in the tariff made under the Indian Finance Act, the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act and the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, all of 1930, were dealt with in the preceding year's Review. Since then five Acts have been passed introducing extensive changes in the tariff.

The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1931, which was passed on the 28th February, gave effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board concerning certain railway materials made of steel. It imposed a specific duty of Rs. 2-1 per cwt. on fish bolts and nuts, ordinary bolts and nuts and dogspikes and another of Rs. 2 per cwt. on rivets and gibs, cotter keys, distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers. It also brought chrome-steel switches and crossings as well as stretcher bars which form part of them under the protective tariff.

The Gold Thread Industry (Protection) Act, 1931, which was passed on the 28th February, gave effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board on the question of extending protection to the gold thread industry in India. It imposed, for a period of ten years, a protective duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem* on silver thread and wire including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver and imitation gold and silver thread and wire, as well as silver leaf and lametta, metallic spangles and articles of a like nature. It also restored the duty on silver plate and on silver manufactures "not otherwise specified" to the original level of 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

The Indian Finance Act, 1931, which came into operation on the 30th March, introduced extensive changes in the customs tariff to provide additional financial resources. The changes fall into two distinct classes, increases in the substantive rates and additional impositions of the nature of surcharges. In the first category, the duty on ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors was raised by about 66 per cent above the old level, while those on wines and spirits (except denatured spirit and spirit used in drugs and medicines) were raised by between 30 and 40 per cent. Duties on all grades of sugar (except molasses) and sugar candy were raised by Rs. 1-4 per cwt. and that on silver from 4 *as* to 6 *as* per ounce, while betelnuts, spices and exposed cinematograph films were transferred from the general rate of 15 per cent to the "luxury" rate at 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

In the second category a surcharge of 2½ per cent was imposed on articles bearing 10 per cent duty, 5 per cent on articles bearing 15 per cent or the general rate of duty (except raw hemp) and 10 per cent on articles liable to 30 per cent or "luxury" duty. Other important surcharges are—15 per cent on cigars, Rs. 1-8 per thousand on cigarettes, 12 *as* per lb. on unmanufactured tobacco, 9 pies per gallon on kerosene, 2 *as* per gallon on motor spirit, Rs. 2-8 per ton on batching oil, 4 pies per gallon on lubricating oil, 2½ per cent

General

on fuel oil, 10 per cent on arms and motor cars, motor cycles etc, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on artificial silk yarn and thread, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on silk mixtures and Rs2 per ton on Portland cement. Another important surcharge is that of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on cotton piecegoods.

The Finance Act also raised the excise duties on motor spirit, kerosene and silver bullion corresponding to the increases in the customs duties on these articles, the enhanced rates being 8 as per gallon $2\frac{1}{2}$ as per gallon and 6 as per ounce respectively.

All these changes in the customs and excise duties came into effect on the 1st March 1931 under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1918.

The Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act 1931, which came into force on the 18th March, imposed a temporary additional customs duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ as per maund on foreign salt in the interests of the Indian salt industry. It will remain in force up to 31st March 1932.

The Wheat (Import Duty) Act 1931 which came into force on the 20th March imposed a temporary customs duty of Rs2 per cwt on foreign wheat in order to assist the sale of indigenous wheat in India. It also raised the duty on wheat flour to the same level and will remain in force up to 31st March 1932.

In addition to the statutory changes mentioned above, the protective duties on iron and steel galvanized sheets and articles made therefrom were increased with effect from the 30th December 1930 under Section 3 (4) of the Indian Tariff Act 1894. The rate for non fabricated sheets was raised from Rs50 to Rs67 per ton while in the case of sheets fabricated or made into pipes and tubes the alternate specific rate of Rs33 per ton was in each case raised to Rs73 per ton. The additional protection is to remain in force up to 31st March 1932.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India —

Imports

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Percentage on total imports of mer- chandise in 1930-31
Cotton and cotton goods	70,08,13	71,90,16	67,15,16	62,90,88	81,64,40	19 20
Metals and ores	23,86,12	28,41,68	26,08,84	23,61,91	15,92,26	9 66
Machinery and millwork	18,63,14	15,03,75	18,36,04	18 21,85	14,34,78	8 71
Sugar	18,89,06	14,90,55	16,08,95	15,77,65	10,96,47	6 65
Oils	9,18,78	11,08,68	11,63,23	11,68,65	10,92,25	6 68
Vehicles	6,39,93	7,69,37	11,00,60	10,84,73	7,30,53	4 43
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,77,64	6,40,60	6,21,24	5,63,61	4,87,79	2 96
Instruments, apparatus and appli- ances	4,01,19	4,46,52	4,91,71	5,38,20	4,77,47	2 90
Hardware	5,06,62	5,24,42	5,23,28	5,06,65	3,60,23	2 19
Liquors	3,52,86	3,66,99	3,57,16	3,76,63	3,31,76	2 01
Silk raw and manufactures	4,59,71	5,05,78	5,00,67	4,58,43	2,99,92	1 82
Paper and pasteboard	3,08,20	3,00,62	3,29,95	3,72,31	2,86,74	1 74
Grain, pulse and flour	91,69	2,30,70	10,72,81	5,42,05	2,81,63	1 71
Chemicals	2,44,35	2,64,95	2,47,94	2,78,74	2,61,22	1 59
Dyes	2,13,23	2,64,55	2,33,31	2,43,81	2,59,00	1 57
Rubber	2,10,96	2,71,67	2,36,13	3,32,67	2,58,24	1 57
Spices	3,29,15	2,57,85	2,94,03	3,25,75	2,54,94	1 55
Wool raw and manufactures	4,46,36	5,36,82	5,01,87	4,28,45	2,31,11	1 40
Railway plant and rolling stock*	3,25,19	4,76,87	—	—	—	—
Drugs and medicines	1,90,02	1,93,23	2,02,13	2,26,25	1,93,94	1 18
Glass and glassware	2,52,88	2,48,41	2,37,49	2,51,93	1,64,78	1 00
Tobacco	2,56,11	2,91,32	2,74,60	2,69,71	1,51,16	92
Fruits and vegetables	1,61,76	2,01,94	1,68,39	1,82,87	1,48,59	90
Salt	1,26,20	1,74,84	1,46,82	1,30,89	1,17,79	72
Paints and painters' materials	1,44,23	1,54,79	1,44,20	1,46,55	1,12,09	63
Soap	1,52,41	1,61,37	1,58,10	1,66,68	1,11,98	68
Apparel	1,77,87	1,64,45	1,82,99	1,71,24	1,11 13	67
Building and engineering materials	1,23,91	1,23,80	1,21,96	1,34,44	1,09,88	67
Wood and timber	73,99	81,47	83,46	1,03,54	89,82	54
Boots and shoes	57,13	60,99	68,12	87,81	88,05	53
Stationery	81,96	91,67	1,01,59	1,05,06	81,25	49
Haberdashery and millinery	1,13,50	1,26,55	1,34,07	1,04,23	72,93	44
Manures	85,40	47,03	73,57	98,65	67,43	41
Beltting for machinery	81,29	87,30	83,11	90,21	68,62	39
Tea chests	62,85	71,80	67,47	80,24	68,53	39
Books, printed, etc	56,60	61,93	66,28	71,82	60,91	37
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,06,99	1,34,45	1,16,33	1,09,65	59,74	36
Arms, ammunition and military stores	68,87	70,65	76,64	65,44	54,02	33
Toilet requisites	57,02	62,35	64,61	72,68	53,81	33
Toys and requisites for games	62,11	63,32	66,69	64,84	49,06	30
Earthenware and porcelain	82,82	80,71	73,09	72,34	48,16	29
Tea	66,72	69,00	74,22	63,90	45,68	27
Bobbins	34,76	33,99	35,93	39,88	42,99	26
Paper making materials	34,99	40,28	41,51	44,95	42,07	25
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver	38,52	17,24	15,62	26,25	39,34	2
Coal and coke	35,69	62,49	39,10	45,55	34,69	21
Umbrellas and fittings	52,57	62,33	57,10	43,66	31,09	19
Gums and resins	30,53	39,33	38,95	41,96	31,07	19
Furniture and cabinet ware	29,68	30,62	36,98	37,66	27,73	17
Tallow and stearine	31,64	26,25	24,63	31,02	27,23	17
Cutlery	41,38	38,50	36,37	41,41	26,05	16
Fish (excluding canned fish)	38,66	36,98	25,76	26,31	23,86	14
Flax raw and manufactures	31,49	37,09	35,45	33,33	21,69	13
Animals, living	41,85	33,43	35,71	32,42	20 86	12
Jute and jute goods	40,37	24,11	26,58	24,20	18,37	11
Clocks and watches and parts	25,66	27,22	27,61	23,47	16,86	10
Matches	65,00	39,37	17,22	10,89	4,11	02
All other articles	12,83,75	15,01,80	15,20,61	14,33,69	10,53,69	6 39
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	231,22,08	249,83,64	253,30,60	240,70,69	164,82,03	100

* Discontinued from April 1928

Imports.

Cotton manufactures (R25,25 lakhs)—The total value of the imports of cotton manufactures in the year under review amounted to R25,25 lakhs as against R59 49 lakhs in the preceding year a decline of R34 24 lakhs or 57 per cent. Imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 29 million lbs valued at R3 08 lakhs in 1930-31 as against 44 million lbs valued at R6 00 lakhs in 1929-30 the decline in quantity being 34 per cent and in value 49 per cent. Imports of piecegoods in the year under review were 890 million yards in quantity and R20,05 lakhs in value as compared with 1 919 million yards and R50 25 lakhs in the preceding year showing a decrease of 54 per cent in quantity and 60 per cent in value. These figures give a clear idea of the enormous fall both in quantity and value in the imports of cotton manufactures.

The two main causes which explain this fall in the imports of cotton piecegoods are (a) the political situation in India and (b) the lower purchasing power of the consumer in the country. It is difficult to measure the exact effect of each of these factors but some idea may be gained by comparing the percentage fall in the imports of goods in general with the fall in the cotton piecegoods imports. The total decline in the value of imports in 1930-31 amounted to R75 98 lakhs or 31.5 per cent. The decline in the total value of imports under cotton manufactures in the year under review as compared with the preceding year amounted to R34 24 lakhs or 57 per cent. As against this the decline in value under machinery was only 22 per cent, under sugar 30 per cent and under metals 33 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the magnitude of the decline in value under cotton piecegoods was much greater than in the case of the other articles. It may be surmised therefore, that the political situation *i.e.* the boycott which was aimed most directly at imported cotton piecegoods was responsible, to some extent, for the reduction of imports under this head. There is no doubt whatever that a part of the decline was due to the reduced purchasing power of the consumer in India already explained in the preceding chapter. But the higher magnitude of the fall under cotton piecegoods was almost certainly due to the boycott directed against foreign piecegoods. The effect of this boycott may therefore be studied first.

The table below gives the imports of cotton twist and yarn for the three years 1928-29 to 1930-31 from the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries —

Imports of cotton twist and yarn

	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
From—						
United Kingdom	23,004	20,112	10,218	2.56	2.29	1.27
Japan	7,632	10,870	6,895	1.21	1.44	.81
Other countries	13,040	12,900	11,890	1.49	1.40	.97
TOTAL	43,706	43,882	29,140	5.25	4.90	3.05
Declared value per lb.	—	—	—	R.s.p. 1-7-0	R.s.p. 1-6-10	R.s.p. 1-6-11

Cotton Manufactures.

From this table it will be seen that the imports of cotton twist and yarn declined from 44 million lbs in 1929-30 to 29 million lbs in 1930-31, a decline of 15 million lbs or 34 per cent. In value the decline was nearly one of ₹ 3 crores or about 49 per cent. The greater decline in the value was due to the lower declared value per lb which amounted to ₹1-0-11 in 1930-31 as compared with ₹1-5-10 in 1929-30. This great fall in the imports of cotton twist and yarn in a year in which the Indian mill production was considerably greater than the normal can be explained partly on the hypothesis that cloth made of foreign yarn was boycotted. The table shows that the decline in the imports was mainly in the quantity imported from the United Kingdom. In 1929-30 the United Kingdom sent 20 million lbs of yarn, whereas in 1930-31 she sent only 10 million lbs, a drop of 10 million lbs or 50 per cent. On the other hand, the drop in the case of Japan as well as in the case of the other countries was of considerably less magnitude. Japan sent 11 million lbs. in 1929-30 and the other countries 13 million lbs. In 1930-31 imports from Japan amounted to 7 million lbs while those from other countries amounted to 12 million lbs. Thus the greater percentage reduction was in the imports from the United Kingdom. The reduction in imports of yarn was more than made up by larger home production. The total production of yarn during 1930-31 amounted to 867 million lbs as against 834 million lbs in 1929-30. Thus the increase in production in 1930-31 amounted to 33 million lbs or 4 per cent. It will be seen that the production figure for yarn in 1930-31 was a record one and much higher than the earlier record figure of 1929-30.

The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, decreased from 1,919 million yards in 1929-30 to 890 million yards in 1930-31, a decline of 54 per cent. The decline in value was from ₹ 50,25 lakhs in the preceding year to ₹ 20,05 lakhs in the year under review, a decrease of nearly 60 per cent. The table below shows the imports of cotton piecegoods under the three heads, grey, white and coloured for the three years from 1928-29 —

[In millions of yards]

Year	Grey goods	White goods	Coloured goods	Total piecegoods
1928-29 . . .	839	554	507	1,937
1929-30 . . .	926	474	483	1,919
1930-31 . . .	365	272	246	890

It will be seen from the above table that the imports of grey goods in 1930-31 declined by nearly 61 per cent as compared with 1929-30. Imports of white goods for the same period declined by 43 per cent and those of coloured goods by 49 per cent. Thus, the largest decline was under grey goods. The total decline in the quantity of imports of piecegoods amounted to 1,029 million yards.

Imports

The table below shows that the imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom were 521 million yards in 1929-30. In 1930-31 they had fallen to 143 million yards, a decline of 378 million yards or 73 per cent. Imports from Japan for the same period declined from 394 million yards to 218 million yards a decrease of 176 million yards or 45 per cent. Thus it will be seen that imports from the United Kingdom declined to a greater extent than imports from Japan. As regards white goods the decline in the case of the United Kingdom was from 436 million yards in 1929-30 to 230 million yards in 1930-31 a decline of 206 million yards or 47 per cent. On the other hand, imports from Japan increased from 14 million yards to 28 million yards, an increase of 14 million yards. Under coloured goods imports from the United Kingdom declined from 279 million yards in 1929-30 to 143 million yards in 1930-31 a decline of 131 million yards or 47 per cent. Imports from Japan under this head declined more than in the case of the United Kingdom. Imports from the former country were 154 million yards in 1929-30 but in the year under review they amounted to only 74 million yards a drop of 80 million yards or 52 per cent. Imports from other countries also considerably declined. It may be mentioned in this connection that the duty on white and coloured goods of British manufacture was lower by 5 per cent than the duty on similar goods from other countries.

Imports of cotton piece-goods	Quantity			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1930-31 as compared with 1929-30	Value.			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1930-31 as compared with 1929-30
	1929-30	1929-30	1930-31		1929-30	1929-30	1930-31	
	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)		Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	
<i>Grey</i>								
From—								
United Kingdom	521	521	143	-73	12.78	11.76	2.51	-78
Japan	394	394	218	-45	6.02	5.91	2.95	-55
Other countries	15	11		-64	30	25	8	-69
Total	830	926	365	-61	20.19	20.93	6.57	-67
<i>White.</i>								
From—								
United Kingdom	525	436	230	-47	14.23	12.08	5.23	-57
Japan	5	14	28	+100	15	23	51	+148
Other countries	24	24	14	-42	90	92	47	-49
Total	554	474	272	-48	15.34	12.23	6.21	-59
<i>Coloured.</i>								
From—								
United Kingdom	290	279	143	-47	11.99	9.55	4.45	-63
Japan	110	154	74	-35	2.71	2.43	1.44	-48
Other countries	61	50	24	-58	2.65	2.30	90	-59
Total	507	483	241	-53	17.35	14.28	6.82	-53
<i>Total Cotton piece-goods</i>								
Share of—								
Bengal	843	857	345	-60	21.19	20.35	6.56	-58
Bombay	221	218	151	-33	13.43	14.05	4.37	-60
Madras	272	292	184	-33	10.18	7.65	4.06	-47
Other	81	107	78	-25	2.73	3.29	1.57	-43
Surat	121	145	104	-23	4.25	4.81	2.00	-40
Total	1,937	1,919	860	-54	52.81	50.25	20.05	-63

Cotton Manufactures.

India is essentially a price market and with the lowered purchasing power this characteristic of the market has been accentuated. In examining the course of the relative shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the import trade it is of importance to compare the prices of similar qualities from the two sources. The table which follows gives the declared values of cotton piecegoods under grey, white and coloured as imported from these two countries. It is, of course, appreciated that these figures do not necessarily represent prices for similar qualities, particularly under white and coloured; but in the case of grey it is probable that the difference in quality is not very large.

Declared values of imported piecegoods

(Rupees per yard)

	GREY		WHITE		COLOURED	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
1930—						
April	201	202	250	217	316	201
May	205	197	243	200	325	198
June	188	193	236	181	306	196
July	188	194	230	187	285	190
August	195	174	216	170	282	192
September	205	175	240	196	299	182
October	199	175	222	180	306	198
November	193	186	205	175	326	187
December	192	167	201	174	304	198
1931—						
January	182	160	213	160	305	188
February	192	160	208	172	312	192
March	164	161	190	178	271	189

It will be seen from this table that the year opened with declared values for grey goods from the United Kingdom and Japan practically on the same level. Then Japan dropped her prices and, apart from June and July, held the price advantage throughout the year. By March 1931 the United Kingdom prices had been reduced and were again approaching those of Japan. For white goods the opening declared values for the United Kingdom and Japan were R0.250 and 0.217 per yard and on a falling market this relative difference was fully maintained, almost without exception, throughout the year until the closing months when the margin began to show signs of decreasing. Similar remarks may also be made regarding the coloured, printed or dyed goods imported from the two countries. These relative prices of goods from various countries have the greatest importance in the consideration of the transfer of trade from one country to another even in normal times and their importance is greatly enhanced during a period when the purchasing power of the consumer has fallen in a marked degree, as has been the case in India in the year under review.

Imports

The enormous fall in the imports of piecegoods was made good in several ways. In the first place the production of Indian mills in 1930-31 increased considerably as compared with the preceding year. The table below shows the production of Indian mills month by month, from April 1929 —

(In thousand yards)

Month	Total Indian Production	
	1929-30	1930-31
April	198 970	213,077
May	157 033	213,220
June	160 753	215,162
July	176,777	211,127
August	191,332	187,111
September	202,377	193,013
October	221,575	191,429
November	220,119	208,130
December	239 459	236 604
January	223,399	240,153
February	206 401	225,534
March	213,714	226,268
Total	2,418,981	2,561,183

From this table it will be seen that the production of Indian mills in 1930-31 was 2 561 million yards as compared with 2,419 million yards in 1929-30, thus showing an increase of 142 million yards. This larger production helped to some extent to make up for the fall in imports. There is another factor which must also be taken into consideration. The stocks of woven goods with the Indian mills on the 1st April 1930 stood at the very high figure of 483 million yards. Stocks on the corresponding date in 1929 had only been 237 million yards. During the year under review, however, there was a considerable drain on these stocks in order to make up the gap in the imports as is evidenced from the stock position which showed a reduction of 164 million yards at the end of the year as compared with that at the beginning. There is also the possibility that the impetus given to hand-spinning and hand loom weaving by the civil disobedience movement assisted in reducing the

Imports.

The table below shows the monthly imports of piecegoods in millions of yards

	1929-30	1930-31
April	213	164
May	154	134
June	100	91
July	141	73
August	171	73
September	160	48
October	131	43
November	148	36
December	132	46
January	194	62
February	157	45
March	180	67

Apart from the direct effect of the boycott the closing of the markets due to frequent *holidays* and the uncertainty introduced by the political situation had an unsettling effect on the market not conducive to buying beyond what was almost absolutely necessary. The effect was felt particularly in the case of foreign piecegoods and more especially at Bombay and Calcutta. This again has been reflected in the figures of imports into the various maritime provinces. The imports into Bengal declined in quantity by about 60 per cent and those into Bombay by 85 per cent. Imports into Sind and Madras however declined only by 37 and 29 per cent respectively. Thus trade was being diverted to some extent from Bombay and Calcutta to Karachi and Madras in order to avoid the disturbance in the markets at the two former places. Markets in the upcountry districts also were constantly in a disturbed state.

Another important factor which explains the reduction in imports is the lowered purchasing power of the consumer. As has been pointed out in Chapter I the heavy fall in the prices of India's staple products seriously affected the purchasing power of the *ryot* thereby, to a great extent reducing the demand for such imports as were more in the nature of comforts and luxuries than of absolute necessities.

The imports of the year were also affected by the increased duties in the Budget of 1930-31. The period affected is mainly the first three months of the year because after that the boycott upset all the normal tendencies of the trade. There seems little doubt however that the increased duties especially on grey goods affected the imports to some extent.

Another factor which upset the cotton industry all the world over was the phenomenal fall in raw cotton prices almost throughout the year. The price of American Middling at Liverpool was 9-53d per lb at the beginning of 1930. By the first week of April, that is the beginning of the financial year the price had dropped to 8-85d. Prices went on falling almost continuously till by the second week of October the quotation was 5-54d a decline of 4d as compared with January 1930 and of over 3d as compared with April. There was a slight rally in October but from November onwards prices declined till about the end of 1930 when the lowest quotation of the year, namely 5-31d was reached. Prices in January and February 1931 however

Cotton Manufactures.

revived to some extent and by the end of February the quotation was 6 18d. In March there was a relapse and 5 85 d was the quotation at the close of the financial year. The Indian market was in a much worse state than the world market due to frequent *hartals* and other disturbances. This continuous fall made the buyer unwilling to place larger orders than were absolutely essential, the fall in prices meant a depreciation of the piecegoods stocks and orders were, therefore, restricted to the smallest amounts.

As far as the labour situation is concerned, the industry had no serious disturbance in the year. In Bombay there were some sporadic strikes in certain mills. The political situation in India, however, as referred to above, disturbed labour conditions, and *hartals* and processions were not conducive to quiet and conscientious work by the operatives. In Lancashire there were differences among the work-people in the cotton industry, but no actual strike took place in the year 1930. In January 1931, however, a lock-out was declared which affected a great many workers but this came to an end by the middle of February.

It will thus be seen that the two most important factors which affected the imports of cotton manufactures were the boycott agitation and the reduced purchasing power of the consumer. As has been remarked above, it is difficult to assign an exact statistical effect to each. There is no doubt, however, that both were instrumental in reducing the imports of cotton manufactures. The table below gives the annual quantity available for consumption in each of the last thirty years and also the annual *per capita* consumption in yards (allowing for variations in population from year to year).

Consumption per capita of mill-made cotton piecegoods in India

	Net imports		Net available mill production		Total available for consumption	
	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita
	Yards (Crore)	Yards	Yards (Crore)	Yards	Yards (Crore)	Yards
1901-02	212	7 16	44	1 49	256	8 65
1902-03	205	6 88	45	1 51	250	8 39
1903-04	196	6 53	52	1 73	248	8 26
1904-05	223	7 36	59	1 95	282	9 31
1905-06	239	7 84	61	2 00	300	9 84
1906-07	226	7 36	63	2 05	289	9 41
1907-08	247	7 99	74	2 40	321	10 39
1908-09	194	6 24	74	2 38	268	8 62
1909-10	214	6 84	87	2 78	301	9 62
1910-11	224	7 11	94	2 98	318	10 09
1911-12	237	7 50	106	3 35	343	10 85
1912-13	295	9 33	113	3 58	408	12 91
1913-14	313	9 90	107	3 39	420	13 29
1914-15	241	7 60	107	3 38	348	10 98
1915-16	211	6 66	133	4 19	344	10 85
1916-17	183	5 77	132	4 17	315	9 94
1917-18	147	4 62	142	4 47	289	9 09
1918-19	101	3 17	130	4 09	231	7 26
1919-20	99	3 10	144	4 52	243	7 62
1920-21	145	4 55	143	4 48	288	9 03
1921-22	102	3 17	157	4 87	259	8 04
1922-23	152	4 68	156	4 80	308	9 45
1923-24	142	4 33	154	4 69	296	9 02
1924-25	177	5 33	179	5 39	356	10 72
1925-26	153	4 57	179	5 34	332	9 91
1926-27	176	5 21	206	6 09	382	11 30
1927-28	194	5 69	219	6 42	413	12 11
1928-29	191	5 54	174	5 04	365	10 58
1929-30	190	5 46	229	6 58	419	12 04
1930-31	87	2 48	246	7 01	333	9 49

Imports

It will be seen that the net imports of piecegoods declined from 190 crores of yards to 87 crores of yards. On the other hand, the net available mill production went up from 229 crores of yards to 246 crores of yards. The total yardage available for consumption in 1930-31 thus amounted to 333 crores. In 1929-30 the quantity available was 419 crores of yards. It will thus be seen that there was a considerable decline in the quantity available for consumption in India the decline amounting to about 86 crores of yards or 21 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The reduction was however wholly concentrated on imported piecegoods the home production actually showing an increase of nearly 14 crores of yards.

The following table shows the gross imports by countries of consignment and the production in India, of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards —

Gross imports by countries of consignment, and production in India, of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards

	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Italy	United States of America	Switzerland	Japan	China	Others	Total Imports	Mill production in India	Total
1900-01	1,072	0	2	2				10	2,003		
1901-02	2,134	12	4	7				11	2,190		
1902-03	2,071	12	3	8				12	2,102		
1903-04	1,997	12	4	6				12	2,022		
1904-05	2,251	12	4	4				16	2,282		
1905-06	2,415	16	5	10				17	2,442		
1906-07	2,278	10	5	8				12	2,312		
1907-08	2,427	10	7	4				16	2,452		
1908-09	1,941	22	4	9				10	1,986	808	2,794
1909-10	2,141	22	4	10	5			10	2,182	904	2,167
1910-11	2,252	22	6	8	6			12	2,305	1,042	2,967
1911-12	2,279	22	7	9	4	1		15	2,400	1,136	3,536
1912-13	2,942	25	12	18	5	8		16	3,022	1,220	4,242
1913-14	3,104	25	23	10	4	0		20	3,197	1,164	4,361
1914-15	3,178	21	10	12	2	16		6	3,244	1,186	4,430
1915-16	3,378	21	17	17	4	20		6	3,442	1,428	4,870
1916-17	3,048	21	18	17	4	20		5	3,134	1,478	4,612
1917-18	1,786	14	14	11	2	100	1	5	1,894	1,478	3,372
1918-19	1,430	6	7	12	1	95	1	2	1,532	1,421	2,953
1919-20	667	1	1	21	1	226		2	1,112	1,640	2,752
1920-21	675	2	1	10	2	78		2	1,081	1,641	2,722
1921-22	1,202	12	10	12	4	170		7	1,510	1,641	3,151
1922-23	963	12	2	23	1	80	1	6	1,090	1,722	2,812
1923-24	1,423	12	2	8	2	108		2	1,552	1,722	3,274
1924-25	1,518	11	6	7	2	122		2	1,656	1,970	3,626
1925-26	1,614	12	10	8	7	122		11	1,822	1,970	3,792
1926-27	1,287	12	11	12	7	217		2	1,532	2,034	3,566
1927-28	1,467	20	17	12	12	244		10	1,755	2,034	3,789
1928-29	1,543	20	25	22	12	222		11	1,822	2,034	3,856
1929-30	1,456	22	22	20	11	227		12	1,697	2,034	3,731
1930-31	1,248	22	22	22	11	242		10	1,565	2,419	3,984
1930-31	823	18	10	9	6	221		6	990	2,661	3,651

The table shows that the 1930-31 imports from the United Kingdom declined by 58 per cent, whereas those from Japan fell off by 43 per cent only. Thus the greater portion of the decline in imports was at the cost of the United Kingdom. The mill production as remarked above went up considerably in 1930-31 and was a record figure in the whole series.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.

The value of the different classes of cotton manufactures imported during the past five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 is set forth below —

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4.16	6.02	6.79	6.29	6.00	3.08
Piecegoods—						
Grey (unbleached)	25.45	19.62	21.25	20.10	20.93	6.87
White (bleached)	14.29	17.53	15.42	15.33	13.27	6.20
Coloured, printed or dyed	17.86	17.22	17.52	17.35	15.15	6.82
Fents of all descriptions	54	65	94	94	90	16
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	58.14	55.02	55.13	53.81	50.25	20.05
Hosiery	1.20	1.47	1.38	1.45	1.44	88
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	19	17	16	17	5
Thread	39	74	77	71	81	60
Other sorts	1.52	1.02	92	82	82	59
GRAND TOTAL	66.30	65.05	65.16	63.24	59.49	25.25

The imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 29 million lbs in quantity and R3.08 lakhs in value in 1930-31 as compared with 43.9 million lbs. and R6.00 lakhs in 1929-30. Thus the quantity of yarn imported declined by nearly 15 million lbs or 34 per cent, the decline in value being nearly R3 crores or 49 per cent. The average declared value per lb. of yarn imported during the year was R1-0-11 as compared with R1-5-10 in 1929-30 and R1-7-0 in 1928-29. Of the total imports, 10.3 million lbs came from the United Kingdom, 11.7 million lbs from China and 6.9 million lbs from Japan. Imports from these countries in 1929-30 were 20.1 million lbs, 10.6 million lbs and 10.9 million lbs respectively. It will thus be seen that the imports from the United Kingdom decreased by about 10 million lbs. and dropped to nearly half of what they were in the preceding year. Imports from Japan declined by about 4 million lbs, whereas imports from China increased by 1.2 million lbs. The year, therefore, witnessed a very considerable decline in the imports from the United Kingdom and, to a somewhat less extent, from Japan. As mills in China, however, are largely owned by Japanese interests, the reduction in the case of Japan is of less importance, especially as China has increased her exports by over a million lbs. Other sources of imports of yarn into India included Italy (64,000 lbs) and Switzerland (74,000 lbs). Imports from other countries, including the Netherlands, amounted to 49,000 lbs.

Imports.

The following table gives the imports of foreign yarn and the production of yarn in Indian mills for a series of years —

	Imports	Indian mill production
Annual average—	lbs.	lbs.
Five years ending 1908-09	(1,000)	(1,000)
1913-14 (pre-war period)	38,573	641,778
1918-19 (war period)	41,791	646,757
1923-24	31,003	666,327
1928-29	44,681	662,512
Year 1913-14 (pre war)	50,826	734,034
1916-18	44,171	682,777
1916-17	40,437	722,425
1917-18	39,530	681,107
1918-19	19,400	660,576
1919-20	39,095	615,041
1920-21	15,097	635,780
1921-22	47,333	660,003
1922-23	57,195	683,573
1923-24	59,374	705,894
1924-25	44,575	617,329
1925-26	55,907	719,390
1926-27	51,688	690,437
1927-28	49,425	807,116
1928-29	52,345	808,940
1929-30	43,766	648,295
1930-31	43,882	833,660
	39,140	867,015

The production of yarn in Indian mills reached another record figure in the year under review amounting to 867 million lbs. This beat the previous year's record figure of 834 million lbs. by about 33 million lbs. This increase in production of yarn was due to two causes. Firstly the boycott agitation was directed even against piecegoods produced by Indian mills from foreign yarn. This induced the Indian mills to increase their yarn production in order to meet the increased demand. Secondly owing to the boycott imports of piecegoods of finer counts coming from foreign countries were considerably reduced. In order to meet this demand the mills increased their production of yarn of higher counts. This will be seen from the following table which gives the imports and production under various counts for a number of years —

	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YARN)		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn—										
No. 1 to 30	1,254	492,693	2,455	404,800	1,098	322,024	1,047	498,292	474	513,739
" 31 to 35	808	122,904	416	188,225	548	140,178	290	181,245	231	166,110
" 36 to 40	2,006	45,999	489	80,836	223	72,522	365	90,379	217	82,246
" 41 to 45	21,657	19,712	27,805	23,737	19,637	37,453	21,040	45,265	14,755	80,747
Above No 45	7,659	5,699	9,040	11,122	9,331	10,028	9,013	10,278	4,273	27,311
Two-folds (double)	—	—	12,622	—	12,604	—	13,052	—	9,170	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste	6,519(a)	879	47	6,170	23	5,742	24	6,710	10	5,782
TOTAL	44,371	622,777	52,215	806,940	42,764	642,296	43,822	825,500	29,140	867,015

(a) Includes white twist and yarn which commenced to be shown separately by counts from April, 1927

Cotton Twist and Yarn.

Comparing 1930-31 with the previous year imports of counts 1-20 declined from 1,047,000 lbs. to 454,000 lbs. The production of yarn of the same counts in the Indian mills increased from 493 million lbs. to 514 million lbs. which is only 2 million lbs. less than the record figure of 1926-27. In counts 21-25 production declined from 181 million lbs to 166 million lbs. Imports also declined from 290,000 lbs in 1929-30 to 251,000 lbs in 1930-31. In counts 26-30 imports went down from 395,000 lbs to 227,000 lbs. Production, on the other hand, slightly increased from 91 million lbs. to 93 million lbs. Under counts 31-40 production went up from 46 million lbs. to a record figure of 61 million lbs. in the year under review. Imports, on the other hand, declined from 20 million lbs to a little under 15 million lbs. Similarly, in counts above 40 production went up from 15 million lbs in 1929-30 to 27 million lbs. in 1930-31 which again is a record figure for these years. On the other hand, imports declined from 9 million lbs in 1929-30 to a little over 4 million lbs. in 1930-31. Thus it will be seen that in counts 31-40 and above 40 production increased by something like 27 million lbs, whereas imports went down by about 10 million lbs. As regards two-folds (doubles), the imports declined from 13 million lbs to a little over 9 million lbs. in the year under review. Table No 15-C summarises the position of the countries from which imports are derived in the four main classes, *viz*, 1-20, 31-40, above 40 and two-folds. The figures are given for three years.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade in cotton twist and yarn declined from 46 per cent in 1929-30 to 35 per cent in 1930-31. Japan's share also went down slightly from 25 per cent to 24 per cent. On the other hand, China increased her share from 24 per cent to 40 per cent. As was remarked in the last year's Review, most of the imports from China are from mills under Japanese management and Japanese manufacturers are probably finding it more advantageous to export yarn to India from the mills in China than from those in Japan. If this surmise is correct, imports from Japanese sources would amount to 64 per cent in the year under review which is only slightly less than the record figure for Japan in 1925-26. The shares of the important countries in the imports of cotton twist and yarn for a series of years are given below —

Percentage shares of the United Kingdom, Japan and China in the imports of cotton twist and yarn

—	1918- 14	1922- 23	1923- 24	1924- 25	1925- 26	1926 27	1927- 28	1928- 29	1929- 30	1930- 31
United Kingdom	86	62	59	37	31	41	39	53	46	35
Japan	2	45	46	57	65	54	32	17	25	24
China (including Hongkong)						2	25	26	24	40

Imports.

The quantities of the different descriptions of cotton twist and yarn imported are set forth below —

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Cotton twist and yarn—									
Grey (unbleached)	10,067	31,355	41,277	37,358	35,765	36,144	30,704	23,821	18,296
White (bleached)		2,850	2,427	2,751	4,082	4,812	5,048	3,279	2,975
Coloured	18,255	8,645	8,483	7,107	8,370	8,976	3,891	4,325	1,723
Mercerised		2,019	2,664	2,845	4,169	5,365	4,077	5,723	2,126

The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents decreased from 1 919 million yards to 890 million yards, a decline of over 1,000 million yards or 54 per cent. The decrease in value was from Rs50 crores to Rs20 crores, a drop of Rs30 crores or 60 per cent. Compared with the pre-war year 1913-14, the imports of 1930-31 were less by 2,276 million yards. The figures for the three important classes of cotton piecegoods from 1913-14 onwards are given in the following table —

—	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Year 1913-14	1,534.2	792.3	831.8
" 1914-15	1,320.2	604.2	494.8
" 1915-16	1,148.2	611.4	358.7
" 1916-17	847.0	588.8	454.0
" 1917-18	625.5	502.3	393.6
" 1918-19	583.4	236.6	227.2
" 1919-20	533.3	222.0	208.3
" 1920-21	590.2	421.8	489.3
" 1921-22	635.6	306.2	138.3
" 1922-23	931.0	402.5	242.8
" 1923-24	704.0	415.3	247.5
" 1924-25	845.5	548.9	407.0
" 1925-26	709.1	485.1	385.8
" 1926-27	748.4	571.0	44.4
" 1927-28	875.5	556.5	504.8
" 1928-29	838.6	554.1	506.9
" 1929-30	925.5	473.6	432.5
" 1930-31	266.0	271.0	245.7

It appears from the above table that in the year under review imports of grey goods declined to an astonishing degree, amounting to 365 million yards only as compared with 925 million yards in the preceding year. This is the lowest figure on record for the last thirty years. The decrease was shared both by plain grey goods and bordered grey goods, the decline in the former being 230 million yards or 54 per cent and in the latter 331 million yards or 66 per cent. Imports of white goods did not decline to the same

Cotton Piecegoods.

extent as those of grey goods, the decline under that head being 202 million yards or 43 per cent, and imports of coloured goods declined slightly more than those of white goods, being 246 million yards in the year under review as compared with 483 million yards in the preceding year, a decline of 237 million yards or 49 per cent. As far as values are concerned, the imports of grey goods showed a decline of R14 crores from R21 crores to R7 crores. White goods declined in value from R13 crores in 1929-30 to R6 crores in 1930-31, whereas coloured goods declined from a little over R15 crores in the preceding year to a little under R7 crores in the year under review. The declared value of grey goods declined from 3 *as.* 7 *p.* in 1929-30 to 3 *as.* in 1930-31. The declared value of white goods declined from 4 *as.* 6 *p.* to 3 *as.* 8 *p.*, whereas that of coloured goods fell from 5 *as.* to 4 *as.* 5 *p.* The following table shows the declared value per yard of the three kinds of goods for a number of years —

Cotton piece goods	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P
Grey (unbleached)	0 2 8	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 4 11	0 4 2	0 3 11	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0
White (bleached)	0 2 11	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 0	0 3 8
Coloured, printed or dyed	0 3 5	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 6 11	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 5

The imports of coloured, printed and dyed goods from 1923-24 are set forth below —

	1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27	
	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)
Total printed goods	182 5	8,14	189 0	8,12	166 9	6,55	176 8	6,13
Total dyed goods	110 1	6,12	142 2	7,54	106 8	4,88	157 0	6,17
Total woven coloured goods	54 9	3,43	75 8	4,36	92 1	4,49	113 6	4,92

	1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)
Total printed goods	235 3	7,53	244 4	7,41	199 9	5,77	106 5	2,61
Total dyed goods	158 3	5,61	155 6	5,62	151 0	4,92	93 1	2,69
Total woven coloured goods	111 2	4,38	106 9	4,32	132 5	4,47	46 1	1,52

Imports in the year under review in all the three lines declined considerably. Under printed goods the quantity declined from nearly 200 million yards to 106 million yards in 1930-31, whereas the value declined from R5,77 to R2,61 lakhs. Imports of dyed goods decreased from 151 million yards valued at R4,92 lakhs in 1929-30 to 93 million yards valued at R2,69

Imports

lakhs in 1930-31. Similarly, the takings of coloured goods declined from 133 million yards valued at Rs 47 lakhs in the preceding year to 49 million yards valued at Rs 82 lakhs in the year under review. The detailed figures relating to the imported piecegoods are given below in millions of yards —

Grey (unbleached;	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Dhotis, saris and scarves	806.1	486.7	501.1	171.0
Jaconets, madapollams, mulla, etc.	180.4	75.9	53.0	19.3
Longcloth and shirtings	545.4	252.0	340.1	166.2
Sheetings	3	6.5	14.7	4.1
Drills and jeans	21.3	11.8	13.4	2.4
Other sorts	10.8	2.7	3.2	1.9
TOTAL	1,534.2	838.6	925.5	365.0
White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Dhotis, saris and scarves	104.2	42.1	45.5	15.1
Jaconets, madapollams, mulla, etc.	207.9	258.0	219.7	135.2
Longcloth and shirtings	115.3	123.0	104.1	71.9
Nainsooks	204.7	76.6	53.1	25.9
Drills and jeans	5.7	5.7	6.6	3.8
Checks, spots and stripes	16.1	13.7	12.0	3.7
Twills	8.3	17.7	16.8	7.7
Other sorts	31.0	17.2	15.8	8.0
TOTAL	793.2	554.0	473.6	371.6
Coloured, printed or dyed.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Dhotis, saris and scarves	115.2	36.2	33.0	19.1
Cambrics, etc.	112.6	49.7	43.5	20.5
Shirtings	152.6	95.0	106.6	54.7
Prints and chintz	209.7	75.0	61.3	33.7
Drills and jeans	30.0	27.9	28.6	23.3
Checks, spots and stripes	19.7	22.4	26.2	12.3
Twills	31.4	47.9	36.6	16.0
Other sorts	159.6	122.7	90.7	55.9
TOTAL	831.8	506.9	483.5	245.7

Under greys all the items showed very considerable decreases, that in the case of dhotis amounting to 330 million yards and in the case of longcloth and shirtings to 174 million yards. In jaconets also the decline was from 53 million yards in 1929-30 to 19 million yards in 1930-31. Under white goods, similarly there were considerable reductions. Imports of jaconets decreased from nearly 220 million yards in 1929-30 to 135 million yards in the year under review a decline of 85 million yards. Imports under dhotis longcloth and nainsook declined from 45.101 and 53 million yards in 1929-30 to 15.72 and 26 million yards respectively in 1930-31. Declines were noticeable in the other categories also. In coloured goods there were reductions under each of the heads, the most noticeable being under shirtings drills and jeans prints

Imports

lakhs in 1930-31. Similarly, the takings of coloured goods declined from 133 million yards valued at Rs 47 lakhs in the preceding year to 49 million yards valued at Rs 52 lakhs in the year under review. The detailed figures relating to the imported piecegoods are given below in millions of yards —

Gray (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Dhutis, saris and scarves	806.1	486.7	501.1	171.0
Jaconets, madapollams, mullis, etc.	150.4	75.9	53.0	10.3
Longcloth and shirtings	545.4	253.0	340.1	168.3
Sheetings	3	6.5	14.7	4.1
Drills and jeans	21.3	11.8	13.4	2.4
Other sorts	10.8	2.7	3.2	1.9
TOTAL	1,534.2	838.6	925.5	365.0

White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Dhutis, saris and scarves	104.3	43.1	45.5	15.4
Jaconets, madapollams, mullis, etc.	307.9	258.0	219.7	135.2
Longcloth and shirtings	115.3	123.0	104.1	71.9
Nainsooks	204.7	76.6	53.1	25.9
Drills and jeans	5.7	5.7	6.6	3.8
Checks, spots and stripes	16.1	12.7	12.0	3.7
Twills	8.3	17.7	16.8	7.7
Other sorts	21.0	17.2	15.8	8.0
TOTAL	793.3	554.0	473.6	271.6

Coloured, printed or dyed.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Dhutis, saris and scarves	115.2	36.3	33.0	10.1
Cambies, etc.	113.6	49.7	43.5	20.5
Shirtings	182.6	95.0	105.6	54.7
Prints and chintz	209.7	75.0	61.3	33.7
Drills and jeans	30.0	27.9	26.6	23.3
Checks, spots and stripes	19.7	22.4	16.2	12.5
Twills	31.4	47.9	36.6	16.0
Other sorts	159.6	123.7	90.7	55.9
TOTAL	831.8	506.9	483.5	245.7

Under greys all the items showed very considerable decreases that in the case of dhutis amounting to 330 million yards and in the case of longcloth and shirtings to 174 million yards. In jaconets also the decline was from 53 million yards in 1929-30 to 19 million yards in 1930-31. Under white goods, similarly there were considerable reductions. Imports of jaconets decreased from nearly 220 million yards in 1929-30 to 135 million yards in the year under review a decline of 85 million yards. Imports under dhutis longcloth and nainsook declined from 45 10½ and 53 million yards in 1929-30 to 15 73 and 26 million yards respectively in 1930-31. Declines were noticeable in the other categories also. In coloured goods there were reductions under each of the heads the most noticeable being under shirtings drills and jeans, prints

Silk.

883,000 lbs. in 1929-30 to 121,000 lbs in the year under review. Similarly, the shares of Germany and Switzerland fell from 363,000 lbs and 406,000 lbs. in 1929-30 to 270,000 lbs. and 80,000 lbs respectively in 1930-31. The Netherlands, however, sent 763,000 lbs in the year under review as compared with 430,000 lbs in the preceding year. The average declared value per lb of artificial silk yarn in 1930-31 was R1-2-2 as against R1-5-7 in 1929-30. Italian yarn was valued at R1-1-11 per lb, while the average declared value of the British product was R1-3-1 per lb.

As regards piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk the outstanding feature, as in the previous year, was the enormous growth of imports from Japan under this head. The total imports of these piecegoods in the year under review were 51.5 million yards valued at R2.12 lakhs as compared with 56.6 million yards valued at R3.15 lakhs in the preceding year. Thus, there was a decrease of about 5 million yards in the total imports. In spite of this decrease in the total imports, Japan considerably increased her share from 25 million yards valued at R1.10 lakhs in 1929-30 to 38 million yards valued at R1.50 lakhs in 1930-31. As in the previous year, Japan remained the largest single supplier of piecegoods of artificial silk and cotton and her share in the total trade amounted to 74 per cent as compared with 44 per cent in 1929-30. This remarkable increase was at the expense of all other suppliers of this class of piecegoods, mainly of Italy, the United Kingdom and Switzerland. Imports from the United Kingdom went down from 7.2 million yards valued at R41½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 2.4 million yards valued at R12½ lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Italy fell from 11.5 million yards valued at R51 lakhs in the preceding year to 5.6 million yards valued at R19½ lakhs in the year under review. Imports from Switzerland also went down from 6.8 million yards valued at R43½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 3.2 million yards valued at R15½ lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Austria, Germany and Belgium fell from 1.7 million yards, 0.8 million yards and 0.6 million yards in 1929-30 to 0.6 million yards, 0.3 million yards and 0.2 million yards respectively in 1930-31.

Silk, raw and manufactured (R2.99 lakhs).—The imports of raw silk declined from 2.2 million lbs valued at R1.23 lakhs in 1929-30 to 1.94 million lbs valued at R88 lakhs in 1930-31. The predominant supplier of raw silk was, as usual, China including Hongkong, which supplied 1.92 million lbs, that is almost the whole of the imports into India. Imports from Japan fell from 38,000 lbs to 17,000 lbs. The imports of silk yarns, noils and warps decreased from nearly 2 million lbs to 1.4 million lbs, the decline in value being from R72 lakhs to R52 lakhs. Italy was the largest supplier, but China came a close second. Imports from Italy, however, showed a decline from 731,000 lbs valued at R30 lakhs in 1929-30 to 432,000 lbs valued at R16 lakhs in 1930-31, whereas China's share increased from 230,000 lbs valued at R6 lakhs in 1929-30 to 396,000 lbs valued at R13 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Japan declined from 475,000 lbs to 238,000 lbs and those from Switzerland from 179,000 lbs to 129,000 lbs.

Imports of silk piecegoods decreased from 22.9 million yards valued at R2.23 lakhs in 1929-30 to 16.7 million yards valued at R1.27 lakhs in 1930-31. As usual, the bulk of the supplies came from China and Japan, which together sent 16 million yards out of the total of 16.7 million yards. China's share was almost the same as in the preceding year, being 8.3 million yards as compared with 8.4 million yards in 1929-30. Japan's share, however, declined

Imports

The outstanding feature of the table as was noted in the last year's Review, is the definite and continuous trend in opposite directions of the percentage figures of the United Kingdom and of Japan during the past nine years. Japan increased her share from 29.3 per cent in 1929-30 to 36.1 per cent in 1930-31 the share of the United Kingdom on the other hand declined from 65 per cent to 58.8 per cent. Thus the share of the United Kingdom was reduced from 47 per cent in 1913-14 to nearly three fifths of it in 1930-31 whereas Japan from a position of no importance whatever increased her share enormously and is now responsible for more than a third of the total quantity of piecegoods imported into India. Nearly 39 per cent of the total quantity of piecegoods imported in 1930-31 was received in Bengal as compared with nearly 45 per cent received in 1929-30. The share of Bombay was 20 per cent and those of Sind and Madras increased from 15 and 6 per cent to 21 and 9 per cent respectively. Similarly there was an increase in the share of Burma to 11 per cent in the year under review as compared with 7 per cent in the preceding year.

The total quantity of fents imported into India in 1930-31 declined very considerably from nearly 37 million yards to about 7½ million yards. In value the decline has been from Rs 90 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs 16 lakhs in 1930-31. The United Kingdom supplied over 2½ million yards and the United States of America a little under 5 million yards.

The quantity of sewing cotton imported was 1,941,000 lbs. valued at Rs 60 lakhs as compared with 2,402,000 lbs. valued at Rs 81 lakhs. As usual the United Kingdom supplied the major portion amounting to 1,649,000 lbs. valued at Rs 52½ lakhs.

The total value of the imports of hosiery declined from Rs 144 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs 88 lakhs in 1930-31. The decline was due to smaller imports from Japan worth Rs 76½ lakhs in the year under review as compared with Rs 123 lakhs in the preceding year. There were decreases in the shares of the other countries also.

The imports of haberdashery and millinery fell from Rs 104 lakhs to Rs 73 lakhs, a decrease of Rs 31 lakhs. There was a decrease in consignments from all the countries. Those from the United Kingdom were valued at Rs 18½ lakhs as compared with Rs 26½ lakhs in the previous year. Similarly imports from Germany were worth Rs 15½ lakhs as compared with Rs 23½ lakhs in 1929-30. The decline in the case of Japan under this head was about Rs 7 lakhs from Rs 20 lakhs to Rs 13 lakhs.

Artificial silk (Rs 93 lakhs)—The trade under this head decreased both in quantity and value though on account of falling prices the decrease in quantity was much less than that in value. Imports of artificial silk yarn in the year under review amounted to 7.1 million lbs. valued at Rs 81 lakhs as compared with 7.4 million lbs. valued at Rs 99 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 1.4 million lbs. valued at Rs 19½ lakhs in 1929-30 to a little over 1 million lbs. valued at Rs 12 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Italy on the other hand increased from 3.5 million lbs. valued at a little under Rs 46 lakhs in 1929-30 to 4.5 million lbs. valued at Rs 50½ lakhs in 1930-31. Of the total quantity imported Italy contributed 63 per cent and the United Kingdom 14 per cent. The share of France went down from

Silk.

883,000 lbs. in 1929-30 to 121,000 lbs in the year under review. Similarly, the shares of Germany and Switzerland fell from 363,000 lbs and 406,000 lbs. in 1929-30 to 270,000 lbs. and 80,000 lbs respectively in 1930-31. The Netherlands, however, sent 763,000 lbs in the year under review as compared with 430,000 lbs. in the preceding year. The average declared value per lb of artificial silk yarn in 1930-31 was R1-2-2 as against R1-5-7 in 1929-30. Italian yarn was valued at R1-1-11 per lb, while the average declared value of the British product was R1-3-1 per lb.

As regards piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk the outstanding feature, as in the previous year, was the enormous growth of imports from Japan under this head. The total imports of these piecegoods in the year under review were 51.5 million yards valued at R2.12 lakhs as compared with 56.6 million yards valued at R3.15 lakhs in the preceding year. Thus, there was a decrease of about 5 million yards in the total imports. In spite of this decrease in the total imports, Japan considerably increased her share from 25 million yards valued at R1.40 lakhs in 1929-30 to 38 million yards valued at R1.50 lakhs in 1930-31. As in the previous year, Japan remained the largest single supplier of piecegoods of artificial silk and cotton and her share in the total trade amounted to 74 per cent as compared with 44 per cent in 1929-30. This remarkable increase was at the expense of all other suppliers of this class of piecegoods, mainly of Italy, the United Kingdom and Switzerland. Imports from the United Kingdom went down from 7.2 million yards valued at R41½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 2.4 million yards valued at R12¼ lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Italy fell from 11.5 million yards valued at R51 lakhs in the preceding year to 5.6 million yards valued at R19½ lakhs in the year under review. Imports from Switzerland also went down from 6.8 million yards valued at R43½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 3.2 million yards valued at R15¼ lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Austria, Germany and Belgium fell from 1.7 million yards, 0.8 million yards and 0.6 million yards in 1929-30 to 0.6 million yards, 0.3 million yards and 0.2 million yards respectively in 1930-31.

Silk, raw and manufactured (R2.99 lakhs).—The imports of raw silk declined from 2.2 million lbs valued at R1.23 lakhs in 1929-30 to 1.94 million lbs valued at R88 lakhs in 1930-31. The predominant supplier of raw silk was, as usual, China, including Hongkong, which supplied 1.92 million lbs., that is almost the whole of the imports into India. Imports from Japan fell from 38,000 lbs to 17,000 lbs. The imports of silk yarns, noils and warps decreased from nearly 2 million lbs to 1.4 million lbs, the decline in value being from R72 lakhs to R52 lakhs. Italy was the largest supplier, but China came a close second. Imports from Italy, however, showed a decline from 731,000 lbs valued at R30 lakhs in 1929-30 to 432,000 lbs valued at R16 lakhs in 1930-31, whereas China's share increased from 230,000 lbs valued at R6 lakhs in 1929-30 to 396,000 lbs valued at R13 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Japan declined from 475,000 lbs to 238,000 lbs and those from Switzerland from 179,000 lbs to 129,000 lbs.

Imports of silk piecegoods decreased from 22.9 million yards valued at R2.23 lakhs in 1929-30 to 16.7 million yards valued at R1.27 lakhs in 1930-31. As usual, the bulk of the supplies came from China and Japan, which together sent 16 million yards out of the total of 16.7 million yards. China's share was almost the same as in the preceding year, being 8.3 million yards as compared with 8.4 million yards in 1929-30. Japan's share, however, declined

Imports

considerably from 13 million yards in 1929-30 to 7.8 million yards in 1930-31, the decline in value being much greater owing to the fall in prices.

The imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials showed a considerable increase in the year under review amounting to 4.6 million yards as compared with a little under 3 million yards in the preceding year. In value, however, there was a decline from Rs 34½ lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs 28 lakhs in 1930-31. The increase in quantity imported was entirely due to larger shipments from Japan which amounted to nearly 4 million yards as compared with 2 million yards in the preceding year. The value of these consignments, which were nearly double those of the previous year, was only Rs 18½ lakhs as compared with Rs 19½ lakhs in the preceding year. Japan, therefore, was evidently exporting cheaper varieties of this class of piecegoods. Imports from the United Kingdom and Germany declined from 233 000 and 359 000 yards in 1929-30 to 192 000 and 149 000 yards respectively in 1930-31.

Wool raw and manufactured (Rs 31 lakhs).—There was a decrease of nearly Rs 2 crores in the value of imports under this head as compared with the preceding year. The decrease was spread over both raw wool and woollen manufactures. Imports of raw wool declined from 6.7 million lbs. valued at Rs 2 lakhs in 1929-30 to 3.1 million lbs. valued at Rs 1½ lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from all the consigning countries declined considerably. The United Kingdom sent 420 000 lbs. valued at a little under Rs 1½ lakhs in the year under review as compared with 1.3 million lbs. valued at Rs 1½ lakhs in the previous year. Imports from Persia declined from 2.4 million lbs. valued at Rs 9 lakhs in 1929-30 to 879 000 lbs. valued at Rs 3 lakhs in 1930-31. The share of Australia also declined from 2.4 million lbs. valued at Rs 2½ lakhs in the preceding year to 1.6 million lbs. valued at a little under Rs 10 lakhs. It will be seen that the magnitude of the decline in the case of Australia was much smaller than in the case of the other countries. Imports of worsted yarn for weaving increased from 486 000 lbs. valued at Rs 10½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 569 000 lbs. valued at Rs 11 lakhs in 1930-31. There was a slight decline in the imports of knitting wool which amounted to 538 000 lbs. valued at Rs 14 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 598 000 lbs. valued at Rs 19 lakhs in 1929-30.

Imports of woollen piecegoods in 1930-31 declined considerably as compared with the preceding year and were less than 50 per cent of what they

were in 1928-29. Imports in the year under review amounted to 7.7 million yards, whereas in 1929-30 they amounted to 12.6 million yards and in 1928-29 to 16 million yards. The decline in the value was even greater. In 1928-29 the value of the imports was Rs 2.84 lakhs. In 1929-30 it fell to Rs 2.33 lakhs and in the year under review it reached the very low figure of Rs 1.20 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom decreased from 3.7 million yards valued at Rs 91 lakhs in 1929-30 to 2 million yards valued at Rs 48 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from France also showed a similar decline from nearly 4 million yards valued at Rs 60 lakhs to 2.1 million yards valued at Rs 24 lakhs. The shares of Germany and Japan went down to 0.5 and 0.6 million yards in the year under review as compared with 1.2 and 0.7 million yards in the preceding year. The decline in the case of Italy was of much smaller magnitude. Italy sent out nearly 2 million yards valued at Rs 25 lakhs as compared with 2.1 million yards valued at Rs 30 lakhs in the preceding year. The average declared

Iron and Steel.

value per yard of the French supplies was R1-2-7, of those from the United Kingdom R2-5-5 and from Italy R1-4-1

There was a considerable decline in the number of shawls imported, which amounted to 392,000 pieces valued at R14 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with 658,000 pieces valued at R27 lakhs in 1929-30. Germany, as usual, was the largest single source of supply, but the imports from that country declined from 290,000 to 222,000 shawls.

Imports of carpets and floor rugs went down very considerably from 604,000 lbs valued at R10 lakhs in 1929-30 to 176,000 lbs valued at R4½ lakhs in 1930-31. The shares of all the countries declined, but the falling-off was particularly heavy in the case of Italy which sent only 12,000 lbs valued at R11,000 as compared with 356,000 lbs valued at R3½ lakhs in 1929-30. The share of the United Kingdom also went down from 134,000 lbs valued at R3½ lakhs to 77,000 lbs valued at R2½ lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Persia declined slightly as compared with those from either Italy or the United Kingdom. They amounted to 56,000 lbs valued at R1 lakh in the year under review as against 62,000 lbs valued at R1½ lakhs in the preceding year. The declared value per lb of Italian supplies was R0-14-2, of those of the United Kingdom R3-2-6, and of Persia R2-0-3. Imports under the head "blankets and rugs other than floor rugs" declined from 4.8 million lbs valued at R51 lakhs in 1929-30 to 3.7 million lbs valued at R36½ lakhs in 1930-31.

Metals and manufactures thereof (R15,91 lakhs).—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof declined by 359,000 tons or 35 per cent in quantity from 1,028,000 tons in 1929-30 to 669,000 tons in 1930-31 and by R7½ crores or 33 per cent in value from R23½ crores to R16 crores. Iron and steel represented nearly R11 crores of this total as compared with R17 crores in 1929-30 and receded to the fourth place in order of importance among India's imports, the first three being cotton manufactures, machinery and millwork, and sugar. If such items as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments, and motor vehicles are grouped with metals and manufactures thereof under one head the total value would aggregate R46½ crores, while the value of yarn and textile fabrics, which normally form the most important group among India's imports, amounted to R33½ crores in the year under review. In the preceding year the metals group accounted for R63½ crores, while the textile head totalled R72½ crores.

Iron and steel (R10,88 lakhs).—A survey of the iron and steel trade in the year 1930-31 reflects, to a great extent, the economic depression prevalent throughout the world. The world production of both pig iron and steel constituted a record at 97 million tons and 118 million tons in 1929 but declined in 1930 to 78 million tons and 93 million tons respectively, representing a fall of about 20 per cent in the case of pig iron and of 21 per cent in the case of steel. The countries to suffer most were the United States of America, Germany and the United Kingdom, while in France and Belgium the decline was not so marked. In the case of the United Kingdom, the production of pig iron fell by 18 per cent from 7.6 million tons to 6.2 million tons and of steel by 24 per cent from 9.6 million tons to 7.3 million tons.

A feature of the trade during the year was the rapid decline of prices on the Continent, due to the abandonment of any form of control by the Continental Steel Cartel. These price reductions, which were not the result of

Imports

economies in production but of unregulated competition, created a lack of confidence which is prejudicial both to the producer and the consumer. There was therefore, not only a recession in the production of iron and steel, but the trade also of the chief producing countries particularly of the United Kingdom the foremost supplier of iron and steel to India was disappointing. Imports into British India of iron and steel including pig and old iron amounted to 614 000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 973 000 tons in the preceding year. This figure was even lower by 27 per cent than that of 1926-27 the year of prolonged coal stoppage in the United Kingdom, and was only equalled during the past decade in 1921-22 when slump conditions prevailed, and further when the Continental countries were not fully equipped to extend their export trade. The following tables show the monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel into British India from the chief sources of supply --

Pig iron

(In tons.)

Month		United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany	Italy
1930--					
	April	768			
	May	200			
	June	107			
	July	140			
	August	303			
	September	112	1		
	October	95			
	November	203			
	December	120			
1931 -					
	January	214			
	February	153			
	March	000			
TOTAL	{ 1930-31	3,06*	1		
	{ 19 0-30	2,697			343
	{ 1928-30	2,373	23	130	

Iron and Steel.

Manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron)

(In thousands of Rupees)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1930—			
April	78,65	31,86	6,17
May	68 13	35,30	8,64
June	55,78	21,13	6,51
July	58,03	23,42	6,01
August	80,00	17,64	5,00
September	71,51	10,82	1,63
October	11,52	20,67	6,23
November	31,81	20,23	1,67
December	37,03	19,06	5,32
1931—			
January	36,80	23,12	6,08
February	33,18	17,29	7,77
March	10,71	17,39	7,68
TOTAL			
1930 31	5,68,51	2,71,03	75,37
1929 30	10,16,04	4,04,16	98,70
1928 29	13,03,29	4,06,82	1,06,98

Imports of pig iron, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, amounted to 3,100 tons in 1930-31 and of ferro-alloys, recorded separately this year for the first time in the Indian trade returns, totalled 1,200 tons. In the preceding year the combined imports were 3,300 tons. The price of pig iron Cleveland No 3 foundry G M B was £3-7-6 per ton at the beginning of April, 1930, and remained steady at that level till August 7, but declined to £3-3-6 in the following week. At this level it remained firm till the beginning of January, 1931, the quotation thereafter being £2-18-6 to the end of March, 1931.

Imports of manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron and steel) in 1930-31 amounted to 608,000 tons as compared with 968,000 tons in the preceding year, representing a fall of 37 per cent. The value of the imports also fell by 37 per cent from R17,16 lakhs in 1929-30 to R10,85 lakhs in 1930-31. Galvanized sheets which represented 27 per cent of the total value of manufactured iron and steel imported in 1930-31 as compared with 32 per cent in 1929-30 recorded a decline from 258,000 tons valued at R5,56 lakhs to 147,000 tons valued at R2,89 lakhs. The United Kingdom had at one time enjoyed the

Imports.

position of being practically the sole supplier in this line but lately Belgian competition has begun to be felt. Consignments from the United Kingdom fell sharply from 200 000 tons to 91 000 tons while those from Belgium declined by only 3 000 tons from 51 000 to 48 000 tons. Imports from the United States of America were small amounting to 1 900 tons as against 1 600 tons recorded in 1929-30. In tin plates also the United Kingdom suffered a loss in

Tin plates.

volume of trade which practically accounted for the whole of the reduction in the total imports. Total imports of tin plates fell from 31 000 tons valued at Rs 1 00 lakhs to 17 000 tons valued at Rs 55 lakhs of which the United Kingdom supplied 8 000 tons to the value of Rs 25 lakhs as against 22 000 tons valued at Rs 68 lakhs in 1929-30. The remainder came from the United States of America the receipts from which country amounted to 8 800 tons valued at Rs 29 lakhs as compared with 9 300 tons valued at Rs 31 lakhs in the preceding year. Sheets and plates not galvanized or tinned, recorded a decrease from 62 000 tons valued

Sheets and plates not galvanized.

at Rs 82 lakhs to 39 000 tons valued at Rs 53 lakhs. Here again the share of the United Kingdom dropped from 45 000 tons valued at Rs 63 lakhs to 26 000 tons valued at Rs 38 lakhs and that of Belgium from 14 000 tons valued at Rs 16 lakhs to 11 000 tons valued at Rs 12 lakhs. To some extent political troubles in India may be held responsible for this sharp decline of the British proportion in the steel sheet trade while the increase in local production which has grown up behind the protection of the tariff was not without its effect. Imports of steel bars other than cast

Bars and channels.

steel fell from 169 000 tons valued at Rs 1 93 lakhs to 87 000 tons valued at Rs 91 lakhs. All the principal countries reduced their supplies. Imports from the United Kingdom declined from 32 000 tons to 20 000 tons. Belgium, Luxemburg and Germany together sent 61 000 tons as compared with 130 000 tons in 1929-30. There was also a decrease from 6 000 tons to 5 000 tons in the imports from France. Imports of iron bars and channels also shrank from 4 800 tons valued at Rs 9 lakhs to 4 100 tons valued at Rs 6 lakhs there being smaller importations from the United Kingdom and Belgium. Imports of rails chairs and fishplates showed

Rails, chairs and fishplates.

a heavy reduction from 48 000 tons in 1928-29 to 26 000 tons in 1929-30 and further to 11 000 tons in 1930-31. Arrivals from the United Kingdom declined from 18 000 tons in 1929-30 to 4 000 tons in the year under review whereas Belgian supplies amounted to 4 800 tons as compared with 5 400 tons in 1929-30. Imports of sleepers and keys of steel or iron for railways similarly fell away from 66 000 tons to 17 000 tons there being smaller receipts from Belgium and the United Kingdom. Beams channels pillars girders and bridge-

Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work.

work showed a decline from 105 000 tons to 87 000 tons the share of the United Kingdom falling from 51 000 tons to 37 000 tons and that of Belgium from 30 000 tons to 22 000 tons. Imports from France and Germany however advanced from 14 000 and 7 000 tons to 18 000 and 9 000 tons respectively. Cast pipes and fittings showed a decline from 6 000 to 3 000 tons while wrought

Tubes, pipes and fittings.

tubes pipes and fittings increased from 31 000 to 38 000 tons there being larger importations from Belgium and Poland. Imports of both bolts and nuts and hoops and strips decreased the former falling from 13 000 tons valued

Other Metals.

at R39 lakhs to 9,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs and the latter from 39,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs to 33,000 tons valued at R44 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Belgium contributed to the general decline under these two heads.

Among other items, imports of nails, rivets and washers, wire nails and wire rope showed decreases, while wire, other than fencing wire, recorded an increase. Table No 19 (page 208) shows the details of the imports and the declared values of the different descriptions of iron and steel and Table No 20 (page 209) the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and steel (including pig and old iron) with the percentage share of each principal country —

—	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	
1913-14	609	59.8	200	19.6	173	17.0	2	1	22	2.2	12	1.3	1,018
1920-21	408	70.0	15	2.1	69	9.7	2	3	113	15.9	15	2.0	712
1921-22	280	45.7	60	9.8	160	26.1	9	1.5	84	13.7	20	3.2	613
1922-23	359	48.1	90	12.1	220	30.7	7	1.0	38	5.1	23	3.0	746
1923-24	429	50.7	61	8.0	217	28.7	5	5	18	2.4	26	3.7	750
1924-25	439	50.5	88	10.1	273	31.4	16	1.8	17	2.0	36	4.2	869
1925-26	489	55.8	60	7.8	229	25.9	45	5.1	23	2.6	29	3.3	881
1926-27	406	48.1	70	9.3	257	30.4	33	3.9	29	3.4	41	4.9	815
1927-28	685	57.2	70	6.0	316	26.4	48	4.0	16	1.4	53	4.4	1,107
1928-29	650	55.5	70	6.0	333	28.5	54	4.6	18	1.5	45	3.9	1,170
1929-30	480	49.9	58	6.0	312	32.1	35	3.6	16	1.6	68	6.8	973
1930-31	269	43.8	44	7.2	207	33.7	29	4.7	15	2.4	50	8.2	614

It will be observed that with considerably reduced imports of iron and steel into British India, the share of the United Kingdom fell from 50 per cent to nearly 11 per cent, the lowest percentage ever recorded, while the percentage shares of all other countries showed a distinct advance. No doubt the iron and steel trade of the United Kingdom suffered through unrestricted competition, but the disturbed political situation in India which told against the British manufacturer more than any other, had much to do with the fall in the British proportion in the imports into this country.

Other metals (R5.02 lakhs) — Imports of metals, other than iron and steel, declined from 55,500 tons valued at R6.38 lakhs in 1929-30 to 51,000 tons valued at R5.02 lakhs in 1930-31, the decrease being noticeable in the case of each description of non-ferrous metals with the exception of copper and zinc. Aluminium imports fell from 171,000 cwt. valued at R1.12 lakhs to 128,000 cwt. valued at R1.01 lakhs. Wire and rods, which form the bulk of these imports, recorded

a decline from 158,000 to 119,000 cwt. in quantity and from R1.26 lakhs to R92 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity imported in 1930-31, 17 per cent or 53,000 cwt. were drawn from the United States of America, 19 per cent or 23,000 cwt. from the United Kingdom, and 64 per cent or 82,000 cwt. from other countries.

Imports

per cent in the preceding year Imports from France and Switzerland also declined from 15 000 and 13,000 cwts to 9 000 and 6 000 cwts respectively while those from Germany advanced slightly from 13 000 to 14 000 cwts Wrought sheets imported chiefly from the United States of America and the United Kingdom further receded from 4 000 to 2 000 cwts and other manufactures consisting mainly of wire and utensils declined in quantity from 8 500 to 6 400 cwts and in value from R11 lakhs to R7 lakhs Imports of unwrought aluminium (ingots, etc) were small amounting to only 900 cwts valued at R56 000 in 1930-31

Imports of brass fell from 432 000 cwts to 380 000 cwts in quantity and from R2 23 lakhs to R1 63 lakhs in value Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing which accounted for 81 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1930-31 recorded a decrease from 363 000 cwts valued at R1 83 lakhs to 308 000 cwts valued at R1,29 lakhs Germany was the principal source of supply but her consignments fell from 232 000 to 219 000 cwts in quantity and from R1 14 lakhs to R88 lakhs in value Imports from the United Kingdom and Japan were also on a reduced scale and amounted to 42 000 and 46 000 cwts as compared with 82 000 and 48 000 cwts in 1929-30 Of other manufactures brass sheets and wire registered a decline over the preceding year while brass rods and tubes showed small increases in quantity with decreases in value Imports of unwrought brass were negligible being valued at R71 000 only

Copper imports were much better than in 1929-30 but were below those of 1928-29 About 205 000 cwts of copper chiefly wrought valued at R1 04

lakhs were imported during 1930-31 as compared with 147 000 cwts valued at R93 lakhs in 1929-30 and 270 000 cwts valued at R1 42 lakhs in 1928-29 Imports of wrought copper consisting chiefly of sheets advanced by 44 per cent from 126 000 cwts to 181 000 cwts in quantity and by 14 per cent from R82 lakhs to R93 lakhs in value All the principal countries increased their supplies Germany from 48 000 to 55 000 cwts the United Kingdom from 32 000 to 44 000 cwts and France from 29 000 to 40 000 cwts The United States of America with a reduced domestic consumption was able to send 31 000 cwts to India as compared with only 1 500 cwts in 1929-30 and 3 500 cwts in 1928-29 In unwrought copper imports of which fell from 16 000 cwts to 13 000 cwts, the supplies from the United Kingdom declined from 12 000 to 9 000 cwts while those from the United States of America advanced from 3 000 to 4 000 cwts

Imports of lead fell from 44 000 cwts to 37 000 cwts in quantity and from R9½ lakhs to R7 lakhs in value Sheets for lining tea chests, imported from the United Kingdom and Ceylon showed a decline from 8 700 cwts valued at R3 lakhs to 5,200 cwts valued at R1 lakh Wrought sheets and pipes also registered a decrease of R1 lakh to R4 lakhs

The growth of demand for tin was checked by diminishing business activities throughout the world and prices remained low Imports into India consisting mainly of unwrought tin from the Straits Settlements fell by 5 per cent in quantity from 58 000 to 55 000 cwts and by 32 per cent in value from R80½ lakhs to R51½ lakhs

Machinery.

With the removal of duty from April 1927, imports of unwrought zinc, required chiefly for the galvanizing industry, have progressively increased and in 1930-31 amounted to 170,000 cwts as compared with 143,000 cwts in 1929-30 and 37,000 cwts in 1926-27 when these were liable to duty. Lower prices, however, accounted for a fall of R4 lakhs from R27 lakhs in 1929-30 to R23 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of wrought zinc declined both in quantity and value and amounted to 38,000 cwts valued at R7 lakhs as compared with 51,000 cwts valued at R13 lakhs in 1929-30.

Imports of German silver, including nickel silver, declined from 19,500 cwts valued at R17 lakhs to 16,300 cwts valued at R12½ lakhs. To the imports in 1930-31 Italy contributed R4 lakhs, Germany R3½ lakhs and Austria R2½ lakhs.

Imports of quicksilver also fell from 197,000 lbs valued R8½ lakhs to 191,000 lbs valued at R8 lakhs. Arrivals in 1930-31 included 122,000 lbs valued at R5 lakhs from Italy and 44,000 lbs valued at R2 lakhs from the United Kingdom.

Machinery and millwork (R15.13 lakhs)—Imports of machinery and millwork, which are recorded in value only, declined from R19.35 lakhs in 1929-30 to R15.13 lakhs in 1930-31. A part of this decline is attributable to the fall in prices that took place during the year. With the exception of mining, refrigerating and sugar machinery, all other branches of the trade showed decreases in value. The following table analyses the imports of machinery and millwork, according to classes; during the past five years—

	1926-27 R (lakhs)	1927-28 R (lakhs)	1928-29 R (lakhs)	1929-30 R (lakhs)	1930-31 R (lakhs)
Prime movers	1.98	3.08	3.04	4.12	2.74
Electrical	2.29	2.00	2.37	2.41	2.39
Boilers	63	1.09	1.15	1.09	97
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	37	41	33	36	30
Mining	98	1.51	80	61	74
Oil crushing and refining	33	71	40	43	40
Paper mill	7	9	35	7	7
Refrigerating	12	12	23	20	22
Rice and flour mill	28	23	21	24	22
Saw mill	9	8	7	9	7
Sewing and knitting	88	92	89	85	59
Sugar machinery	6	9	18	9	14
Tea machinery	26	36	40	28	17
Cotton machinery	1.71	1.97	2.16	2.10	1.78
Jute mill machinery	65	94	1.30	1.44	81
Wool machinery	4	2	2	6	1
Typewriters, including parts and accessories	24	27	32	26	25
Printing and lithographing presses	15	18	24	23	14
Beltng for machinery	81	87	83	90	64

It will be observed that the most noticeable decrease was recorded under prime-movers, the imports of which fell from R4.12 lakhs in 1929-30 to R2.74 lakhs in 1930-31. The loss under this head was due largely to smaller importation of railway locomotive engines and oil engines of the industrial type which were valued at R1.30 lakhs and R69 lakhs as compared with R1.97 lakhs and R1.06 lakhs respectively in 1929-30. Imports of textile machinery receded from R3.82 lakhs to R2.83 lakhs. To this decrease of R99 lakhs jute mill machinery contributed R63 lakhs and cotton mill machinery R32 lakhs, the respective values being R81

Imports

Of the total number of cars imported during the year under review 5 208 cars (8 728) were received in Bombay 3 091 (3,247) in Bengal, 1 462 (1 633) in Sind, 1 781 (2 655) in Madras and 1 059 (1 136) in Burma the corresponding figures for the preceding year being given in brackets

The number of motor cycles imported declined by 23 per cent from 1 956 in 1929-30 to 1 501 in 1930-31 and the value by 26 per cent from Rs 11 lakhs to

Rs lakhs

Here the British trade claims predominance although it is of small importance The

United Kingdom supplied 1 395 or 93 per cent of the total as compared with 1 842 or 94 per cent in 1929-30 Imports from the United States of America rose from 35 to 53 while the remainder came chiefly from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Germany

The imports of motor omnibuses vans lorries in 1930-31 numbered 8 913 valued at Rs 42 lakhs as compared with 15 306 valued at Rs 42 lakhs in the preceding year Of these about 67 per cent or

Motor lorries, buses, etc

5 930 represented chassis with a total value of Rs 104 lakhs as against 68 per cent or 10 341 valued at Rs 80 lakhs in 1929-30 The bulk of the imports came as usual from the United States of America and Canada which together supplied 96 per cent of the total number as compared with 97 per cent in 1929-30 The remainder came chiefly from the United Kingdom Imports from the United States of America fell from 12 017 valued at Rs 76 lakhs to 6 197 valued at Rs 9 lakhs and those from Canada from 2 799 valued at Rs 46 lakhs to 2 397 valued at Rs 36 lakhs The United Kingdom enjoys a limited market as her products being of a superior type are not quite suitable for road conditions in India except in cities The supplies from the United Kingdom, consisting largely of chassis fell from 398 valued at Rs 18 lakhs to 258 valued at Rs 15 lakhs in 1930-31 The average value of chassis imported from the United Kingdom was as high as Rs 577 as compared with Rs 693 for the American and Rs 496 for the Canadian make The corresponding figures in the preceding year were Rs 291 for the British Rs 658 for the American and Rs 640 for the Canadian chassis The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India up to the end of March, 1931 —

Number of motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March 1931*

Provinces	Motor cars, including taxi-cabs	Motor cycles including scooters and auto-cycles	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	Total.
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Bengal including Calcutta	23,720	1,810	4,128	42,197
Bombay City	8,328	469	973	9,708
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Mand)	9,027	772	70	9,869
Madras City	12,331	2,013	1,603	17,316
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City)	7,752	1,873	7,632	17,317
United Provinces	12,013	2,120	5,358	19,493
Punjab	11,705	4,316	7,474	23,314
Burma	11,429	1,312	7,119	19,830
Bihar and Orissa	9,005	1,842	2,237	13,141
Central Provinces	4,310	1,061	2,624	8,705
Mand	4,031	1,031	157	5,312
Delhi	3,704	1,114	1,378	6,093
North-West Frontier Province	3,046	344	2,029	6,419
Afghanistan	530	153	2,031	3,114
Amoy	2,169	204	1,679	4,052
Total	122,536	21,961	44,648	203,145

These figures do not represent, except in the case of Bombay and Burma, the number of motor vehicles actually in use in India.

* Relate to the year ended 31st December 1930

mic scale) showing the imports of motor vehicles, consumption of petrol and prices of)

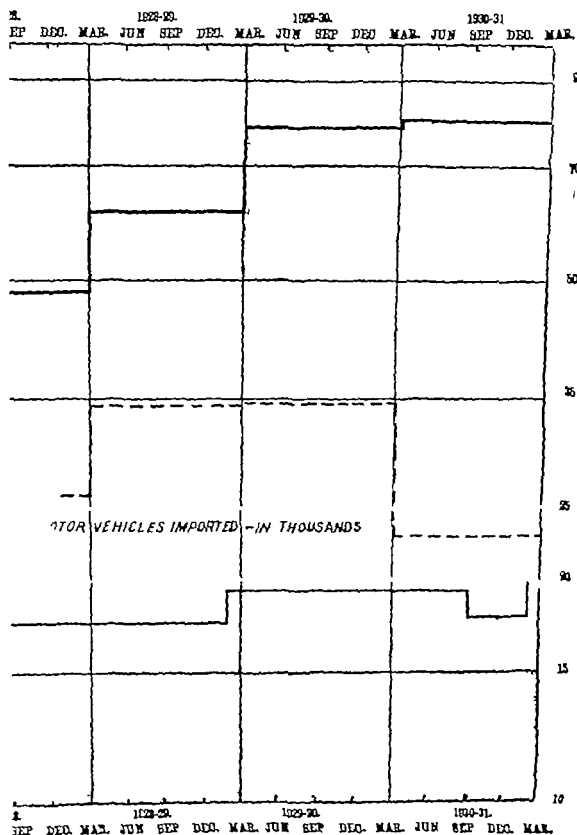
1923-4				1924-5				1925-6				1926-7				1927-8			
JUN	SEP	DEC	MAR	JUN	SEP	DEC	MAR	JUN	SEP	DEC	MAR	JUN	SEP	DEC	MAR	JUN	S		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11		
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13		
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15		
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17		
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18		
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19		
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21		
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23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23		
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25		
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26		
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27		
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28		
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29		
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30		

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1923-24 1924-25 1925-26 1926-27 1927-28

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petrol in India during the ten years ending 1930-31



Rubber Manufactures.

The chart on the opposite page illustrates the imports of motor vehicles together with the course of prices and the estimated consumption of petrol each year from 1921-22. The growth of motor transport has recently been arrested to some extent. It is hoped that when world-trade conditions improve, the motor trade in India will expand rapidly, for transportation outside the cities and towns is still very old-fashioned and the development of the country will gradually demand replacement by modern methods.

As stated above, the imports of motor vehicles were considerably curtailed during 1930-31 and with a restricted sale and use of automobiles, a reduced consumption of rubber goods was bound to follow.

Rubber manufactures. The value of India's imports of rubber manufactures in 1930-31 amounted to Rs. 2,57 lakhs, a decrease of 22 per cent from Rs. 3,30 lakhs recorded in 1929-30. A part of this decline in value is attributable to the lower price of crude rubber, which forced down the prices of the finished product. As will be seen from the following table, the decrease was shared by each description of rubber manufactures with the exception of pneumatic motor cycle tubes, a comparatively small item in the rubber trade —

[In thousands]

Imports of rubber manufactures

	1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	Number	R	Number	R	Number	R
Pneumatic motor covers	463	1,82,64	487	2,25,57	370	1,67,98
" " cycle covers	16	1,66	16	1,30	9	1,02
Pneumatic cycle covers	786	15,98	1,214	20,06	1,090	18,12
" motor tubes	461	33,61	451	34,74	366	28,40
tubes " cycle	22	55	14	35	16	40
Pneumatic cycle tubes	1,146	12,98	1,437	13,76	1,807	11,95
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	8	10,05	6	7,65	4	4,64

The number of imported motor covers, which form the bulk of this trade, declined by 24 per cent from 487,000 in 1929-30 to 370,000 in 1930-31 and their value by 26 per cent from Rs. 2,26 lakhs to Rs. 1,68 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom and Canada fell from 132,000 and 117,000 to 81,000 and 55,000 respectively, while those from the United States of America advanced from 113,000 to 141,000. Germany lost some of the ground gained in 1929-30 and sent 31,000 covers in 1930-31 as compared with 36,000 in the preceding year and 19,000 in 1928-29. Italy and France also reduced their supplies from 49,000 and 34,000 to 28,000 and 20,000 respectively. In pneumatic motor cycle covers the share of the United Kingdom dropped from 11,000 (69 per cent) out of a total of 16,000 to 3,000 (33 per cent) out of a total of 9,000 in 1930-31, while the consignments from Canada rose from 800 to 1,200, the remainder coming chiefly from France, Germany and the Netherlands. Imports of pneumatic cycle covers declined from 1,214,000 to 1,090,000 and concurrently the shares of the United Kingdom, France and Germany, the three principal sources of supply, dropped from 844,000, 203,000 and 120,000

Imports

to 630,000 183,000 and 102 000 respectively Imports of solid tyres which are fast being replaced by large-sized pneumatic tyres further declined from 8 000 to 4 500, of which the United Kingdom supplied 2,300 or 51 per cent, the United States of America 1 600 or 35 per cent and Germany 500 or 12 per cent In pneumatic motor tubes the share of the United Kingdom fell from 181 000 (40 per cent) out of a total of 451 000 to 107 000 (29 per cent) out of a total of 366 000 There were also smaller consignments from Canada numbering 53 000 as compared with 98 000 in 1929-30, while the United States of America and France increased their supplies from 68,000 and 56 000 to 108 000 and 67 000 respectively In pneumatic cycle tubes the United Kingdom experienced a set-back, owing to competition from France and Germany her contribution to the total imports being 537 000 or 41 per cent as compared with 776 000 or 54 per cent in 1929-30

Hardware (R8,60 lakhs)—This head includes a number of varied items, such as implements and tools, metal lamps, enamelled ironware, builders and domestic hardware which are chiefly recorded in value. In each of the two years 1928-29 and 1929-30 the value of the trade had been over R5 crores but in 1930-31 owing partly to lower prices and partly to reduced demand the value declined to R3 60 lakhs, which, however was higher than the pre-war annual average of R3 17 lakhs. The following table compares the values of the different items entering into this group during the last five years —

	1925-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements	17	19	14	14	9
Other implements and tools (except machine tools).	78	77	77	71	49
Builders hardware	34	34	35	40	33
Domestic hardware	10	12	13	13	10
Enamelled ironware	40	37	42	32	24
Metal lamps	84	81	82	78	52
Metal lamps, parts	7	10	9	10	5
Stoves	9	10	9	10	6
Sales, etc.	3	3	2	2	1
Gas mantles	6	8	7	8	6
Other sorts	118	2,22	2,23	2,23	1 02

It will be seen that there has been a decrease under each of the heads enumerated above. The value of agricultural implements, imported chiefly for use in Indian tea gardens, declined from R14 lakhs to R9 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R7½ lakhs The imports of other implements and tools also shrank from R71 lakhs to R49 lakhs, there being smaller supplies to the value of R20½ lakhs and R11 lakhs from the United Kingdom and the United States of America as compared with R38 lakhs and R15 lakhs respectively in 1929-30 Imports from Germany fell from R13 lakhs to R9½ lakhs The number of metal lamps imported declined from 5 956 000 valued at R78 lakhs to 3 917 000 valued at R51½ lakhs, of which Germany supplied

Sugar.

2,864,000 valued at R37 lakhs and the United States of America 847 000 valued at R10 lakhs. The remainder came chiefly from Austria and the United Kingdom. Parts of metal lamps, imported mainly from Germany, recorded a decrease from R10 lakhs to R5 lakhs. Imports of enamelled ironware were valued at R23½ lakhs as compared with R31½ lakhs in 1929-30 and R42 lakhs in 1928-29. The increasing use of locally manufactured cheap aluminium hollow-ware in preference to enamelled ironware chiefly accounts for this steady decline. Imports from Japan fell from R17 lakhs to R13 lakhs and those from Germany from R3½ lakhs to R2½ lakhs, while the British supplies were valued at R1½ lakhs, almost the same as in 1929-30. Domestic hardware (other than enamelled ironware), which is imported mainly from Germany and the United Kingdom, showed a decline from R13 lakhs to R10 lakhs. In builders' hardware there was a decrease of R7 lakhs from R40 lakhs to R33 lakhs, the imports being mainly drawn from Germany (41 per cent), the United Kingdom (37 per cent) and Sweden (16 per cent). Other articles included in this group, such as gas mantles, stoves, safes and strong boxes, which are comparatively unimportant, also showed decreases. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the trade —

Imports of hardware

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	57	38	33	39	36	35	36
Germany	18	27	31	31	22	33	30
United States	10	16	14	12	12	12	12
Japan	1	7	6	5	5	5	6
Other countries	14	12	13	13	15	15	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The increasing participation of Germany in this trade received a set-back during the year under review, while the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan showed small increases. The share of the United States of America remained at the level of the preceding three years.

The value of cutlery imported amounted to R26 lakhs as against R41½ lakhs in 1929-30 and R36½ lakhs in 1928-29. The share of Germany declined by R11 lakhs to R16 lakhs and of the United Kingdom by R3 lakhs to R8 lakhs.

Electro-plated ware, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, showed a further decline from R7 lakhs in 1929-30 to R4 lakhs during the year under review.

Sugar (R10.96 lakhs) —The sugar industry had another bad year and the position was so critical that an international conference of producers from the chief producing countries was held in Brussels in December 1930 to devise some remedy to combat the depression. A Committee of the League of Nations had also reviewed the sugar position in 1929. These frequent investigations by international agencies show the chronic depressed condition of the world

Imports

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	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
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Metal lamps	84	81	82	78	52
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Glowers	9	10	9	10	6
Kates, etc.	3	3	2	2	1
Gas mantles	6	9	7	3	6
Other sorts	2,18	2,22	2,23	2,20	1,42

It will be seen that there has been a decrease under each of the heads enumerated above The value of agricultural implements, imported chiefly for use in Indian tea gardens, declined from R14 lakhs to R9 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R7½ lakhs. The imports of other implements and tools also shrank from R71 lakhs to R49 lakhs there being smaller supplies to the value of R20½ lakhs and R11 lakhs from the United Kingdom and the United States of America as compared with R38 lakhs and R15 lakhs respectively in 1929-30 Imports from Germany fell from R13 lakhs to R9½ lakhs. The number of metal lamps imported declined from 5 956 000 valued at R78 lakhs to 3 917 000 valued at R51½ lakhs, of which Germany supplied

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—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom .	57	38	33	30	36	35	36
Germany .	18	27	31	31	22	33	30
United States .	10	10	14	12	12	12	12
Japan	1	7	6	5	5	5	6
Other countries	14	12	13	13	15	15	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Electro-plated ware
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Sugar (R10,96 lakhs) —The sugar industry had another bad year and the position was so critical that an international conference of producers from the chief producing countries was held in Brussels in December 1930 to devise some remedy to combat the depression. A Committee of the League of Nations had also reviewed the sugar position in 1929. These frequent investigations by international agencies show the chronic depressed condition of the world

Imports

sugar industry The main cause for this depression is as in the case of many primary products the excess of supply as compared with effective demand. The excess in production was due to the peculiar circumstances of the immediate post-war period when on account of the shortage of beet sugar during the War large areas of new land were brought under cane especially in Cuba. When the production of beet sugar started again this additional supply of cane sugar exerted a steadily depressing effect on the market. Another factor which also led to over production was the introduction of new methods in the breeding of sugarcane especially the growing of the P O J 2878 variety in Java which has greatly increased the yield of sugar there. Further the protectionist policies of the various countries devised to encourage the production of home-grown sugar aggravated the situation. All these factors exerted a depressing influence on the sugar market in the last few years. It has been estimated* that the production of beet sugar increased from 9.2 million metric tons (raw value) in 1927-28 to 11.7 million metric tons in 1930-31 an increase of 2.5 million metric tons. In the same period the cane sugar production went up from 17.5 million metric tons (raw value) to 19.1 million metric tons in 1929-30 and 18 million metric tons in 1930-31. Thus the total production of sugar in the world increased from 26.7 million metric tons in 1927-28 to 29.7 million metric tons in 1930-31 an increase of 3 million metric tons. For the same period, however consumption did not increase to the same extent in spite of the great fall in prices. It has been estimated* that the consumption for 1927-28 was 26.4 million metric tons in terms of raw sugar. In 1929-30 the latest year for which figures are available the consumption has been estimated at 27 million metric tons an increase of only 0.6 million metric tons as compared with an increase in production of 3 million metric tons. As a result of this disparity the stocks of sugar were mounting up considerably. In 1927-28 the stocks were estimated at 3.2 million metric tons. In 1929-30 they had gone up to 5.1 million metric tons. This dead weight of stocks and the steadily increasing production have been responsible for the depression in the sugar market in the last few years. In order to remedy this situation the international conference which met in December 1930 formulated a scheme which fixes the export quotas for the chief sugar-exporting countries. The provisional terms of agreement also provide for the disposal of the stocks in hand on 1st September 1930 at a certain rate per annum. This scheme had however little tangible effect on sugar prices in 1930-31.

The heavy production of the year as given above depressed the prices of sugar almost throughout the year. In India the problem was aggravated by the slump in silver prices which by disturbing the normal trade relations between Java and China the most important of the outlets for Java sugar outside India helped to throw the bulk of the Java sugar on the Indian markets. This drove prices to unremunerative levels so that the sugar producer in India was very adversely affected. Even the increase in the revenue duty of Rs 18 per cwt. under the Finance Act of 1930 did not materially raise the sugar prices in India. In May 1930 therefore the Government of India acting on the representation of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and some of the provincial Governments directed the Tariff Board to hold an enquiry

The estimates are those by Gustav Mikusch as given in the Report of the Indian Tariff Board on the sugar industry

into the question whether protection was required for the sugar industry in India. The report of the Tariff Board, issued towards the end of the year under review, recommended the grant of protection to the local industry for a period of fifteen years. The protective duty recommended was to be at the rate of R7-4 per cwt for the first seven years and R6-4 for the remaining period. The Board further proposed that power should be taken to impose an additional duty of 8 annas per cwt in the event of a break-down in the international agreement for the stabilisation of prices. The Tariff Board's recommendations for the protection of the sugar industry were under consideration when the year closed, but in raising the revenue duty on sugar of 23 D S. and above to R7-4 and that on sugar between 8 and 22 D.S. to R6-12 per cwt in the Budget of 1931-32 the Government of India took into account the fact that these rates corresponded to those recommended by the Tariff Board for protective purposes.

The unhealthy condition which continued to influence the world sugar industry during 1930-31 was abundantly reflected in the course of sugar prices in India, the general trend for the year being only a continuation of the same tendency as had been at work in the preceding year. Almost throughout the year prices of sugar, both in the Calcutta and Bombay markets, were consistently on the decline. The quotation on the 4th April 1930 for Java 25 D S in Calcutta was R9-1-9 per maund. After a nominal drop of 9 p in the course of the next week the quotation moved upward to R9-3-6 on the 18th and after staying at this level till the 25th it dropped to R8-14-3 by the 23rd of May. This downward movement was initiated by reports regarding a dissolution of the Single Selling Agency in Cuba. Subsequently there was a considerable degree of steadiness which forced prices up to R9-1-6 by the 6th of June. In the next week the quotation slipped back to R8-14-6 but the market remained uncertain till the end of the month on account of the varying reactions produced by the reported scarcity of stocks in the local market and the expectation of imminent selling pressure in Java, to which was added an uncertain feeling produced by the bearish report about the beet crops of Europe. From the beginning of July the decline became more consistent when the Java Trust was reported to have lowered its limits for the new crop. After touching R8-10-3 by the 18th of July prices recovered to some extent, but the arrival of fresh supplies caused a bearish sentiment in the market to reassert itself. By the middle of August the downward trend in sugar prices commenced again. On the 5th of September prices dropped to R8-10-9 from R8-15-3 on the 15th of August. There was some recovery owing to seasonal factors, but subsequently prices again slumped to R8-11-6 on the 10th October and then with slight oscillations prices gradually dropped to R8 on the 28th of November. During December, as a result of the reports regarding the Brussels conference, the market gradually revived, prices rising from R8-3 on the 5th to R8-5 on the 19th. In January 1931 the course of prices was erratic owing to apprehensions created by the reported arrivals of Russian sugar and also owing to the uncertainty of the results of the international negotiations. From the end of the month, however, the quotation moved upward from R8-5-6 on the 30th of January to R9 on the 27th of February. This was in consequence of speculative purchases encouraged by anticipations of a rise in the customs duty from March. Subsequently when the actual increase in the

Imports.

customs duty was found to have been short of the trade expectations the heavy stocks accumulated in anticipation of the tariff increase tended to depress the market to some extent and the prices experienced a slight set-back to R8-12 on the 6th of March but the encouraging reports regarding the international negotiations created a steadier feeling in the market and raised the price to R8-15 on the 27th of March

In the Bombay market the quotation for Java white granulated T M O quality stood at R13 per cwt on the 4th April 1930 Prices remained nearly at this level with slight oscillations of an anna or two on either side till the beginning of June In that month however prices showed a rising tendency and by the first week of July the quotation had risen to R13-9 The succeeding weeks of July witnessed a relapse which carried prices down to R12-8 on the 25th August started with an upward spurt to R12-13 recorded on the 1st For the next three weeks the quotation was roundabout R12 12 and in the last week of the month prices again went up to R13-0-6 and remained almost at that level till the third week of September In the last week of September however prices again declined the quotation on the 26th being R12 10 From that date till the end of November prices were almost continually on the decline, the quotation on the 28th November being R11 11 In the first two weeks of December prices went up slightly and throughout the month they were on a comparatively higher level than in November On January 2 1931 the quotation was R12 After a slight relapse in the following week the quotation went on continually increasing till the end of February when the price recorded was R12-14 This was due to the anticipations of a higher duty in the Budget. March saw a relapse as the Budget provision did not come up to the expectations of the market The year closed with the quotation of R12-9-6 on the 27th March.

Imports of sugar of all sorts excluding molasses decreased from 940 000 tons in 1929-30 to 901 000 tons in 1930-31 the decline in value being from R15 51 lakhs to R10 54 lakhs The decline in the imports of sugar was due to some extent to the falling-off of beet sugar imports from 131 000 tons to 78 000 tons Imports of sugar 16 D S and above increased from 807 000 tons to 815 000 tons The main increase was in the imports from Java which rose from 779 000 tons to 802 000 tons in the year under review Imports from the United Kingdom of sugar 16 D S and above went down very considerably from 14 000 tons to a little over 1 250 tons Imports from Ceylon increased by over 2 000 tons Imports from China including Hongkong increased to 5 000 tons from 2 800 tons in the preceding year

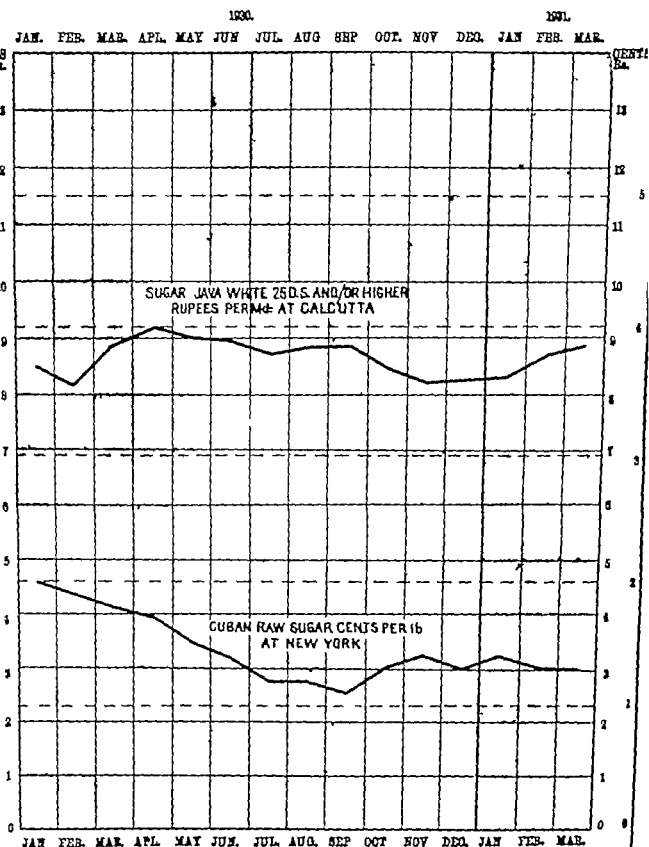
Imports of Java sugar into the different maritime provinces during 1930-31 were as follows —

	1930-31	1929-30	Per cent.
Bengal	324,000 tons	(353,200 tons)	or 40 per cent.
Bombay	177,000 "	(181,300 ")	" 22 "
Madras	184,300 "	(158,000 ")	" 23 "
Calcutta	77,400 "	(78,200 ")	" 10 "
Burma	38,600 "	(40,800 ")	" 5 "

Previous year's figures are shown in brackets.

The total amount of beet sugar imported during the year was 78 000 tons as compared with 131 000 tons in the preceding year Imports from most of the countries declined An interesting feature of the year however was the arrival of 42 600 tons from Russia which had no share in this trade during

Chart showing the average monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and of sugar Java white 25 D S. and/or higher at Calcutta from January 1930 to March 1931.



Sugar.

the two preceding years The United Kingdom sent only 7,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 45,000 tons in the preceding year The share of Hungary went down from 35,000 tons to a little under 14,000 tons and Germany sent 11,500 tons as compared with 13,700 tons in the preceding year. There were no imports from France and Austria Imports from the Netherlands declined from 2,200 tons to 600 tons and those from Czechoslovakia and Serb-Croat Slovene State from 9,000 and 5,000 tons in 1929-30 to 500 and 50 tons respectively in the year under review The bulk of the imports of beet sugar during the year was received in Sind and Bombay The following table gives the imports of sugar from the principal sources for a series of years —

Imports of sugar, all kinds (excluding molasses).

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	900	6,300	9,200	400	4,800	59,300	8,400
Ceylon	100	1,800	2,100	2,800	4,000	3,600	5,700
Java	583,000	656,900	611,700	692,200	850,800	781,100	809,700
Mauritius	139,600	19,100	100	.	.	.	.
Straits Settlements	2,900	2,200	1,100	1,200	900	600	500
China and Hongkong	1,500	2,200	3,100	3,100	2,100	6,100	5,100
Egypt	100	300	.	.	.	.	.
Japan	100			100	300	500	.
Germany	700	1,500	49,200	1,600	300	15,200	11,700
Austria	74,000	2,000	9,800	300	.	1,400	.
Hungary		19,100	26,000	2,300	2,100	36,500	13,800
Netherlands		800	3,700	700	1,600	2,500	600
Belgium	.	6,800	13,800	400	300	1,800	300
France		100	200	.	800	11,900	.
Czechoslovakia		10,300	23,800	1,100	400	9,700	600
Italy	.	1,200	3,700	200	.		
United States	.	2,100	15,500	500	200	200	200
Other countries	100	400	48,900	18,900	200	9,200	44,600
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	803,000	732,600	826,900	725,800	868,800	939,600	901,200
Value R (lakhs)	14.29	15.20	18.36	14.50	15.86	15.51	10.54

In the chart on the opposite page the prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and the course of prices in Calcutta of sugar, all-cane, equal in colour to 25 D. S and above are compared At the beginning of April 1930 Cuban raw sugar was quoted at 1.84 cents per lb By the end of May the quotation declined to 1.37 cents, and, although later prices behaved most erratically, the downward trend was maintained till 1.04 cents as touched at the beginning of October During the subsequent months of the year the position improved, prices fluctuating mostly between 1.22 and 1.40 cents. The quotation at the end of the year was 1.35 cents

Imports.

The imports of molasses almost wholly from Java increased from 72,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs in 1929-30 to 102 000 tons valued at R42½ lakhs in 1930-31

Re-exports of sugar from India decreased from 7 300 tons valued at R17 lakhs in 1929-30 to 3 400 tons valued at R6½ lakhs in 1930-31. The share of Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba) was 1 000 tons as compared with 2 600 tons in the preceding year. The shares of most of the other countries fell considerably except in the case of Persia which increased her takings to 600 tons as compared with 500 tons in the preceding year.

The total area under sugarcane in India was 2 778 000 acres in 1930-31. The total production of raw sugar *gûr* was 3 177 000 tons as compared with 2 752 000 tons in 1929-30. The production of sugar by modern factories and refineries in the season 1929-30 amounted to 111 000 tons as compared with 99 000 tons in 1928-29 and 120 000 tons in 1927-28. Exports of Indian sugar during the year under review decreased from 1 300 tons to 1 000 tons which included 500 tons of unrefined sugar. There was also a falling-off in the exports of molasses (including palmyra and cane jaggery) from 1 100 tons in 1929-30 to 500 tons in 1930-31 of which 400 tons (or 85 per cent) were despatched from Madras. Shipments to Ceylon amounted to 400 tons.

Mineral oils (R10.48 lakhs).—The world's output of crude oil in 1930 was slightly larger than in the previous year. The United States of America avoided overproduction by following a policy of restriction, while outside the United States there was little restriction of output. Imports of all kinds of mineral oils into India in 1930-31 were slightly less than in the preceding year and amounted to 242½ million gallons valued at R10.48 lakhs as compared with 252½ million gallons valued at R11.04 lakhs in 1929-30. This represented a decline of only 4 per cent in quantity and of 5 per cent in value. Actually there was a fall in the imports of all oils except petrol which registered an increase. Of the total quantity of mineral oils imported in 1930-31 kerosene oil represented 41 per cent, fuel oils 44 per cent and lubricating oils 11 per cent as compared with 42, 43 and 11 per cent respectively in 1929-30. The following table shows the imports of each variety of mineral oil by sea from abroad into British India:—

Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil	7 706	90,583	108,728	103,605	110,203	106,350
Kerosene—						
In bulk	5,976	58,387	60,234	99 773	101 756	88,743
In tins	15,874	5,663	4,172	4,588	4 701	10 149
TOTAL KEROSENE	68,850	64,050	64,406	104,060	106,457	98,893
Lubricating oils	14,953	4,731	8,203	27,222	26,700	25 691
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	4	133	163	4,633	8,436
Paints, solutions and compositions.	1	1	4	23	27	13
Other kinds	2,416	4,200	4,860	6,036	4,776	2,711
TOTAL MINERAL OILS	93,023	163,567	232,433	241,903	242,768	224,692

Mineral Oils.

Imports of kerosene oil declined in quantity from the record figure of 106½ million gallons in 1929-30 to 99 million gallons in 1930-31 and from Rs. 89 lakhs to Rs. 34 lakhs, thus showing a lower average value of 8 as 8 p per gallon as compared with 8 as

10 p in 1929-30. It should be noted that from March, 1930, the customs duty on foreign kerosene was reduced from 2 as. 6 p to 2 as 3 p per Imperial gallon, which has, with effect from March, 1931, been again raised to 3 as per gallon. Coastwise imports from Burma to India proper amounted to 110 million gallons as compared with 122 million gallons in 1929-30. Of the foreign supplies, the United States of America reduced her contribution from 23 to 21 million gallons, and Persia from 29 to 18 million gallons. Imports from Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes Islands, including consignments from the Straits Settlements, also decreased from 17 to 12 million gallons. On the other hand,

	1913-14 (pre-war year) Gals. (1,000)	1929-30 Gals. (1,000)	1930-31 Gals. (1,000)
IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL			
United States of America	42,311	23,376	21,290
Russia, Georgia and Azerbaijan	1,079	36,845	47,014
Persia	2,303	29,392	18,214
Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes	20,815	5,576	11,939
Straits Settlements	2,240	11,297	436
Other countries	2	1	
TOTAL	68,850	106,457	98,893

larger supplies were available from Russia which considerably increased her production during the year in accordance with Government plans. Imports from Russia, including Georgia and Azerbaijan, totalled 47 million gallons as compared with 37 million gallons in 1929-30. The details are shown in the margin.

Imports of fuel oils showed a decline in quantity from 110 million gallons to 106 million gallons with an increase in value from Rs. 2,09½ lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs. 2,10½ lakhs in 1930-31. Imports were, as usual,

Fuel oils mostly from Persia which supplied 76 million gallons or 71 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1930-31 as compared with 80 million gallons or 73 per cent in the preceding year. Receipts from Borneo increased from 18 to 24 million gallons, while consignments from the Straits Settlements fell off from 11 to 5 million gallons.

Imports of batching oil fell from 16 million gallons valued at Rs. 87½ lakhs to 14 million gallons valued at Rs. 72 lakhs. The trade was, as usual, divided

Lubricating oils between the United States of America and Borneo, the former supplying 9 million gallons and the latter 5 million gallons as compared with 5 and 10 million gallons respectively in 1929-30. Imports of other lubricating oils showed a small increase in quantity with a slight decline in value and amounted to 12 million gallons valued at Rs. 1,30 lakhs. Over 82 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1930-31, or 10 million gallons, came from the United States of America and the remainder from the United Kingdom and Borneo.

Until 1929-30 India had been practically independent of outside sources for her requirements of petrol which were almost entirely met from the oil-

Petrol fields in Burma. In 1930-31, however, about 9 million gallons of petroleum, dangerous, flashing below 76°F, including petrol, benzene and benzol, valued at Rs. 73 lakhs, were imported from abroad into British India as compared with 4½ million gallons valued at Rs. 38½ lakhs in 1929-30 and only 168,000 gallons valued at Rs. 1½ lakhs in 1928-29. The imports were chiefly from the United States of America. The factors

Imports.

that contributed to this new development were the excessive stocks of petrol in the United States and the consequent fall in prices in her domestic market. Coastwise imports of petrol and other motor spirits from Burma into India proper amounted to 51 million gallons in 1930-31 as compared with 58 million gallons in the preceding year and 45 million gallons in 1928-29. Other kinds of mineral oils showed a decrease from 5 million gallons to 3 million gallons, of which white oil imported chiefly from Germany accounted for 1 million gallons.

Provisions (R4,88 lakhs)—This is a comprehensive head covering a large variety of articles, such as (in order of importance) canned and bottled provisions, farinaceous and patent foods, condensed milk, biscuits and cakes, confectionery, bacon and ham, cheese, jams and jellies, pickles and sauces, butter, cocoa and chocolate,isinglass, ghi, lard and vinegar. The total value of imported provisions steadily declined from R6 21 lakhs in 1928-29 to R5 64 lakhs in 1929-30 and further to R4 88 lakhs in 1930-31. Canned and bottled

Canned and bottled provisions.

provisions, which represented about 41 per cent of the total receipts of provisions in 1930-31 were imported to the value of R2 01 lakhs as compared with

R2,26 lakhs in the preceding year. Of these, imports of vegetable product fell from 321 000 cwts. valued at R1 20 lakhs to 296 000 cwts. valued at R1 09 lakhs, while tinned fish and canned fruits recorded smaller decreases of R7 lakhs and R2 lakhs respectively. The bulk of the imports of vegetable product came as usual, from the Netherlands which sent 232 000 cwts. valued at R85 lakhs as compared with 291 000 cwts. valued at R1 09 lakhs in 1929-30. The remainder came mainly from Belgium (R10 lakhs) and Germany (R8 lakhs). Farinaceous and patent foods showed a decrease from 371 000 cwts. valued at R1 02 lakhs to 343 000 cwts. valued at R85 lakhs of which farinaceous foods in bulk chiefly sago, tapioca, etc. from the Straits Settlements, were imported to the value of R36 lakhs and milk foods for infants and invalids, mostly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R26 lakhs. Imports of condensed

Condensed milk.

milk amounted to 227 000 cwts. valued at R79 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with 243 000 cwts. valued at

R88 lakhs in 1929-30. Arrivals in 1930-31 included 126 000 cwts. from the Netherlands and 54 000 cwts. from the United Kingdom as against 142,000 cwts. and 52 000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. The other sources of supply were Norway (15 000 cwts.), Switzerland (10 000 cwts.), Denmark (9 000 cwts.) and France (4 000 cwts). Biscuits and cakes were also imported

Biscuits and cakes

in smaller quantities, the total imports amounting to 48 000 cwts. valued at R10½ lakhs as compared

with 65 000 cwts. valued at R55 lakhs in 1929-30. The United Kingdom supplied 34 000 cwts. or 71 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1930-31 as compared with 47 000 cwts. or 72 per cent in the preceding year, the remainder coming chiefly from the Straits Settlements. Imports of both confectionery and jams and jellies, mostly from the United Kingdom, declined, the former from 29 000 cwts. valued at R26 lakhs to 22,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs and the latter from 15 700 cwts. valued at R8 lakhs to 13,500 cwts. valued at R6 lakhs. Cocoa and chocolate on the other hand recorded an increase from 3 600 cwts. valued at R3½ lakhs to 3 000 cwts. valued at R3½ lakhs. Bacon and ham showed a decrease from 14,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs to 13 500 cwts. valued at R14 lakhs in 1930-31. The United King.

Liquors.

dom was, as usual, the chief source of supply, the imports from that country having amounted to 12,100 cwts. in 1930-31 as against 12,900 cwts in the preceding year. Cheese, mostly from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, was imported to the extent of 10,400 cwts valued at R10 lakhs as against 10,900 cwts valued at R11 lakhs in the preceding year. Among other articles, imports of butter and lard increased both in quantity and value, while ghi recorded an increase in quantity with a decrease in value. Pickles and sauces, vinegar and isinglass each showed a decrease. The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of the imports of provisions, all sorts, fell from R2,35 lakhs or 42 per cent to R1,94 lakhs or 40 per cent of the total trade. Similarly, the imports from the Netherlands dropped from R1,57 lakhs or 28 per cent to R1,27 lakhs or 26 per cent in 1930-31 and those from the United States of America declined from R48 lakhs to R40 lakhs. The trade of the Straits Settlements, which consists mostly of farinaceous foods and, to a less extent, of goods in transit from Australia, was valued at R32 lakhs, as in the preceding year, while direct supplies from China and Australia slightly decreased to R15 lakhs and R9 lakhs respectively.

Liquors (R3,32 lakhs)—The total quantity of liquors imported fell by 5 per cent from 7,579,000 gallons in 1929-30 to 7,182,000 gallons in 1930-31, the corresponding decline in value being 12 per cent from R3,77 lakhs to R3,32 lakhs. The decrease was shared by all the provinces. Bombay took the largest quantity, *viz*, 2,192,000 gallons compared with 2,290,000 gallons in 1929-30 and was closely followed by Bengal with 2,068,000 gallons as compared with 2,219,000 gallons in the preceding year. In value, however, Bengal took the lead as in the preceding year with R95 lakhs or 5 lakhs more than the value of the imports into Bombay, their respective imports in 1929-30 being valued at R1,12½ lakhs and R1,03¾ lakhs. The imports into Sind and Madras were valued at R63 lakhs and R36 lakhs as against R68 lakhs and R39 lakhs respectively in 1929-30. Burma took 928,000 gallons valued at R48 lakhs in 1930-31 compared with 1,042,000 gallons valued at R53 lakhs in the preceding year.

Of the total quantity of imported liquors, ale, beer and porter accounted for over 64 per cent, spirits 32 per cent and wines only 3 per cent. Imports

Ale, beer and porter	of ale, beer and porter fell from 4,864,000 gallons to 4,610,000 gallons, of which ale and beer alone amounted to 4,431,000 gallons as against 4,655,000 gallons in 1929-30. Of the beer imported in bulk (mainly for the use of troops) amounting to 1,653,000 gallons in 1930-31, the United Kingdom supplied no less than 1,627,000 gallons or 98 per cent, while bottled beer, imports of which totalled 2,778,000 gallons, came largely from the United Kingdom (44 per cent), Germany (32 per cent), the Netherlands (13 per cent) and Japan (10 per cent). Imports of stout and porter amounted to 179,000 gallons as against 209,000 gallons in the preceding year and were, as usual, drawn chiefly from the United Kingdom.
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Imports

Imports of spirits, all sorts, totalled 2 318,000 gallons valued at R2 05 lakhs as compared with 2 414,000 gallons valued at R2 36 lakhs in 1929-30

Spirits.

The details of the principal kinds of spirit imported into British India are shown below —

	1929-30		1930-31	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy	438,900	47	346,900	39
Gin	121 400	11	1*6,700	11
Rum	206,900	3	32,100	1
Liqueurs	19 200	4	14 100	3
Whisky	545,900	93	512,600	88
Spirit, present in drugs	157,500	45	119 400	34
perfumed	13,700	11	10,200	8
" denatured	853,900	10	1 117,500	12
" other sorts	57 400	13	38,500	9

With the exception of gin (imported chiefly from the United Kingdom and, to a far less extent from the Netherlands) and denatured spirit which is almost entirely received from Java all other kinds of spirits recorded decreases. The United Kingdom practically monopolises the trade in whisky mostly the product of Scottish distilleries while brandy is almost entirely imported from France with small quantities from the United Kingdom and Germany. The total imports of spirits declined from 2 414 000 gallons valued at R2 36 lakhs to 2 318 000 gallons valued at R2 05 lakhs in 1930-31. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 761 000 gallons valued at R1 41 lakhs to 708 000 gallons valued at R1.25 lakhs in 1930-31. The supplies from France also decreased from 426 000 gallons to 339 000 gallons in quantity and from R53 lakhs to R42 lakhs in value. Imports from Java however advanced from 1 034,000 gallons to 1 144 000 gallons in quantity the value remaining fairly steady at R12 lakhs. The receipts from the United States of America amounted to 57 000 gallons valued at R16 lakhs as compared with 66 000 gallons valued at R19 lakhs in the preceding year. The German supplies were considerably reduced from 60 000 gallons to 36 000 gallons in quantity and from R6½ lakhs to R4½ lakhs in value.

The total imports of wines fell from 290 000 gallons valued at R29 lakhs to 246 000 gallons valued at R24 lakhs in 1930-31. As usual the supplies came mainly from France (96 000 gallons valued at R9 lakhs) the United Kingdom (63 000 gallons valued at R8 lakhs) and Italy (40 000 gallons valued at R2 lakhs).

Paper and pasteboard (R2.87 lakhs)—The total imports of paper and pasteboard fell from 2,740 000 cwts valued at R3 72 lakhs to 2,291 000 cwts

Paper.

valued at R2,87 lakhs in 1930-31, of which 1,985,000 cwts (valued at R2,60 lakhs) represented paper of all kinds as against 2,363,000 cwts. (valued at R3 35 lakhs) in the preceding year Imports of all varieties of paper showed decreases Printing paper was imported to the extent of 683,000 cwts valued at R99 lakhs as against 806,000 cwts valued at

Printing paper R1,23 lakhs in 1929-30 Newsprinting paper declined from 186,000 cwts to 131,000 cwts in quantity and from R63 lakhs to R52½ lakhs in value Other kinds of printing paper also recorded a decrease from 320,000 cwts valued at R60 lakhs to 252,000 cwts valued at R46 lakhs. Norway, with her resources of wood pulp, maintained the lead in the printing paper trade and supplied 242,000 cwts valued at R30 lakhs as compared with 259,000 cwts valued at R34 lakhs in 1929-30 Austria came next with 152,000 cwts valued at R20 lakhs and the United Kingdom with 77,000 cwts valued at R16 lakhs, then respective shares in the preceding year being 156,000 cwts. and 98,000 cwts valued at R21 lakhs in either case Imports from the Netherlands slightly advanced to over 44,000 cwts, but those from Germany, Sweden and Belgium receded to 54,000 cwts, 35,000 cwts, and 10,000 cwts respectively.

Imports of writing paper and envelopes registered a decline from 245,000 cwts valued at R69 lakhs to 157,000 cwts valued at R47 lakhs in 1930-31

Writing paper The leading supplying countries were the United Kingdom (55,000 cwts) Norway (35,000 cwts) and the Netherlands (16,000 cwts) In the preceding year their respective contributions were 79,000 cwts, 66,000 cwts and 25,000 cwts

Imports of packing paper decreased from 287,000 cwts to 231,000 cwts in quantity and from R49½ lakhs to R38½ lakhs in value Sweden maintained her position as the premier supplier, the

Packing paper imports from that country amounting to 105,000 cwts valued at R17 lakhs as against 106,000 cwts valued at R19 lakhs in 1929-30 Imports from Germany fell from 65,000 cwts valued at R10½ lakhs to 38,000 cwts valued at R5 lakhs The quantities imported from the United Kingdom and Norway advanced slightly to 17,000 cwts and 13,000 cwts. respectively Imports from Austria declined from 29,000 cwts to 18,000 cwts in quantity and from nearly R5 lakhs to R3 lakhs in value.

Imports of old newspapers dropped from 913,000 cwts to 823,000 cwts, of which the United Kingdom supplied 650,000 cwts as against 822,000 cwts

Old newspapers in 1929-30 The share of the United Kingdom shrank from 90 per cent to 79 per cent of the total quantity imported, while that of the United States of America rose from 9 per cent to 21 per cent in 1930-31

Paper manufactures declined from 24,000 cwts valued at R13½ lakhs to 21,000 cwts valued at R12½ lakhs in 1930-31 The United Kingdom was,

Paper manufactures, etc as usual, the principal supplier and sent these goods to the value of R6 lakhs in 1930-31 Imports of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds fell from 377,000 cwts valued at R37 lakhs to 308,000 cwts valued at R27 lakhs in 1930-31 Of these, strawboard accounted for 238,000 cwts valued at R14½ lakhs The

Imports.

to Rs 94 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of camphor declined from 1 833 000 lbs valued at Rs 1½ lakhs to 1 770 000 lbs valued at Rs 27 lakhs. Germany sent more synthetic camphor at lower prices to the extent of 727 000 lbs as compared with 570 500 lbs. in the preceding year. Switzerland and Italy also increased their supplies from 143 800 lbs and 63 100 lbs to 153 700 lbs and 355 100 lbs respectively, while the receipts of natural camphor from Japan were on a much smaller scale, amounting to only 495 000 lbs as compared with 1 003 000 lbs in 1929-30. Arrivals in 1930-31 also included 32 500 lbs from Belgium, 3 800 lbs from the Straits Settlements and 2 400 lbs from Ceylon. About 107 000 lbs of quinine

salts were imported as compared with 129 000 lbs in the preceding year. There was no import of cinchona bark in 1930-31. The value of proprietary and patent medicines fell from Rs 48½ lakhs to Rs 43 lakhs to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs 18 lakhs, Germany Rs 8 lakhs and the United States of America Rs 7 lakhs. Imports of cod liver oil declined from 97 600 lbs to 60 800 lbs in 1930-31. The United Kingdom supplied only 246 ounces of cocaine out of a total of 1 133 ounces and 395 ounces of morphia out of a total of 582 ounces the remainder coming mostly from Germany. Preparations of opium and morphia, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, were valued at Rs 67 000 as compared with Rs 90 000 in the preceding year.

Salt (Rs 18 lakhs).—As a result of over production of salt throughout the world prices during 1930-31 reached a very low level detrimental to Indian manufacture. The following table shows the prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool Spanish and Indian salt month by month, at Calcutta.—

	IMPORTED		INDIAN
	Liverpool (ex golah)	Spanish Fine (ex golah)	Bombay (ex golah)
1930—	R	R	R
April	73	60	53
May	72	60	53-57
June	73	60	57
July	73	63	57
August	73	57-62	56
September	68	57	57
October	68	57	57
November	68	57	54
December	63	57	52-54
1931—			
January	61	42	52
February	61	44	52
March	59	44	50

Ex ship.

The imports of foreign salt by sea into British India increased by 9 per cent in quantity from 644 000 tons in 1929-30 to 701 000 tons in 1930-31 but owing to lower prices declined in value by 9 per cent from Rs 130 lakhs to Rs 119 lakhs. Aden continued to be the principal source of supply although receipts from that source were on a smaller scale and amounted to 188 000 tons as compared with 232,000 tons in 1929-30. With the establishment of new salt

Salt.

works in Italian Somaliland and in the Sudan, consignments from Italian East Africa and Egypt considerably increased from 68,000 and 105,000 tons to 154,000 and 135,000 tons respectively. The supplies from Germany also advanced from 63 000 tons to 97,000 tons, while those from the United Kingdom and Spain fell from 83,000 and 69 000 tons to 42,000 and 67,000 tons respectively. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries of consignment —

Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salt

—	1913 14 (pre war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929 30	1930 31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19.1	33.0	30.2	33.2	36.0	26.8
Egypt	13.9	24.3	20.7	18.6	16.3	19.1
United Kingdom	22.5	10.0	13.6	11.2	12.9	5.9
Spain	15.0	10.5	14.0	9.6	10.8	9.1
Germany	8.8	10.7	9.5	10.4	9.8	13.8
Italian East Africa	8.1	10.1	9.4	8.5	10.6	21.9
Other countries	12.6	1.4	2.6	8.5	3.6	3.4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	541,800	596,200	614,700	643,850	703,640

Foreign salt finds a market in Bengal and Burma. The former took 615,000 tons or 87 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1930-31 and the latter 89,000 tons or 12 per cent as compared with 85 and 14 per cent respectively in the preceding year. A fair quantity of Indian sea-salt is also consumed in Bengal. The coastwise imports of Indian salt, chiefly from Bombay and Karachi, into Calcutta amounted to 48,000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 57,000 tons in 1929-30. It may be noted that, following an enquiry by the Indian Tariff Board, a further investigation into the possibility of expanding the existing sources of supply in India and the effect of such expansion on prices, has recently been conducted by the Salt Survey Committee. It has since been considered expedient to impose a temporary additional duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ as per maund on salt manufactured outside India under the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, which came into force on the 18th March, 1931, and shall have effect only up to the 31st March, 1932.

Imports

Other articles.—The table below shows the most important items comprised in this group —

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1.82	4.01	4.47	4.92	5.28	4.77
Dyeing and tanning substances	1.41	2.13	2.65	2.83	2.43	2.59
Spices	1.73	3.29	2.68	2.94	3.26	2.55
Glass and glassware	1.95	2.53	2.48	2.37	2.52	1.65
Tobacco	75	2.56	2.91	2.75	3.70	1.51
Precious stones and pearls unset	1.07	1.07	1.34	1.17	1.10	.60
Cement	66	58	64	68	64	55
Coal and coke	11	35	62	39	46	35
Matches	90	66	39	17	11	4

There was a set-back in the imports of instruments and apparatus which were valued at R4 77 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with the record figure of Instruments and apparatus R5 38 lakhs in 1929-30. The decline is mainly attributable to a falling-off in the arrivals of electrical instruments and apparatus and musical instruments the values of which fell by R50 lakhs and R10 lakhs to R3 11 lakhs and R26 lakhs respectively. The United Kingdom maintained her position as the principal source of supply of electrical apparatus although the value of her consignments declined from R2 15 lakhs to R1 74 lakhs. With the exception of Germany whose contribution showed no marked variation all the other principal suppliers notably the United States of America the Netherlands Italy and Japan shared in this decrease. The following statement shows the values of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the last three years —

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	23	40	5
Wires and cables	99	1.15	1.03
Telegraph and telephone instruments	5	5	5
Electric lamps and parts thereof	49	65	59
Batteries	13	14	13
Carbons, electric	1	3	3
Accumulators	20	26	18
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches.	17	1	9
Meters	7	9	7
Electro-medical apparatus, including X ray apparatus.	4	4	3
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	5	3	3
Unenumerated	53	60	60
TOTAL	3.13	3.61	3.11

Tobacco

Imports

The imports of precious stones and pearls unset recorded a further decline from R1 10 lakhs in 1929-30 to R60 lakhs in 1930-31 of which diamonds accounted for R46 lakhs and pearls unset for R11 lakhs (R60 lakhs) as compared with R88 and R23½ lakhs respectively in the preceding year. The value of other kinds of precious stones stood at R3 lakhs as in the two preceding years. There has been a steady falling off in the receipts of precious stones and pearls from Belgium the principal source of supply. Her contribution which was assessed at R72 lakhs in 1928-29 declined to R66 lakhs in 1929-30 and to R40 lakhs in the year under review. The United Kingdom's share also receded from R10 lakhs in 1929-30 to R2 lakhs in 1930-31 while an advance of R1 lakh was recorded in the supplies from the Netherlands. The consignments from the Bahrein Islands consisting mostly of pearls declined in value from R18 lakhs to R6 lakhs but those from Arabia rose by R1 lakh to R5 lakhs.

Imports of cement declined in quantity from 121 000 tons to 112 000 tons and in value from R64 lakhs to R55 lakhs. Burma as usual had the largest share in the trade her requirements increasing from 45 500 tons to 47 600 tons. Among the other consuming provinces all except Bombay showed a reduction. Although the United Kingdom maintained her predominant position in this line she lost fresh grounds to Japan which considerably extended her business in India. Imports from the former declined from 81 600 to 63,200 tons while those from the latter advanced from 18 700 to 36 800 tons. The receipts from Continental countries notably Germany (3 100 tons), Belgium (1 900 tons) and Italy (1 200 tons) showed decreases. The following table gives the details for the past three years —

	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	91,000	91 000	63,200	51	47	36
Germany	4 900	5,100	3,100	2	2	1
Belgium	2,900	3,600	1 900	1	1	1
Italy	4 400	3,300	1,200	2	1	
Japan	14,400	18 700	36,800	6	7	13
Other countries	9,700	9,000	5,500	6	6	4
TOTAL	127,300	121,300	112,600	68	64	53

Imports of foreign coal declined by 30 per cent in quantity from 221 000 tons in 1929-30 to 150 000 tons in 1930-31 and by 32 per cent in value from R11½ lakhs to R28½ lakhs. Bombay was naturally the largest consumer but her takings were considerably reduced from 183 000 tons to 104 000 tons. Sind and Madras however

Matches.

took larger quantities in 1930-31 than in the preceding year. As usual, Natal had the lead in this trade, but the imports from that country, including consignments from Portuguese East Africa, fell off from 197,000 tons to 126,000 tons. The United Kingdom supplied 23,000 tons or 4,000 tons more than in 1929-30 while receipts from Australia declined from 2,000 tons to 1,000 tons. The following table shows the sources of imports of foreign coal during the past five years —

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom.	13,000	52,000	39,000	19,000	21,000
Natal	86,000	155,000	105,000	197,000	121,000
Japan	1,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Portuguese East Africa	26,000	35,000	21,000	.	5,000
Australia	13,000	9,000	1,000	2,000	1,000

The Indian match industry, sheltered by high tariff, is now able to meet India's domestic requirements, and imports of foreign matches are insignificant.

Only 397,000 gross of match boxes valued at R4 lakhs were imported in 1930-31 as compared with 971,000 gross valued at R11 lakhs in 1929-30 and 13½ million gross valued at R2,04 lakhs in 1921-23, when the local industry was not developed and when lower duties prevailed. Imports were, as usual, mostly from Sweden and, to a far less extent, from Japan and the Straits Settlements.

CHAPTER III

Exports of Merchandise

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India —

Exports

(1 thousands of Rupees)

	1925-27	1927-28	1929-30	1929-30	1930-31	Percentage on total exports of merchandise — 1930-31
Cotton, raw and waste	59,14.19	45,19.83	68,09.10	68,09.36	40,72.88	21.19
Cotton manufactures	10,74.86	8,87.33	7,79.56	7,18.27	8,31.34	2.27
Jute raw	25,78.04	20,88.36	22,24.83	27,17.57	12,53.47	6.51
Jute manufactures	33,18.09	33,08.43	58,90.48	51,93.08	31,29.44	14.45
Grain, pulse and flour	20,24.90	43,93.03	23,09.43	24,78.16	29,88.19	13.55
Tea	20,03.77	23,48.40	20,20.44	25,00.81	23,25.03	10.08
Seeds	19,08.37	20,09.20	20,63.33	20,44.78	17,66.18	8.10
Metals and ores	7,20.88	8,87.08	8,81.09	10,32.96	7,84.04	3.00
Leather	7,50.68	9,1.38	9,44.38	4,16.34	6,80.11	2.98
Hides and skins, raw	7,17.57	8,80.84	9,83.95	7,98.37	8,46.03	2.85
Wool raw and manufactures	4,88.28	4,33.88	8,50.71	4,33.84	2,23.25	1.47
Gums	4,47.24	6,95.80	9,61.70	4,96.73	9,13.74	1.43
Paraffin wax	1,84.80	2,43.46	2,43.84	3,17.50	2,81.83	1.28
Oilseeds	2,52.78	3,14.19	3,84.18	3,11.91	2,08.03	0.91
Coffee	1,82.62	2,21.93	1,69.25	1,48.47	1,81.84	0.87
Wood and timber	1,23.04	1,68.73	1,78.98	1,80.07	1,4.47	0.64
Rubber raw	2,80.14	2,87.09	1,08.65	1,78.85	1,29.78	0.60
Spices	1,86.07	2,20.20	1,84.80	1,88.28	1,37.19	0.68
Manures	1,28.40	1,25.01	1,21.18	1,21.83	1,23.88	0.58
Dyes	2,11.88	1,90.09	1,87.41	1,41.08	1,22.07	0.55
Optical glass and tanning substances	1,17.71	1,80.50	1,18.03	1,11.47	1,05.22	0.49
Tobacco	1,84.18	1,08.13	1,20.47	1,05.23	1,09.61	0.47
Cocoa	90.88	1,13.75	1,08.37	1,04.63	83.84	0.40
Fruits and egg tables	89.88	1,04.43	96.15	90.83	78.71	0.36
Foodstuffs and pollards	1,06.36	1,20.74	1,14.83	1,18.83	78.78	0.35
Fish (excluding canned fish)	78.25	87.13	78.21	71.81	65.71	0.31
Meats	1,08.41	81.84	90.47	1,03.08	87.59	0.41
Provisions and oilman stores	60.88	41.21	64.44	60.40	48.85	0.23
Oil and seeds	81.33	78.43	71.13	72.05	43.36	0.20
Oil	68.71	70.98	68.83	72.24	47.34	0.21
Hemp, raw	82.76	80.83	87.23	68.23	79.30	0.34
Autumn, living	20.23	45.57	29.56	28.80	24.03	0.12
Fibre for brushes and brooms	25.84	25.07	25.03	29.18	23.81	0.12
Drugs and medicines	27.10	24.83	41.67	45.48	39.02	0.18
Apparel	22.20	23.83	17.03	24.23	16.13	0.07
Brickles	13.58	16.18	18.01	14.26	10.98	0.05
Good ge. ad rope	16.44	18.83	18.03	14.11	10.45	0.05
B. Hides and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood	14.14	14.64	18.15	14.07	1.20	0.05
BM, raw and manufactures	23.08	41.00	23.17	22.71	10.26	0.04
Saltpetre	12.12	12.13	9.70	8.87	7.33	0.03
Tallow stearine and wax	14.00	11.18	7.97	7.95	7.28	0.03
Chalk	8.61	13.88	0.13	10.91	6.49	0.03
Horns, tips, etc.	91	9.18	7.86	7.33	2.84	0.01
W. par	4.76	7.21	4.48	3.04	2.8	0.01
All other articles	4,83.8*	5,16.18	4,07.62	4,54.43	3,21.7	1.00
TOTAL EXPORTS	3,01,42.88	3,19,15.33	3,50,12.79	3,1,13.58	3,23,42.28	1.00

Cotton (R48,33 lakhs) *—The Indian cotton crop of the season 1930-31 was estimated at 4 822 000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 5 231 000 bales in the preceding year. The American crop of 1930 was estimated at

* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary Indian Central Cotton Committee for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

Cotton.

13,932,000 bales of 500 lbs gross weight (equivalent to 17,415,000 bales of 400 lbs each) as compared with 14,828,000 bales of 500 lbs for 1929. The outturn of Egyptian cotton for 1930-31 was 1,985,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 2,113,000 bales in 1929-30.

The prices of American cotton in the year under review were on a much lower level than those of the two previous years. The average price of Middling American during the year 1930-31 was 6 73d per lb. against 9 81d. in 1929-30 and 10 96d. in 1928-29. This great decline in the price of American cotton was due mainly to two factors. In the first place, the trade depression through which the world has been passing and which has more or less affected all industries has hit the cotton textile industry very severely. The enormous fall in the prices of agricultural commodities, which has been discussed in Chapter I, has greatly reduced the purchasing power of an important body of consumers of cotton textiles in the tropics and this has led to an enormous fall in the demand for cotton. As a result, the prices of cotton have slumped all over the world. It is interesting to note that the quotation at the end of the year 1930 was more than 1d per lb. less than at the beginning of the year. Even from April 1930, when the financial year started, to the end of that period the fall in price has been 3d per lb. The diminished demand, therefore, was the most important cause of the disastrous fall in the price of raw cotton all the world over and consequently of American cotton also. There was another factor, however, which affected the price of American cotton particularly. It was remarked in the last year's Review of Trade that the quality of American cotton was deteriorating. Further, the competition of 'outside growths' was being felt more and more severely by American cotton and, to a great extent, 'outside growths' were replacing American cotton. This fact is well brought out by the statistics of the consumption of American cotton published by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners. During the cotton year 1928-29 the consumption of American cotton throughout the world, according to the Federation, was about 15.1 million bales. In the cotton year 1929-30 it fell to 13 million bales and for 1930-31 it is expected to be even less than this low figure. In fact it is estimated by the Federation that the consumption of American cotton in the current season will be 11.4 million bales. Thus, in two years there is expected to be a drop in the consumption of American cotton by nearly 4 million bales. This enormous fall in the demand for American cotton—partly a result of competition from 'outside growths'—was sure to have an adverse effect on the price of American cotton, especially in a period of depression. These two factors, therefore, taken together explain the enormous fall in the price of American cotton in the year under review.

Coming to a detailed analysis of the price quotations, it will be seen that the year opened with a quotation of 8 85d per lb. on the 4th April. From that date till the beginning of October with slight ups and downs prices were consistently on the decline and by the 10th of October the quotation was 5 54d, a fall of 3 31d. There was a rally in prices in October and on the 31st the price reached was 6 24d. This rally followed on the crop forecast issued by the American Bureau in October which indicated a crop of 14,486,000 bales, a figure which fell short of the general expectation. The unexpected improvement in price gave remarkable strength to the holding movement which was already in evidence in America. But there was a relapse

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in November in spite of a bullish crop forecast issued by the Bureau in that month. Throughout November and December prices again declined and by the 26th of December the quotation was 5 31d a fall of 3½d as compared with the opening quotation in April. The first two months of 1931 saw a recovery in the prices of American cotton. There was a general belief that the world demand for cotton would improve during the second half of the cotton season of 1930-31 owing to a gradual abandonment of short time in mills. Further as usual at this time there was a seasonal improvement in the American mill consumption. The termination of lock-outs in the Lancashire mills and the announcement of Japanese intention to withdraw the curtailment scheme with regard to mill hours had also a favourable effect on the market. Further the improvement in the political situation in India in February encouraged the cotton market also. All these factors explain the rise in cotton prices in the first two months of 1931. The price on the 2nd January was 5 38d. On the 27th February it had gone up to 6 18d. In March, however there was again a relapse. Mr Legge, the Chairman of the American Federal Farm Relief Board, resigned and this event shook confidence in the Farm Board's plan for curtailment of the cotton acreage and had a bearish influence on the market. Prices declined throughout March and at the end of the month the quotation was 5 85d per lb exactly 3d below the opening quotation on the 4th April, 1930.

Prices of Indian cotton were also on the downward trend nearly throughout the year though they were more erratic due to the peculiar circumstances prevailing in India. Apart from the downward movement in sympathy with the American market, which was due chiefly to the trade depression, the Indian market was further affected by the political condition in the country. The civil disobedience movement with its unsettling effects, the frequent *harkats* and the civil disturbances all demoralised the Indian cotton market to a great extent especially in the first half of the year. This is well brought out by the statement below which compares the prices at Liverpool of Middling American and Fine Broach and gives the percentage parity of Broach as compared with American cotton —

	PRICE PER LB.		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on American A.)		PRICE PER LB.		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on American A.)
	Middling American.	Fine Broach.			Middling American.	Fine Broach.	
	a	d			d	d	
1930—				1930—			
April 4	8-85	6-60	74.0	July 4	7-63	5-40	70.5
" 11	8-78	6-45	73.0	" 11	7-73	5-45	70.5
" 18	8-61	6-3	72.8	" 18	7-68	5-30	69.0
" 25	8-74	6-30	71.1	" 25	7-47	5-10	67.5
May 1	8-65	6-3	71.3	August 1	7-22	4-80	66.5
" 8	8-63	6-30	71.8	" 8	7-31	5-10	67.6
" 10	8-54	6-30	72.0	" 15	6-59	4-50	65.3
" 23	8-87	6-30	72.7	" 22	6-41	4-30	66.8
" 30	8-58	6-30	71.4	" 29	6-64	4-3	65.5
June 6	8-34	6-00	71.9	September 5	6-45	4-00	71.0
" 13	7-98	5-05	70.8	" 12	6-30	4-05	71.9
" 20	7-81	5-05	71.1	" 19	6-26	4-0	71.9
" 27	7-4	5-00	71.1	" 6	5-59	4-3	72.2

Cotton.

	PRICE PER LB		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on American)		PRICE PER LB		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on American)
	Middling American	Fine Broach			Middling American	Fine Broach	
	d	d			d	d	
1930—				1931—			
October 3	5 76	4 35	75 5	January 2	5 33	4 05	76 0
„ 10	5 54	4 20	75 8	„ 9	5 40	4 15	76 9
„ 17	5 73	4 30	75 0	„ 16	5 41	4 26	78 7
„ 24	6 05	4 60	76 0	„ 23	5 63	4 43	78 7
„ 31	6 24	4 90	78 5	„ 30	5 63	4 48	79 6
November 7	6 03	4 75	78 8				
„ 14	5 98	4 70	78 6	February 6	5 72	4 60	80 4
„ 21	5 98	4 65	77 8	„ 13	5 85	4 68	80 0
„ 28	5 91	4 60	77 9	„ 20	6 04	4 91	81 3
December 5	5 70	4 40	77 2	„ 27	6 18	4 98	80 6
„ 12	5 43	4 20	77 3	„ 27	6 09	4 88	80 1
„ 19	5 32	4 10	77 1	March 6	5 97	4 77	79 9
„ 24	5 31	4 10	77 2	„ 13	5 95	4 76	80 0
„ 31	5 34	4 10	76 8	„ 20	5 85	4 65	79 5
				„ 27			

From this table it will be seen that the parity was 74.6 per cent on the 4th April. From that date till the middle of August the parity almost consistently decreased and on the 15th of August the percentage was 65.3. Thereafter there was a distinct improvement and by the beginning of November the percentage was 78.8. With slight ups and downs the parity remained roundabout this figure and in February 1931 it even reached 81.3. This shows that in the first five months of the financial year conditions in the Indian market were relatively unfavourable to prices for Indian cotton, whereas they improved in the latter half of the year. The extremely low level of prices of Indian cotton in the first half of the year was due to a combination of several factors. In the first place, the Indian cotton crop of 1929-30 had begun to move a little bit earlier than usual owing to the lack of holding power on the part of the ryots, but more than this, the abnormal conditions prevailing in the Bombay market and the general political situation affected the Indian prices considerably. Throughout the period from April onwards there were frequent *hantals* and the market was closed for many days in a month. This frequent cessation of business in a period of falling prices had a very harmful effect on the stability of prices. News of the decline of prices from America affected this panic-stricken market and there followed frenzied selling by speculators and by weak holders, many of them upcountry dealers operating with a limited capital who had over-bought in the forward positions on the expectation of a rise in prices. The result was a *debacle* in prices. The East India Cotton Association endeavoured to arrest the fall by trying to fix certain minimum price levels, but they failed to achieve this object. The restrictions imposed by the Association were accordingly withdrawn and this precipitated another crisis the consequences of which might have been more serious but for the timely support given to the market by the large spot purchases made by exporters. The main causes, therefore, for the low parity of Indian cotton in the first five months of the year were (i) the bearish sentiment of the market, (ii) selling by weak holders

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and (iii) the political situation. The export demand for Indian cotton was also weak in this part of the year. Japan was forced to curtail her production owing to a falling off in the export demand for her cotton manufactures and also because of the political disturbances in China which effectively retarded any appreciable buying movement from that source. From the end of August however the parity began to move upwards. This was due firstly to the improving conditions in China and Japan which increased the export demand. Further, from October there was an increased activity in the Bombay mill industry and as the year advanced this became more and more pronounced. In February and March 1931 the political situation also showed a distinct improvement and this had a beneficial effect on the cotton market. These factors explain the variations in the parity between Indian and American cotton and also to a great extent the movement of Indian prices for cotton.

Coming to a detailed analysis, the price of Broach M G Fully Good was R272 on the 4th April. From that date with slight variations the price consistently declined till by the 22nd August the quotation was R181 for July August delivery giving a fall of R91 in less than five months. From that time prices were on a higher level for nearly five weeks and on August 29 the quotation was R219 for April May 1931 delivery contract which was R12 in advance of the corresponding quotation for the 22nd August. Although this improvement was partly due to a growing faith in the statistical position of the crop the advance during the last week of this period was, to some extent due to the improvement in the prices of American cotton during the week. It is however significant that the acreage figures for Indian cotton issued in the third week of that month pointed to a reduction of 6 per cent as compared with the corresponding forecast of the preceding year. In September prices receded but remained roundabout R207. The half yearly statistics of raw cotton consumption issued by the International Federation in September showed that the upward trend in world consumption of Indian cotton was more than maintained. In the next three months, however prices declined consistently in sympathy with the American price movement though the fall was relatively smaller for Indian than for American cotton. At the beginning of October the quotation was R202. By the middle of December it had fallen to R172-4 the lowest quotation of the year. Throughout December and in the first week of January prices were in the neighbourhood of this figure. From the second week of January prices began to rise. This rise was to some extent in sympathy with American prices but the improvement in the Indian mill industry as well as in the political situation had also a distinct effect on cotton prices. The relative rise in prices of Indian cotton was reflected as remarked above in the parity figures. From R173-8 on the 2nd January the price went up to R218-8 on the 27th February an increase of R45. Afterwards there was a slight relapse and at the end of March the quotation was R205. It will be seen, therefore that though Indian prices moved more or less in sympathy with American prices yet the changes were of a different order of magnitude from those of American prices. The weekly prices of Broach M G Fully Good at Bombay are displayed in Chart No 3 prefixed to this Review.

The increased demand of the Indian mill industry for home cotton together with the lower demand from other countries led to a small decrease in

Cotton.

the exports of raw cotton in the year under review as compared with the preceding year Exports in 1930-31 amounted to 3,926,000 bales as compared with 4,070,000 bales in 1929-30 The year's exports, however, were greater than those for 1928-29, which amounted to 3,712,000 bales Owing to the disastrous decline in the price of Indian cotton, there was an enormous decrease in the value of the exports of the year under review. This amounted to R46,33 lakhs as compared with R65,08 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan, as usual, was India's biggest customer and took 1,685,700 bales valued at R21 crores as compared with 1,639,600 bales valued at R27 crores in the preceding year Thus, though Japan took a larger quantity of cotton in the year under review as compared with the preceding year, yet the value of the exports fell by over R6 crores. China, the next biggest customer, also increased her share from 566,500 bales in 1929-30 to 605,500 bales in 1930-31, the value of the exports declining, however, from R9,34 lakhs to R7,41 lakhs The United Kingdom took 280,800 bales valued at R3 crores in 1930-31 as compared with 270,200 bales valued at R4,31 lakhs in 1929-30. Exports to Spain amounted to 106,000 bales valued at R1,16 lakhs as compared with 80,000 bales valued at R1,22 lakhs The takings of most of the other countries showed decreases Italy took 361,900 bales valued at R3,77 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 392,700 bales valued at R5,79 lakhs in the preceding year Exports to Germany declined from 344,100 bales valued at R4,89 lakhs in 1929-30 to 309,000 bales valued at R3,30 lakhs in 1930-31 Exports to Belgium declined to 217,500 bales valued at R2,64 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 340,800 bales valued at R5,63 lakhs in the preceding year The takings of France declined from 252,900 bales valued at R3,92 lakhs in 1929-30 to 231,700 bales valued at R2,68 lakhs in 1930-31. The United States of America and the Netherlands took 44,000 and 58,200 bales respectively as compared with 81,200 and 63,600 bales in the preceding year The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last five years together with the pre-war average —

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs

—	Pre war average 1909-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
April .	303,600	385,400	226,100	323,600	386,300	424,700
May .	248,800	295,200	200,600	372,800	404,900	341,700
June .	218,900	280,100	240,300	304,900	382,200	244,500
July .	190,100	237,800	180,400	285,200	318,700	258,900
August .	110,300	208,200	201,600	216,000	231,300	250,700
September	75,300	104,700	152,800	191,200	211,400	286,800
October .	66,800	39,200	88,300	254,000	176,100	223,700
November .	101,400	62,000	93,500	175,700	207,200	226,900
December .	158,200	153,900	193,700	272,300	297,600	357,000
January .	319,800	446,100	400,600	400,200	452,700	438,900
February .	318,300	398,000	323,500	356,300	493,500	433,300
March .	295,800	576,700	384,800	559,500	508,500	438,900
TOTAL	2,407,300	3,188,000	2,686,200	3,711,700	4,070,400	3,926,000

Exports

Exports from Bombay amounted to 68 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India, those from Karachi were 26 per cent and from Madras 3 per cent as compared with 64, 28 and 6 per cent respectively in 1929-30

Imports of raw cotton into India during 1930-31 increased very considerably as compared with the preceding year. This increase was probably due to the policy of the Indian mills to spin finer yarn in order to replace the imports of yarns of higher counts and of finer cloth from abroad. Imports of raw cotton into India in 1930-31 amounted to 327 400 bales valued at Rs 39 lakhs as compared with 134 300 bales valued at Rs 42 lakhs in 1929-30. This enormous increase was due to larger imports from Egypt and the United States of America. Imports of Egyptian cotton went up from 2 900 bales valued at Rs 8 lakhs to 119 500 bales valued at Rs 17 lakhs in 1930-31. The United States of America sent nearly 54 600 bales valued at Rs 83 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 9 500 bales valued at Rs 20 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from Kenya Colony went up from 106 600 bales valued at Rs 21 lakhs in 1929-30 to 127 100 bales valued at Rs 28 lakhs in 1930-31. India also purchased 13 800 bales valued at Rs 27 lakhs from the United Kingdom in the year under review as compared with 1 900 bales valued at Rs 4½ lakhs in the preceding year. The quantity of African cotton re-exported from Bombay during the last five years is shown in the following statement —

	From Bombay				
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
To Japan	6,100	1 120	1 120	4,480	
„ United Kingdom	2,800	8,000	1 120	3,300	720
„ Other countries	4,240	1,050	500		210
TOTAL	11,200	11 700	800	7 940	530

It will be seen that re-exports of African cotton from India decreased from 7 840 bales in 1929-30 to 530 bales in 1930-31. In other words, the re-export trade in this line has dwindled almost to nothing.

During the cotton season 1930-31, 3 357 000 bales of Indian cotton were received in Bombay up to the end of July 1931 as against 3 128 000 bales in the corresponding period of the previous season. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on the 31st August 1930 was 769 554 bales as compared with 891 183 bales on the same day of 1929. Stocks on the 2nd April 1931 were 923 171 bales as compared with 1 210 638 bales on the corresponding date of the preceding year.

Cotton Manufactures.

According to the Indian Central Cotton Committee the mill consumption of Indian cotton during the past four fiscal years was as follows —

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

(In bales of 400 lbs)

—	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Bombay Island	663,293	384,332	682,898	672,249
Ahmedabad	280,889	309,386	345,548	317,229
Bombay Presidency	1,102,582	859,460	1,222,745	1,174,666
Madras	191,656	196,812	210,817	212,913
United Provinces	186,347	171,894	214,374	236,834
Central Provinces and Berar	113,262	119,800	123,349	120,818
Bengal	88,610	78,188	93,948	95,156
Punjab and Delhi	45,240	48,543	62,247	69,146
Rest of British India	12,436	20,701	23,638	26,058
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA	1,740,133	1,495,398	1,951,118	1,935,591
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	243,441(a)	268,493(a)	296,975(a)	329,419(a)
TOTAL INDIA	1,983,574	1,763,891	2,248,093	2,265,010

(a) Part calculated from yarn production, rest actual raw cotton consumption reported

Cotton manufactures (Rs. 22 lakhs) — Considering the severe depression in agriculture and industry and the consequent fall in the purchasing power of the agriculturists in India as well as the disturbed political condition of the country, the cotton industry may be said to have done fairly well in the year under review. There were two main causes for this favourable state of affairs. In the first place, the enhanced customs duties imposed in the Budget of 1929-30 helped the industry considerably in relation to foreign competition. Secondly, the boycott agitation started by the Congress assisted the sale of cotton goods produced by the Indian mills. Added to these two factors, the third favourable circumstance was the absence of any serious labour trouble throughout the year under review. The only drawback at the beginning of the year was the glut of stocks of piecegoods in the market. This led to a somewhat depressed condition in the middle of the year which was aggravated by the frequent *hartals*, by the demoralisation of the raw cotton market and by differences between the Congress and some of the mills. From October, however, some of these difficulties were removed and the outlook in the industry became favourable from about that time. On the whole, therefore, the condition of the cotton mill industry in India, considering the peculiar circumstances of the year, may be considered as having been fairly satisfactory. It may be interesting to note that the situation has become even more favourable from March 1931 when an additional 5 per cent duty was imposed on cotton piecegoods imported from abroad. The outlook for the year 1931-32, therefore, is, on the whole, promising, being only modified by the reduced purchasing power of the main body of consumers. The satisfactory condition of the year 1930-31 is evidenced by the fact that the production of both yarn and of piecegoods has been a record.

The production of yarn in the mills in India in 1930-31 exceeded the record figure for the previous year by 33 million lbs, having amounted to

Exports.

867 million lbs. as compared with 834 million lbs. in 1929-30 and 648 million lbs in 1928-29 The details of production by counts are given below in millions of lbs. —

Counts	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Nos. 2-10	121	63	90	115	106	79	104	114
" 11-20	363	377	349	401	359	203	236	406
" 21-30	167	224	214	245	263	213	272	259
" 31-40	20	19	20	25	34	7	48	61
Above 40	3	6	6	11	11	10	28	27
Wastes			2	4	6	6	7	6

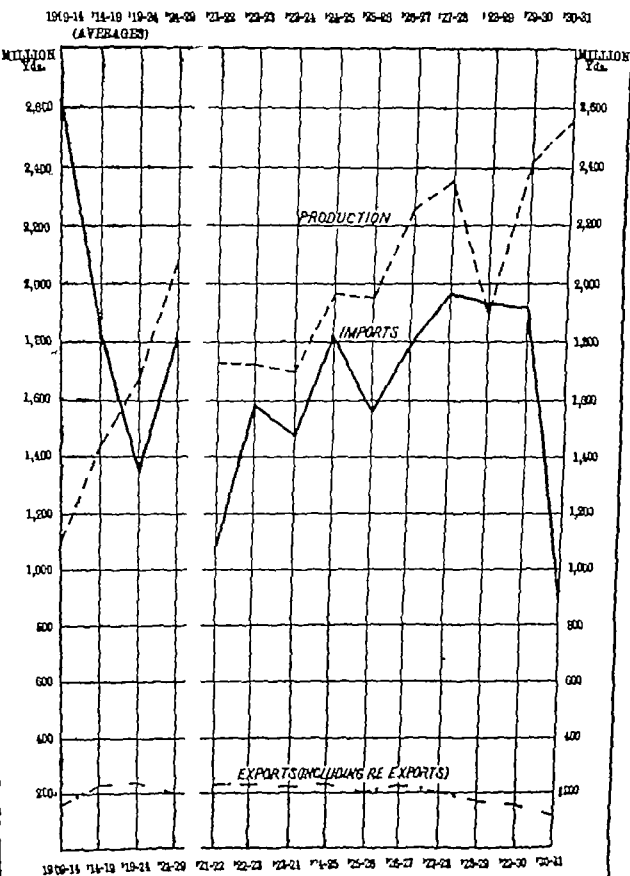
The production of counts 1 10 increased by 8 million lbs as compared with the preceding year and that of 11 20 by 12 million lbs. The production of counts 21 30 declined by 13 million lbs The production of counts 31-40 increased by 15 million lbs. or 33 per cent and that of counts above 40 by 12 million lbs. or 80 per cent as compared with the preceding year Exports of yarn amounted to 23.5 million lbs in 1930-31, showing a slight decrease of 1.1 million lbs. over the figure for 1929-30 The average exports in the five years ending 1913-14 were 193 million lbs. while the average of the war period

was 130 million lbs and of the post-war quinquennium 82 million lbs. The value of yarn exported declined from R1 90 lakhs in 1929-30 to R1 58 lakhs in 1930-31 a decline of R32 lakhs. Exports to most of the countries were most of the same magnitude as in the preceding year the only changes worth noting being the decline of nearly 600 000 lbs. in the case of Egypt and of 400 000 lbs. in the case of the Straits Settlements and an increase of nearly 300 000 lbs. in the case of Persia. Tables Nos 32 A and 32-B give further details of the exports of Indian yarn.

The production of piecegoods in Indian mills in 1930-31 increased by 6 per cent as compared with the preceding year The proportion of the exports of piecegoods to the total production was 4 per cent as compared with 5.5 per cent in 1929-30 and 8 per cent in 1928-29 The actual quantity exported declined by over 35 million yards or 27 per cent as compared with the preceding year The following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods, grey white and coloured, exported from 1923-24 onwards as well as the average exports during the war period.

		(In thousand yards)							
	War average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Cotton piecegoods—									
Grey	74,578	22,877	44,198	37,295	19,949	17,983	18,245	15,042	6,766
White	1,478	1,454	1,145	692	1,840	2,343	1,379	1,199	303
Coloured	58,277	129,967	156,168	128,544	175,903	149,230	131,415	117,184	67,423
Total	134,333	153,323	161,511	166,534	197,491	168,224	149,219	133,428	74,492

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1921-22 to 1930-31 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods



Cotton Manufactures.

As in the preceding year, the exports of coloured goods showed a decline. Similar decreases were also noticeable under grey and white goods. The progressive decline in the exports of grey goods noted in the preceding year's Review continued at an accelerated rate, the decline in the year under review being nearly 35 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Detailed figures of production and exports for the past three years and for 1913-14 are given below —

Production in Indian mills.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirts and longcloth . . .	292 5	474 2	585·2	642·2
Chadars	69 9	56 7	66 0	54 0
Dhutis	284 8	564 2	776 0	831·4
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings	128 9	75 5	90 7	121 9
Drills and jeans	27 8	76 3	100 3	80 7
Other sorts	68 5	162 7	196 7	273 3
TOTAL	872 4	1,409 6	1,814 9	2,008·5
Coloured piecegoods	291 9	483 7	604·1	557 6
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	1,164 3	1,893 3	2,419·0	2,561 1

Exports.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirts	2 2	2 0	2 5	3 9
Chadars and dhuties	7 6	3 9	4 0	2 1
T. cloth and domestics	21 6	3 0	2 0	1 3
Drills and jeans	6	5	3	1
Other sorts	12 2	8 4	7 4	2 8
TOTAL	44 2	17 8	16 2	10 2
Coloured piecegoods	45 0	131 4	117 2	87·5
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	89·2	149 2	133 4	97 7

Exports

The exports of Indian piecegoods declined from 133 million yards valued at R4,67 lakhs in 1929-30 to 98 million yards valued at R3,32 lakhs in 1930-31.

Piecegoods (R3,32 lakhs.) The largest single customer for Indian piecegoods was Ceylon which took 18 million yards as compared with 19 million yards in the preceding year. Persia lost her position as the best customer in the year under review as she took only 13 million yards as compared with 19 million yards in the preceding year. The trade with Persia as remarked in the previous issues of this Review has been steadily declining in recent years owing mainly to severe competition from the European countries which serve Persia from the north and west. For similar reasons exports to Iraq have also been declining. In the year under review exports to that country amounted to 8.9 million yards as compared with 12.9 million yards in the preceding year and 19.24 and 38 million yards in 1928-29, 1927-28 and 1926-27 respectively. Thus compared with 1926-27 there has been a decline of more than 29 million yards in the exports to that country. Exports to the Straits Settlements declined from 17.9 million yards to 11.1 million yards and those to Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba from 12.6 million yards to 8.2 million yards. Decreases were noticeable in most of the other countries also. It may be noted that the decline in the exports of piecegoods was general, the share of almost all of India's customers declining considerably in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. The tendency was noticeable in the case of all the varieties, grey, white and coloured.

The total value of piecegoods exported in 1930-31 declined to R3,32 lakhs as compared with R4,67 lakhs in 1929-30 and R5,37 lakhs in 1928-29. Grey goods accounted for R27 lakhs, coloured goods for R3,04 lakhs and white goods for about R1.6 lakhs.

The following tables show the average declared values per yard of the different classes of imported and exported piecegoods in 1913-14 and the last six years —

Imported piecegoods

—	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 2 8	0 4 11	0 4 9	0 3 11	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0
White	0 3 11	0 5 6	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8
Coloured	0 3 5	0 6 11	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 5

Indian piecegoods exported

—	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 2 7	0 4 5	0 4 10	0 4 9	0 4 10	0 4 8	0 4 4
White	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 11	0 6 4	0 5 10	0 5 11	0 6 4
Coloured	0 5 0	0 6 5	0 6 1	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 9	0 5 7

Jute.

As in the previous year, the declared values of exported piecegoods were higher than those of imported piecegoods and this indicates the principal cause of the retrogression of the Indian piecegoods trade in overseas markets. It may be noted that the declared value of Indian piecegoods exported increased considerably in the case of white goods from 5a 11p to 6a 4p, whereas in the case of grey and coloured goods there was a slight decline. The decline, however, is not comparable with that in the declared value of the imported piecegoods. The declared value of coloured piecegoods was the lowest recorded in the post-war period, though it was higher than the figure for 1913-14.

In the following table a rough estimate is made of the quantity of mill-made cloth which was available for consumption in India during the year 1913-14 and the last five years. Owing to the existence of numerous markets and scattered demands, it is impossible in this table to take stocks into calculation.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mill production	1,164 3	2,258 7	2,356 6	1,893 3	2,419 0	2,561 1
Imported goods	3,197 1	1,787 9	1,973 4	1,936 8	1,919 3	890 0
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS	4,361 4	4,046 6	4,330 0	3,830 1	4,338 3	3,451 1
Exported, Indian	89 2	197 4	168 6	140 2	133 4	97 7
„ Foreign	62 1	29 1	33 8	24 2	22 2	17 4
TOTAL EXPORTS	151 3	226 5	202 4	173 4	155 6	115 1
BALANCE AVAILABLE	4,210 1	3,820 1	4,127 6	3,656 7	4,182 7	3,336 0

Jute and jute manufactures (R44.78 lakhs)—The total area under jute in 1930 was 3,531,000 acres as compared with 3,415,000 acres in 1929. The yield of the 1930 crop was estimated to be 11 2 million bales which was about a million bales more than the outturn of 1929. The weather conditions were favourable for the jute crop of 1930 and a bumper crop was the result. This bumper crop of the year aggravated the depression in the raw jute trade which was already serious in 1929-30. The crop of 1929, although it had been under-estimated at first, proved to be abundant in view of the restricted requirements of the world. Apart from this factor of supply, the demand for raw jute also was considerably restricted owing to the depression in the jute manufacturing industry and the heavy stocks held in nearly all the consuming centres of the world. The over-production in 1929 and the earlier part of 1930 led to an abundant supply of jute manufactures which the world was not prepared to absorb even at a very low price. The reason for this lower demand for jute manufactures was mainly to be found in the depression in industry and trade in the last eighteen months. All these factors led to a precipitate fall in the prices of jute which touched one of the lowest levels for many years. The prices throughout the year were more or less continuously on the decline. The year opened with the quotation for "Firsts" in Calcutta at R49-8 per bale of 400 lbs. Prices remained at this

Exports

level for about three weeks and then spurted upwards to R51-8 on the 22nd April. The reason for this rise was chiefly, the report received from the districts of East Bengal of unfavourable weather for the new crop. These reports were however found to be exaggerated and in the first week of May with the prospect of a bumper crop prices registered a sharp decline to R49. They remained at this level for some time but about the 27th of May there was a sudden slump which carried them down to R47. This was due to a strong selling pressure induced by reports of favourable weather conditions. Prices declined almost continuously till the end of June when the quotation was R43-8. The jute forecast raised expectations of a bumper crop and later reports confirmed this anticipation. From July therefore, prices declined regularly with small oscillations and the quotation on the 16th of September was R28-8. The jute forecast issued at this time was responsible for this very low quotation which showed a decline of over R5 in two weeks from September 2. About the third week of September largely owing to rumours that Government contemplated certain measures to check the drop in jute prices there was some firmness in the market the price recorded on the 23rd of September being R31-4 about which level the quotation tended to remain till about the 21st October. Subsequently however there was a relapse to R29 on the 28th October and further to R28-12 on the 4th November. As these low prices had already begun to restrict the supplies available from the upcountry markets, there was an upward spurt once again about the 11th November on which date R31 was recorded. Prices remained near about this comparatively high level till about the 16th of December the fluctuations being confined between R31 and R29-12. But as buyers were disinclined to show any interest the prices began to fall once more from about the 23rd of December the quotation on that date being R29. The downward trend continued till the 3rd of February when the quotation registered was R25-12. From the middle of the month there was a firming up of prices once more as a result of which quotations moved upwards with slight fluctuations to R28-4 on the 31st of March. The comparative firmness in the raw jute market was really due to the meagreness of arrivals from the upcountry markets but it was initiated by a spell of speculative buying encouraged by adverse weather reports regarding the coming crop. It will thus be seen that the course of raw jute prices throughout the year was disastrous to all interests concerned.

The London prices per ton, a.s.f. for "First marks" stood at £24 on the 4th April. In the next week however prices rallied to £25-5 on account of certain reactions produced by rumours regarding the proposal for a curtailment of working hours in the Indian jute mills. Prices remained stable at this level till the 2nd of May but from the following week there was a steady downward movement which continued till the middle of September. From about that time a steadier tone prevailed in the London market and this may be attributed to a bullish sentiment induced by the growing conviction among buyers that the bottom had already been touched. After having touched £15-10 on the 12th of September the price rose to £16 on the 19th of September and from that date onward till the 12th of December prices fluctuated between £16 and £16-10. The downward trend was again resumed about the third week of that month and the quotation on the 19th December was £15-15. From that date till the first week of Feb-

Jute.

ruary prices declined, the quotation on the 6th February being £11-7-6. From then till the end of the year there was a comparative steadiness in the market induced by firm advices from Calcutta, the closing quotation of the year on March 27 being £15-15.

Arrivals of raw jute in Calcutta and the neighbouring mill areas during the fiscal year 1930-31 amounted to 9.5 million bales as compared with 10.2 million bales in the preceding year. Exports abroad from Calcutta of raw jute during the same period were 3.4 million bales. Arrivals during the period from the 1st July 1930 to the 30th June 1931 were 9.9 bales as against 10.3 million bales during the corresponding period of 1929-30.

It was remarked in the preceding year's Review that the jute industry was passing through an acute depression in 1929-30. The depression in 1930-31 was much more severe and the year was one of the worst for the industry. The main causes for this severe depression may be briefly discussed. The first cause which easily suggests itself is the general depression prevalent all the world over. This depression, as has been remarked before, was greater in the case of primary products and, therefore, considerably affected the demand for jute manufactures which depends to a great extent, on the condition in the world markets for other agricultural commodities and also, to a certain extent, on the general industrial conditions. The depression has been particularly severe in the case of staple agricultural crops like wheat, rice, cotton, oilseeds, etc. Though these crops were produced in abundance, yet their movement was, to a great extent, restricted because of the lack of effective demand. This meant a greatly reduced demand for jute manufactures. The sugar industry which offers a good outlet for jute manufactures was also in a state of severe depression. Further, there was little demand from other industries and as there was less movement of trade throughout the world, there was less demand for jute manufactures. Apart from this factor of trade depression, the jute industry in India had a peculiar problem of its own to face. Jute manufacturers outside India had taken steps in 1929 to reduce their output. India, on the other hand, started on a policy of expansion of production at this time. In 1929 the jute mills in India decided to work 60 hours a week instead of 54 hours. This arrangement continued up to June 1930, resulting in over-production and accumulation of heavy stocks which could not be sold even at much reduced prices. The stocks had grown heavy by the middle of 1930 and were a drag on the market. It was estimated that by the end of June 1930 stocks of hessian cloth in Calcutta had reached the enormous total of 30 crore yards which, it was thought, would expand to 46 crore yards by the end of June 1931 even if the mills worked 54 hours a week from July 1930. Thus it will be seen that over-production in 1929-30 and the consequent piling up of stocks were to some extent responsible for the depressed condition of the jute industry. In order to reduce these heavy stocks the Calcutta jute mills initiated a policy of short-time working. The decision to work 54 hours a week was taken in June 1930 and by July the mills further decided to close down for one week each month in July, August and September. By the middle of August it was decided to continue this restriction of work for one week per month during the period, October 1930 to March 1931 inclusive. The effect of these measures on the stock position appeared to have been generally satisfactory up till December 1930. But the stock

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position unexpectedly deteriorated at the end of 1930-31 although, according to trade reports there were indications that in the course of the year the surplus stocks in the principal consuming countries had, in large measure disappeared on account of the policy of cautious buying which consumers were forced to adopt on a falling market. But as world trade remained depressed, there was little real demand for finished goods and the sluggishness of the world demand prevented a rehabilitation of the Indian jute industry and any lasting improvement in the stock position. Toward the end of the year a further attempt was made by the Calcutta jute mills to curtail production by the introduction of a 40 hour working week with effect from the 2nd of March 1931. One part of this agreement provided for a sealing of 15 per cent of the total complement of looms. This provision was considered necessary in view of an increase of about 7 000 looms as revealed by a fresh enumeration of looms in the Calcutta mills in 1930. The adoption of the agreement was followed by a number of strikes in the Calcutta jute mills. But these had no material effect on the jute situation during the year under review. Thus in spite of the remedial measures taken and in spite of the reported improvement in the stock position in the consuming centres abroad the condition of the Indian jute industry did not improve to any extent. The industry was in a state of severe depression throughout the year and there were no visible signs of a change for the better in the near future. The sad plight of the industry may be clearly seen from the fact that the profits of the jute mills shrank to Rs 65 crores in 1930 as compared with Rs 26 crores in 1929 and Rs 23 crores in 1928.

The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during the year amounted to 1 386 000 tons or 379 000 tons less than in the preceding year. The total value declined from Rs 79 crores in 1929-30 to nearly Rs 5 crores in 1930-31 a drop of Rs 34 crores. Raw jute accounted for 29 per cent of this value and jute manufactures for 71 per cent as compared with 34 per cent and 66 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The following statement compares the quantities exported during 1913-14 and each of the past three years —

	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Jute (in thousand tons)	768	909	807	620
Bags (in millions)	300	408	322	234
Cloth (in million yards)	1 001	1,568	1,631	1,271

The quantity of raw jute exported was 23 per cent less than in the preceding year and 19 per cent less than in the pre war year 1913-14. Exports of gunny bags declined in number from 523 millions to 234 millions and of gunny cloth from 1 631 million yards to 1 271 million yards. The production of Indian mill consumption and exports of raw jute for the last eighteen years

Jute.

are given in Table No 29 and detailed figures of exports of manufactures are given in tables Nos 30-A and 30-B

The total exports of raw jute declined from 4,519,000 bales valued at R27 crores to 3,470,000 bales valued at a little under R13 crores. Germany, as usual, was the largest customer, but her takings amounted to 946,000 bales valued at R3,50 lakhs as compared with 1,212,000 bales valued at R7,41 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 923,000 bales valued at R5,56 lakhs in 1929-30 to 604,000 bales valued at R2,23 lakhs in 1930-31. Exports to France amounted to 500,000 bales valued at R1,85 lakhs as compared with 596,000 bales valued at R3,62 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United States of America went down from 445,000 bales valued at R2,52 lakhs to 297,000 bales valued at R1,04 lakhs. Belgium increased her takings from 259,000 bales to 268,000 bales, but the value of the consignments declined from R1,54 lakhs to R99 lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable in the case of Italy, Spain, the Netherlands and Brazil exports to which amounted to 236,000, 185,000, 109,000 and 85,000 bales compared with 307,000, 250,000, 121,000 and 103,000 bales respectively in the preceding year. The shares of the other countries also showed declines, the largest being in the case of Japan which took only 34,000 bales as compared with 90,000 bales in the preceding year.

The total exports of gunny bags decreased in number from 522 millions to 434 millions, the pre-war (1913-14) exports being 369 millions. The value of the exports declined from nearly R22 crores to a little over R14½ crores. Sacking gunny bags decreased in number from 427 millions to 353 millions, the decline in value being from nearly R19 crores to R12½ crores. Hessian gunny bags also declined in number from 95 millions to 81 millions, the decline in the value being from R3 crores to a little over R2 crores. Of the total exports of gunny bags the United Kingdom took 40 millions as against 53 millions in the preceding year. Australia, as usual, remained the best market for gunny bags, her takings increasing from 73 millions to 88 millions. Exports to Java also showed an increase from 37 millions to 42 millions. Exports to the Straits Settlements declined from 14 millions to 11½ millions. Chile took 19 millions as against 34 millions and Cuba took only 24 millions as against 32 millions in the preceding year. Exports to Japan declined considerably from 16 millions to 5 millions. Similarly, China's takings declined from 43 millions to 20 millions. Similar decreases were noticeable in the case of Siam and Indo-China which reduced their demands from 10½ and 12 millions to 4 and 5 millions respectively. Egypt took 17 millions as compared with 19 millions and South Africa 20 millions as compared with 21 millions. New Zealand took 12 millions as compared with 11 millions in the preceding year and Hawaii 17 millions as compared with 18 millions.

Exports of gunny cloth decreased from 1,651 million yards in 1929-30 to 1,271 million yards in 1930-31, the decline in value being from R29½ crores to a little under R17 crores. Hessian gunny cloth decreased from 1,599 million yards valued at R28½ crores in 1929-30 to 1,239 million yards valued at R16¼ crores in 1930-31. Sacking gunny cloth declined from 52 million yards valued at R1,06 lakhs in 1929-30 to 32 million yards valued at R61 lakhs. Of the total exports

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the largest share went to the United States of America which took 854 million yards valued at Rs10½ crores as compared with 1 072 million yards valued at Rs18½ crores in the preceding year. The Argentine Republic took only 209 million yards valued at Rs3 16 lakhs as compared with 329 million yards valued at Rs6 49 lakhs. Exports to Canada declined from 82 million yards to 73 million yards, whereas the United Kingdom reduced her demand from 59 million yards to 40 million yards. Consignments to Australia declined from 26 million yards to 18 million yards. China reduced her takings from 10 million yards to 5 million yards. Exports to Uruguay were only slightly less than in the preceding year amounting to 14 million yards as compared with 14½ million yards. The share of the Union of South Africa was almost the same as in the preceding year, being 5½ million yards. On the other hand the Philippine Islands took about 18 million yards as compared with 15 million yards in the preceding year. The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and of two of the more important grades of Hessians —

Date.	B. Twills.		Hessiana, 40" × 8 oz.		Hessiana, 40" × 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward.	Near	Forward.	Near	Forward.
1930—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
April, 1	31 8	32 8	10 12	10 14 to 11 2	13 5	13 12 to 14 3
April, 29	33 12	33 8 to 34 0 34 8	11 8	11 10 to 11 12 11 7	13 14	14 6 to 14 8 14 8
May 28	34 4	to 35 0	11 2	to 11 9 10 0	14 4	to 14 10 13 0
June, 15	31 8	32 12	9 12	to 10 3 10 3	12 12	to 13 3 13 5
July 30	31 12	32 0	9 14	to 10 4	12 12	to 13 4
August, 27	33 4	33 8	9 12	10 0	13 12	13 0
September, 24	30 12	31 0	8 10	9 0	11 10	12 0
October 29	35 12	36 8	7 14	8 6	10 0	10 8
November 26	6 0	26 8 to 27 0	7 0	7 14 to 8 0 7 14	10 0	10 6 to 10 10 10 4
December 17	27 0	27 8	7 9	to 8 0	10 0	to 10 8
1931—						
January 28	28 0	28 0 to 28 8 29 4	6 4	8 4 to 8 8 9 8	10 10	10 12 to 11 4 12 4
February 25	28 10	to 29 8	9 4	9 8 to 9 10 8 12	12 0	to 12 8 11 4
March 25	26 14	27 8	8 10	to 9 0	11 3	to 11 8

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Foodgrains and flour (R29,88 lakhs) —Exports under this head went up to some extent in quantity in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. This was, however, due entirely to the larger exports of wheat as compared with the abnormally low figure of the preceding year and exports of rice and other kinds of foodgrains showed a decline in 1930-31. The total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported amounted to 2,614,000 tons as against 2,510,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 104,000 tons. The value, however, declined from R31.79 lakhs to R29,88 lakhs, a decline of R1,91 lakhs. Shipments of wheat amounted to 197,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 13,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 184,000 tons. Exports of wheat flour declined from 51,000 tons to 17,000 tons. Exports of rice declined from 2,298,000 tons in 1929-30 to 2,254,000 tons in 1930-31, a decline of 44,000 tons only. Shipments of pulse amounted to 82,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 97,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports of barley almost reached the vanishing point and were 1,000 tons only as compared with 6,000 tons in the preceding year and 138,000 tons in 1928-29. Exports of jowar and bajra amounted to 7,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 15,000 tons in the preceding year. There were practically no exports of maize. It will thus be seen that the exports of foodgrains and flour, other than wheat, declined by 80,000 tons, whereas exports of wheat showed an increase of 184,000 tons. The detailed exports during the past four years, compared with the average exports under each head in the pre-war quinquennium, are given below. —

	Pre-war average	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,398	2,152	1,765	2,298	2,254
„ in the husk	42	34	51	28	25
Wheat	1,308	300	115	13	197
„ flour	55	60	54	51	47
Pulse	291	133	114	97	82
Barley	227	72	138	6	1
Jowar and bajra	41	21	42	15	7
Maize	} 49 {	9	17	.	.
Other sorts		3	4	2	1
TOTAL Tons (000)	4,411	2,784	2,300	2,510	2,614
VALUE R(lakhs)	45,81	42,92	33,69	34,79	29,88

Rice accounted for 87 per cent of the total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported as compared with 93 per cent in the preceding year. Wheat and wheat flour contributed 9.3 per cent as against 2.5 per cent, barley 0.04 per cent as against 0.2 per cent and pulses 3 per cent as against 4 per cent in 1929-30.

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The statement below compares the total production of rice in India and Burma during the past six years and the pre war year with the total exports during the same periods —

Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries

	PRODUCTION	EXPORTS	
	Cleaned rice	Rice	Paddy
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	28,819	2,420	30
1925-26	30,787	2,549	26
1926-27	29,690	2,035	23
1927-28	29,334	2,152	34
1928-29	32,145	1,785	51
1929-30	31,183	2,298	28
1930-31	31,614	2,554	5

* Subject to revision.

The production of cleaned rice in 1930-31 was 482 000 tons more than in 1929-30 and was only 531 000 tons less than the very high figure of 1928-29. Exports of rice and paddy however showed a decrease of 47 000 tons as compared with the preceding year. Of the important rice growing provinces Burma alone possesses a large exportable surplus. The total exports of Burma in 1930-31 were 1 996 000 tons as compared with 2 048,000 tons in the preceding year but her share of the total foreign exports of rice from India was 88 per cent as in 1929-30. Bengal and Madras each contributed 5 per cent as against 5 and 4 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Exports from India (including Burma) formed 7.2 per cent of the total estimated production as compared with 7.5 per cent in the preceding year.

Prices of rice during the year 1930-31 were on a considerably lower level than in the preceding year. In fact the fall in the price of rice was catastrophic for the rice trade. The causes of this enormous fall in prices may be briefly indicated. In the first place, the trade depression affected the prices of all agricultural commodities very severely and rice was no exception. Further, the demoralised condition of the wheat trade with its heavy stocks and good crops had a sympathetic effect on the rice market. The third cause of the decline in the price of rice was the lower demand of Burma's main customers such as India proper, Japan, Korea, all of which had good crops of their own. Owing to good crops Japan in the last two or three years has renewed her prohibition on the imports of rice from year to year and is now, to some extent, a seller in the world markets. The Indian crops of the last two or three years were also favourable and this reduced the Indian demand considerably. Further the catastrophic fall in the prices of jute, cotton and oilseeds lowered the purchasing power of the consumer of rice in India. Lastly the 1930 crops in Siam and Indo-China reports of which began to arrive in the latter part of the year were much larger than in the two preceding years and this naturally had a depressing effect on the price.

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of rice All these factors explain the enormous fall in the prices of rice in the year under review

Coming to a detailed study of rice prices during the year, it may be remarked that the period divides itself into two fairly clear parts. The first period which began really before the financial year had started continued on to the end of August. In this period, except in April, the prices were generally on a downward trend, but the rate of fall was not so precipitate as in the latter period. Prices in this first period were generally on a higher level. The causes for this comparative strength in the rice market may be briefly discussed. The first and most important cause for the strength of the market was the large-scale demand from China, owing to the famine in that country in the preceding year and also owing to the non-cultivation of land due to unsettled political conditions. The demand from China was heavy in the months from March to June. In the three months, April to June, China purchased from India 416,000 tons of rice out of the total off-take for the year of 467,000 tons. This heavy demand in these three or four months helped the market considerably. Secondly, the reduction of 25 per cent in the export duty on rice in the Budget for 1930-31 created an optimistic outlook in the rice market. Further, the trade believed that the exportable surpluses of Siam and Indo-China in 1930 were reduced as compared with those of 1929. This also kept prices on a higher level in the earlier period. From September, however, prices fell considerably. From the end of August to the end of February the fall was from Rs 370 to Rs 182, a decrease of Rs 188 or 51 per cent. The causes for this enormous fall were mainly to be found in the following circumstances. In the first place, the demand from China dried up almost completely, chiefly owing to the difficulties with which China had to contend as a result of the slump in silver prices completely upsetting her exchange. The second cause for the *debacle* in rice prices was the report of a good crop and large exportable surplus from Siam, one of the important competitors of Burma. It was estimated that the 1930 crop in Siam would amount to 2,940,000 tons as compared with 2,575,000 tons in 1929, the exportable surplus available from that crop being consequently 1,950,000 tons as compared with 1,635,000 tons available from the preceding year's crop. This large increase depressed the Burma rice market considerably. Further, Burma was expecting a bumper crop for the season 1930-31. The exportable surplus from the 1930-31 crop of Burma was estimated at 3,153,000 tons of cleaned rice as compared with 2,747,000 tons in 1929-30. Again, reports from Japan, Korea and other Asiatic rice producing countries showed that the crops of 1930 were expected to be much larger than those of the preceding year. The table below gives the area and yield under rice in some of the Asiatic countries for 1929 and 1930.

	Area (1,000 acres)		Yield (1,000 tons)	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Japan	7,868	7,941	8,295	9,289
Formosa	1,403	1,517	909	1,034
Siam	4,498	4,592	2,575	2,940
Korea	4,000	3,970	2,439	3,426
Java and Madura	8,459	8,800	4,988	5,242

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It will be seen that Japan's production was 12 per cent higher than in 1929. Production in Formosa, Korea and Java also showed considerable increases. The effect of all these good crops was to depress the price of Burma rice. These reports were received in the latter part of the year and explain the enormous fall in rice prices from September onwards.

Coming to a detailed description of the movement of prices it may be noted that the year 1930-31 opened with a quotation of R360 per 100 baskets of 75 lbs each in the Rangoon market. Up to the 23rd of April prices were on the increase and by that date the quotation was R422-8. This increase was due to the continuance of the demand from China and also to the restricted supplies from the primary markets owing to the insistence of stock holders on higher prices. The closing week of April witnessed a weakening movement which brought the price down to R387-8 on May 14. May witnessed a number of untoward developments in Burma in the shape of an earthquake which particularly hit Pegu and Rangoon, a strike among the dock labourers lasting for about three weeks and a communal outbreak between Indians and Burmans in Rangoon which brought business to a stand still for some time and made confidence difficult to restore. The market remained uncertain in June as demand was of a sporadic nature but yet the price recorded a distinct improvement and showed a tendency to remain stable at an artificial level of R380 owing to expectations of a revival of Chinese demand. These expectations were demolished by a sudden slump in silver prices and the quotation declined rapidly from R380 on the 2nd July to R350 by the 16th of the month. There was a brief rally in the subsequent week but there were no remarkable features till about the second week of August when there was an abrupt improvement to R370 at or near which prices remained during the subsequent weeks of the month. This improvement was due apparently to the beginning of a buying movement from certain directions (Java and Bombay) but the real reason was the operations of speculators who took a bullish view of the market. As however there was very little real strength in the market there was a further relapse about the beginning of September the quotation moving backwards to R327-8 by the end of the month and from there to R275 by the 15th October. From this date with slight variations prices were continually on the decline and by the end of February the quotation was R182-8. The reasons for this enormous fall have already been explained. Towards the end of the year prices showed an improvement and the quotation in the last three weeks of March was a little over R200.

The condition of the export trade in rice in the year under review as can be judged by the above analysis of price movements, was far from healthy. Exports of rice not in the husk however showed only a slight decrease from 2,398,000 tons in 1929-30 to 2,251,000 tons in 1930-31 a decrease of only 147,000 tons. The decline in the exports would have been much greater if it had not been for the very large takings of China. Except for China the United Kingdom and two or three other countries exports from India to most foreign countries showed decreases as compared with the preceding year. The main reason for this decrease was the good crops in many of the Asiatic countries and the good wheat crops almost all the world over. The industrial depression also affected the export trade in rice. The main increases and decreases

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reases in the export trade with the various foreign countries are given in the table below :—

Exports of rice not in the husk to foreign countries.

	(IN THOUSANDS OF TONS)		
	1929-30	1930-31	Difference (increase + decrease—)
United Kingdom	40	114	+74
Poland	11	24	+13
Netherlands	125	86	—39
Germany	271	136	—135
Belgium	30	46	+16
Italy and Frume	36	19	—17
Rest of Europe	29	29	
Arabia	57	50	—7
Ceylon	428	444	+18
Straits Settlements and Sumatra	363	396	+33
Java and Malay	225	122	—103
Japan	4	1	—3
Korea	23	4	—19
Formosa	31		—31
China	260	467	+207
Rest of Asia	53	42	—11
Egypt	45	23	—22
Mauritius and Dependencies	62	50	—12
Rest of Africa	65	68	+3
Cuba	88	92	+4
West Indies	30	16	—14
United States of America	2	3	+1
Australia	}	2	—4
New Zealand			

It will be seen that, had it not been for the larger demand from China, exports of rice to foreign countries would have been of much smaller dimensions. Exports to China increased from 260,000 tons in 1929-30 to 467,000 tons in 1930-31, an increase of 207,000 tons. Increases, though not on a similar scale, were noticeable in the takings of the United Kingdom, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Sumatra, Poland and Belgium. On the other hand, most of the other countries reduced their purchases from India. Germany took only 136,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 271,000 tons in the preceding year, a decrease of 135,000 tons. Similarly, Java and Malay took only 122,000 tons as against 225,000 tons in the preceding year, a decrease of 103,000 tons. Decreases were also noticeable in the case of Egypt and Formosa. It is significant that the coast-wise exports of rice not in the husk from Burma to India proper during 1930-31 amounted to 811,000 tons as compared with 909,000 tons in 1929-30 and 1,060,000 tons in 1928-29.

The state of the trade in rice, like that of the trade in wheat and sugar, is particularly unhealthy at present. The condition of the rice trade has been almost consistently becoming worse in the last few years. This is due to the following causes. In the first place, the rice production of the world, according to available estimates, has increased in recent years by something like 10 per

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cent taking the pro-war period as the base. This increase however has not been offset by any increase in the rice eating population of the world or by any marked improvement in the standard of consumption in the principal rice importing countries. On the other hand, the recent decline in the prices of wheat and other cereals has encouraged the substitution of one or other of these for rice in the dietary of many people. As far as Burma is concerned, her principal markets have always been the deficit rice producing countries of the East. The demand from the West has never been a powerful factor in the determination of Burma prices and such demand for Burma rice as existed in Europe has shown a remarkable tendency to shrink from the pre-war level. This is due to the substitution of better finished and more successfully graded types of rice from Italy, Spain and the United States of America. The staple grades of these countries have now obtained a firm footing in Europe and have well nigh superseded Burma rice. Coming to the East the import requirements of most of the rice importing countries have undergone remarkable modifications in recent years. Japan which used to be one of the large-scale importers of Burma rice has had a succession of good rice crops and is faced with the problem of finding an adequate outlet for her increasing surpluses. Her import prohibition renewed from year to year has practically ruled her out as a buyer in the world rice market. The demand from Malay and also from the Dutch West Indies has shown very little capacity for expansion in recent years and owing to the proximity of Siam and Indo-China to these places Burma can claim no advantage over either of her two rivals. China has been the only exception in the Eastern markets. Her imports have been almost of the same magnitude as before but this is due to the peculiarly unsettled political conditions of China and it is hardly likely that with the restoration of normal conditions the demand would continue as at present. Taking these facts into consideration it appears that the problem in the rice trade is one of over production in relation to effective demand. For such a state of affairs the only solution is a decrease in supply or an increase in demand. Both these factors are slow to move. The position therefore in the immediate future does not appear very hopeful. It may be remarked however that this year's condition is abnormal and is due more to such factors as trade depression, good rice crops all the world over and a slump in prices of wheat and other agricultural commodities.

The year under review was one of the most disastrous years for the wheat trade all the world over. Prices in 1930-31 declined to a level which was

perhaps the lowest point reached in the last thirty years. The causes of this phenomenal fall may be briefly described. In the first place, it may be remarked that there are two different forces responsible for producing the present depression in the wheat trade. The first obvious cause is the trade depression which has severely affected the prices of most primary commodities. The effects of the trade depression need not be discussed at length here as this has been done in Chapter I. The second factor which is responsible for the depression in the wheat trade has been operating almost continuously during the post war period. This can be seen from the fact that throughout this period prices of wheat have been generally declining from year to year. The average price per quarter (480 lbs.) for the war period 1915-19 was 73s 6d. The average for 1920-24 had fallen to 61s 6d. In 1925 there was a further fall

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to 61s 9d. and by 1930 the price had fallen to 31s 3d, thus showing a decline of 27s 6d in five years. It will thus be seen that there has been a general decline in wheat prices throughout the post-war period. The cause of this general decline is the world-wide progressive over-production of wheat in relation to the demand for it. This tendency received its first impetus in the special circumstances of the war period. Before the War, Russia used to export approximately 20 million quarters of wheat per annum and was by far the largest exporter of wheat in the world. In 1915 Russia went out of the market and the world's effort was then directed towards making up for the shortage in supply. To achieve this end, aided by the stimulus of high prices, acreage under wheat in the United States of America, Canada and, later, in Argentina and Australia extended rapidly. Production increased to such an extent that the Russian deficit was completely made good and more and more wheat was produced every year. Naturally as a result of this extended production, prices fell from year to year. Yet, in spite of this, the producer refused to take stock of the position and went on increasing the acreage under wheat, hoping for a revival in the demand for his product with a consequent rise in price. Just after the War many European countries were not producing up to their normal capacity and the effect of this over-production in the exporting countries was not, therefore seriously felt till about 1924. From that year, however, Europe, excepting Russia, began producing normal wheat crops and the result has been to increase supplies of wheat very considerably. In the year under review Russia came into the market freely and this has upset the price position seriously. It has been estimated by a competent authority that the supply of wheat in 1930 had increased by 74 million quarters or 20 per cent as compared with the annual production of the quinquennium 1910-14. The wheat-eating population, however, has not grown to the same extent. The result has been a lowering of the demand and a consequent fall in prices. It has also meant a piling up of stocks from year to year and these stocks have acted as an incubus on the market. The holding of stocks has been encouraged by actions taken by governments and trade agencies, like the Federal Farm Board and the Canadian Wheat Pool and many believe that such action has aggravated the situation further. It has been estimated that the stocks in 1926 in the United States of America were 7.8 million quarters of 480 lbs. In 1930 they had gone up to 26.7 million quarters. The increase was particularly noticeable in 1929-30 when the Federal Farm Board in an endeavour to support prices gave loans to growers and even bought and held stocks of wheat. Similarly, stocks in Canada were 5.2 million quarters in 1926. By 1928 they had gone up to 11.6 million quarters and in 1929-30 they were at the very high figure of nearly 16 million quarters. The larger Canadian stocks were mainly due to the big crop of 1928 which the Canadian Wheat Pool refused to sell at competitive prices. The action of the Pool had thus increased stocks in the market. The stocks in other countries have also been growing apace and for the chief countries it has been estimated that the stocks have increased from about 24 million quarters in 1926 to 72 million quarters in 1929, though there was a slight reduction in 1930 to 64 million quarters. Thus, it will be seen that the production in the post-war period had been continually increasing and out-stripping the demand and, as a consequence, stocks were being piled up and prices were continually on the decline. To add to the difficulties of

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the wheat situation, the rye supplies of Europe increased considerably in the last two or three years as compared with previous years. As rye is used in many countries in the making of bread the increased competition from this cereal has also depressed the price of wheat. Further the protective measures, such as heavy import duties and the quota system introduced by many European countries have considerably reduced the consumption of wheat by raising its price within those countries. The effect of these policies has been to prolong the period of depression. As a result of all these factors it may be expected that for some years to come the supplies of wheat will be much greater than the demand and barring a catastrophe low prices will therefore rule in the market. The equilibrium between production and consumption will be difficult of attainment unless markets are allowed freedom from interference by governments and other agencies and until the demand for wheat grows in response to a lowering in its price. These factors explain the long term depression in the wheat trade as apart from the peculiar circumstances of the year 1930-31.

Coming to the peculiar features of the year under review it may be noted that the factors which depressed the wheat trade in the post-war period were present in an aggravated form. In the first place the industrial depression referred to above lowered the demand for most of the commodities but chiefly for primary products. Further the good crops of rice, rye and other cereals in 1930 also affected the position of wheat adversely. Added to this, the wheat crops of 1930 though smaller than the 1928 crops were much higher than the 1929 crops. Even with lower crops in 1929 the condition of the wheat market was far from satisfactory and with the good crops of 1930 the position was made much worse. It has been estimated that the stocks in the 1930-31 wheat season will be even higher than in August 1930. The International Institute of Agriculture estimate that at the end of July 1931 there will remain a carry-over of about 12 million tons as compared with a little over 11 million tons in 1930. Conditions in India were probably worse than in the other wheat producing countries. The Indian wheat crop of 1929-30 was estimated to be over 10 million tons which was a record figure. In spite of this heavy crop and the consequent large exportable surplus the export demand was very weak owing to the competition of foreign wheat in international markets. Even in some home markets Indian wheat had to face the competition of imported Australian wheat. A large quantity of wheat was imported both at Calcutta and Bombay and it was at last necessary for Government to intervene in order to protect the wheat interests in the country. At first a reduction in railway freight was granted on wheat consignments to Karachi and later on consignments booked to Calcutta from the Punjab as well, but as it was feared that this action would not be sufficient, a further step was taken by levying a duty of Rs 40 per ton on imports of foreign wheat. This latter action was taken in March 1931 and its effects do not pertain to the year under review but it is an indication of the sad plight of the wheat trade in India. From all this it will be seen that the condition of the wheat trade all the world over was most unsatisfactory and in India particularly the position was at least as acute as in other countries.

The total area under wheat in India during 1929-30 was over 31 million acres which meant a decrease of 1 per cent as compared with the acreage reported in 1928-29. The outturn of 1929-30 was a record one of 105 mil

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lion tons as compared with 86 million tons in the preceding year. In spite of this heavy crop India imported a considerable amount of foreign wheat. The following table shows the balance of wheat available for consumption in India for a number of years :—

Years	Production of previous crop year	Net imports(+) or net exports (-) during the year	Balance available for consumption during the year
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14) . .	9,424,000*	—1,381,000	8,043,000
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19) . .	9,455,000†	—877,000	8,578,000
1919-20	7,507,000	+64,000	7,571,000
1920-21	10,122,000	—324,000	9,798,000
1921-22	6,706,000	+269,000	6,975,000
1922-23	9,830,000	—269,000	9,561,000
1923-24	9,974,000	—707,000	9,267,000
1924-25	9,660,000	—1,219,000	8,441,000
1925-26	8,866,000	—272,000	8,594,000
1926-27	8,696,000	—220,000	8,476,000
1927-28	8,973,000	—317,000	8,656,000
1928-29	7,791,000	+370,000	8,161,000
1929-30	8,591,000	+268,000	8,859,000
1930-31	10,469,000	—32,000	10,437,000

* Production for 1908-09 to 1912-13

† „ „ 1913-14 to 1917-18

It will be seen that the balance available for consumption increased considerably in 1930-31 as compared with the preceding year. This probably meant an inflation in the stocks held in the various markets in India. In spite of the heavy production in 1930-31, however, the exports of wheat did not reach a very big figure in the year under review, though they were much larger than the previous year's low figure. In the following table production and exports during the past five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 are set forth. It will be seen that the exports in the year under review amounted to 197,000 tons.

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Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries

	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	8,367	1,303
1926-27	8,973	176
1927-28	7,791	370
1928-29	8,591	113
1929-30	10,469	13
1930-31	9,302*	197

* Subject to revision.

Prices of wheat, as has been remarked above were on a much lower level than even the low level of 1929-30. The year was one of the most disastrous for wheat growers and exporters all the world over. At the beginning of April 1930 No 3 Manitoba c.f. London and Liverpool, stood at 42s per 480 lbs. There was a gain of 3d in the course of the next week. Subsequently however reports of favourable weather weakened the market and the quotation on the 9th May was 38s 9d. The May report of the United States Department of Agriculture put the winter wheat crop at about 1½ million tons which was about 1.4 million tons less than the previous year's winter crop. This encouraged a bullish sentiment in the market and the quotation rose to 40s 6d by the 23rd of the month. But the position remained fundamentally as weak as ever on account of the big stocks and the general good reports about the European wheat crops as well as about the improvement in the United States and Canadian weather conditions. The trend of prices thus changed decidedly downward and the decline was accelerated by the commencement of selling pressure in North America. This downward movement dragged on through July. About the end of the month there was a brief rally but the movement was short lived. The pressure of heavy stocks available in the United States and Canada depressed the market considerably and gradually as the chances of a big harvest in the northern hemisphere became more certain the market weakened further. With slight rallies at times the downward movement continued thereafter prices moving from 35s on the 15th August to 27s 7½d on the 17th October. This was due to selling pressure in Canada and the rate of fall was accelerated from about the middle of September by reports indicative of very good prospects for the Argentine and Australian crops. The bearish sentiment was further strengthened by the publication of the September estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture putting the combined winter and spring wheat crops at a very high figure 22 million tons. The Canadian crop also was estimated at 10 million tons, an increase of a little over 2 million tons on the preceding year's crop. Naturally prices continued to decline in view of these heavy production figures while the competition from Russia at this time also aggravated the situation. There were some rallies in October but throughout the subsequent months up to December prices were generally on the decline. The weakness of the market became more pronounced when the Argentine Government's preliminary report putting the crop at 7.3 million tons against 3.7 million tons in 1929 was published in December. About the beginning of January 1931 there was a slightly upward

Foodgrains.

movement due to reports of continued rain in Argentine and also some buying movement from the Continental countries. The improvement, however, was a passing phase and before long the usual downward trend was resumed and it continued almost to the end of the year, the price at the end of the year being 23s 6d., *i.e.*, nearly half of what it was in April 1930. In the following table the prices of No. 3 Manitoba and of Karachi choice white wheat, as far as available, are compared —

Prices of wheat, c. i. f. Liverpool and London.

					No 3 Manitoba per 480 lbs.	Karachi choice white per 480 lbs.
					s. d.	s. d.
1930—April	4				42 0	No quotation.
May	2	.	.	.	39 1½	39 3
June	6	.	.	.	40 6	39 9
July	4	.	.	.	35 7½	35 0
August	1	.	.	.	34 6	34 6
September	5	.	.	.	31 6	32 6
October	3	.	.	.	29 4	29 0
November	7	.	.	.	26 9	28 9
December	5	.	.	.	25 6	25 6
1931—January	2	.	.	.	22 3*	No quotation.
February	6	.	.	.	23 9	"
February	27	.	.	.	24 0	"
March	13	.	.	.	23 6	"

* Price of Manitoba No 2

Prices in the Karachi market moved almost in sympathy with those in the international market. The price stood at Rs33 per candy of 656 lbs. at the beginning of April. It went up slightly up to the third week of the month when the quotation was Rs33-12. From that date with slight ups and downs prices were almost continually on the decline and by the middle of December the lowest price of the year, Rs17-2 per candy, was recorded. Prices slightly improved after that and by the middle of January the price recorded was Rs21-2. There was a retrogression to some extent after this, but throughout February and March prices remained roundabout Rs19.

Exports of wheat during the year amounted to 197,000 tons valued at Rs1,95 lakhs as compared with 13,000 tons valued at Rs21 lakhs in the preceding year and 115,000 tons valued at Rs1,69 lakhs in 1928-29. It will thus be seen that the exports in the year under review were much larger than in the preceding year or even the year before. The increase in exports was due mainly to the bumper crop in India. The largest share of these exports was taken by the United Kingdom, amounting to 175,000 tons valued at Rs1,71 lakhs as compared with 7,000 tons valued at Rs10 lakhs in the preceding year. Belgium and France took 6,000 and 5,000 tons respectively in the year under review and Arabia took 2,000 tons.

The imports of wheat into India during the year under review amounted to 232,000 tons valued at Rs2,15 lakhs as compared with 357,000 tons valued at Rs4,98 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of wheat on this comparatively large scale in a year when India had a bumper crop was a remarkable feature of the trade last year. The reason for these imports is simple. It

Exports

As usual, Assam contributed the largest share, viz., 233 million lbs. or 60 per cent of the total output and Southern India 55 million lbs. or 14 per cent. Production in Assam decreased by 26 million lbs., whereas production in the rest of Northern India decreased by 13 million lbs. The total area under tea in 1930 was 808 800* acres as against 788 000 acres in 1929. The progress of the industry in recent years can be seen from the figures given below —

Acreage

—	1906	1915	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Assam	330,200	382,500	416,500	420,400	424,000	427,200	429,500	433,800
Rest of Northern India	153,900	181,300	211,200	212,700	214,200	220,900	222,900	227,000*
Southern India	37,000	68,000	100,000	106,300	117,800	127,800	135,600	144,400*
TOTAL	520,100	631,800	727,700	739,400	756,000	775,900	788,000	808,800*

Production.

—	1906	1915	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Assam	162,406	245,752	223,185	241,963	233,888	248,018	238,941	233,416*
Rest of Northern India	64,215	94,495	89,017	99,804	101,923	100,664	115,639	102,69*
Southern India	14,281	31,610	49,803	51,147	53,109	57,271	58,191	54,910*
TOTAL	240,903	371,857	362,005	392,914	390,920	404,153	412,771	390,126*

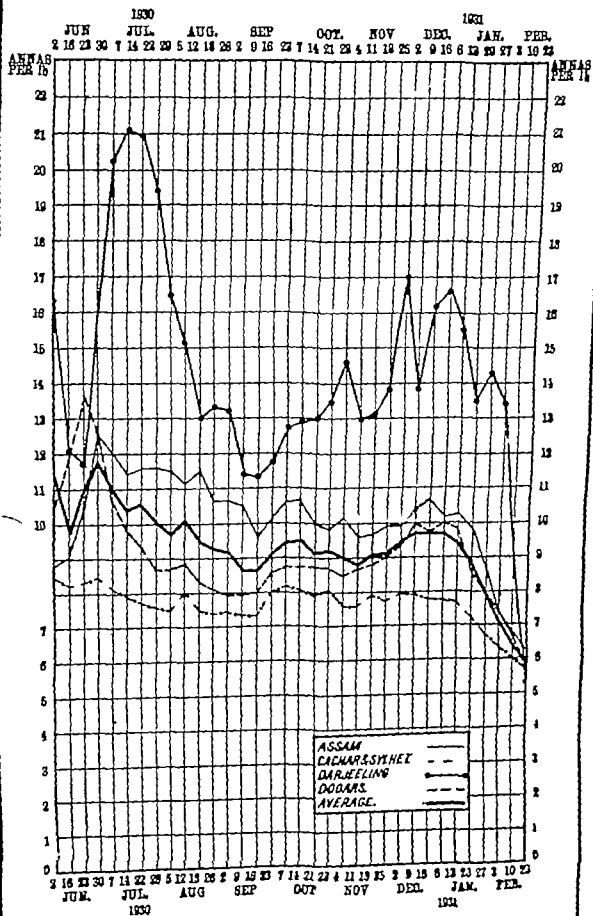
The variations in exports are shown in the table below —

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries

—	1905-06	1915-16	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong)	199,737	301,403	280,0*	304,9*	313,109	309,845	233,363	207,147
From Southern India (Madras ports)	12,600	25,840	43,133	4,035	45,744	49,221	47,671	4,175
From Bombay Sind and Burma	1,607	11,227	50	1,572	761	436	000	217
TOTAL	213,944	338,470	323,133	310,514	361,114	359,502	281,034	211,539

* Figures subject to revision.

Chart showing the weekly district average prices of tea realised at auction sale in Calcutta.



Tea.

In 1930-31, 91 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported overseas.

The auction sales of tea at Calcutta commenced on the 2nd of June 1930 and altogether there were 31 sales during the season as compared with 35 sales in the preceding year. The number of packages sold during the season (excluding dust, second hand and damaged teas) amounted to 754,700 as compared with 863,500 sold in 1929-30. The average price of tea per lb for the season was, as stated above, 9*as* 4*p*, being 7*p* lower than the average for 1929-30. The number of packages of dusts sold amounted to 172,200 in 1930-31 as compared with 206,800 in 1929-30. The average price of dusts in 1930-31 was 6*as* 9*p*. as compared with 7*as* 3*p* in the preceding year.

The average weekly prices per lb realised at the Calcutta auction sales during the season are graphed in Chart No 9 and also in the chart on the opposite page where the district weekly averages are exhibited along with the general average. At the commencement of the season prices were most irregular, but this was due more to the varying standards of quality offered at the successive sales. In the first sale of the season on the 2nd of June the average price realised was 11*as* 5*p*. Owing mainly to the relative scarcity of superior grades in the invoices offered the price came down to 9*as*. 9*p*. on the 16th, but prices improved in the subsequent sales, 11*as* 10*p* having been recorded on the 30th of the month. Subsequently, prices showed a declining tendency which continued till the first week of August when the figure recorded was 9*as*. 9*p*. Reports of a drop in production about this date gave a stimulus to the prices, raising them to 10*as*. 1*p* on the 11th and 12th of August. Reports of more favourable climatic conditions during August coupled with a decline in prices in London lowered prices continuously after this date. The downward movement continued till the middle of September when the price recorded was 8*as* 8*p*. Prices rose slightly thereafter and remained about 9*as* 3*p* from the end of September throughout the whole of October. This was due to a general improvement in demand and to an improvement in the quality of invoices offered for sale. Throughout November prices were about 9*as*. December, however, saw the prices on a higher level, the quotation in the first week being 9*as* 5*p* and in the second week 9*as* 8*p*. at which level it remained till the first week of January. From that date, however, prices were continually on the decline till the close of the season at the end of February. This was due to a decline in general demand. The average price realised at the last auction of the season on the 23rd of February was 5*as* 10*p*. Stocks of Indian tea at London, as indicated by the return of the London tea warehouses, were, however, materially smaller on the 31st of March 1931 than on the corresponding date of the preceding year, being 157 million lbs. as against 167 million lbs in 1930.

The total shipments of tea during the year showed a decrease of 5 per cent in quantity and of 9 per cent in value. Only 938,000 lbs of green tea were exported during the year, the balance of 355 million lbs. consisted of black tea. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled 299 million lbs valued at Rs20 crores in 1930-31 as compared with 317 million lbs valued at Rs22 crores in 1929-30. The share of the United Kingdom was 84 per cent of India's total exports, as in the preceding year. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom were 50 million lbs in 1930-31 as compared with 55 million lbs. in 1929-30. Stocks in London, however, were less at the end

Exports

of the year than they were at the close of the preceding year in spite of the decrease in re-exports. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom to the Irish Free State amounted to 18.6 million lbs. in 1930-31, as in 1929-30. Re-exports to Russia amounted to 4.9 million lbs. in the year under review as compared with 9.6 million lbs. in the preceding year. Direct shipments to Russia showed an increase from 5.3 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 6.2 million lbs. in 1930-31, the increase in value being nearly Rs. lakhs. Thus the total exports of Indian tea to Russia decreased from 14.9 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 11.1 million lbs. in 1930-31. From the London market other European countries together took Indian tea to the extent of 10.5 million lbs. as compared with 12.4 million lbs. in 1929-30. Re-exports from the United Kingdom to the United States of America increased from 5.9 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 7.2 million lbs. in 1930-31. Direct shipments to the United States of America also increased from 8.4 million lbs. to 9.9 million lbs. Thus the total exports to the United States increased from 14.3 million lbs. to 17.1 million lbs. Re-exports from the United Kingdom to Canada and Newfoundland increased from 5.2 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 6.4 million lbs. in 1930-31. On the other hand direct shipments to Canada from India decreased from 12.4 million lbs. to 10.2 million lbs. Thus the total shipments to Canada showed a decrease from 17.6 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 16.6 million lbs. in 1930-31, a decrease of 1 million lbs. Exports to China revived in the year under review amounting to 1.7 million lbs. as compared with 18,000 lbs. only in 1929-30. Exports to Australia declined slightly from 4.6 million lbs. to 4.5 million lbs. and Egypt reduced her demand from 5.7 million lbs. to 3.6 million lbs. Exports to Persia also showed a decrease from 5.6 million lbs. to 4.3 million lbs.

The share of Calcutta in the export trade was 64 per cent of Chittagong 22 per cent and of Madras 14 per cent. Shipments from Calcutta were made up of 14.9 million lbs. consigned direct from the gardens and 7.9 million lbs. purchased in Calcutta. Shipments from Chittagong amounted to about 7.8 million lbs. Exports from Madras totalled 1.9 million lbs. The coastwise exports from Bengal decreased from 12.8 million lbs. to 11.7 million lbs.

The following table shows in millions of lbs. the exports of tea from the principal producing centres during the past five years.

(In millions of lbs.)

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Northern India	291	321	310	336	354
Southern India	45	49	46	51	45
Ceylon	217	227	236	211	211
Java	110	107	131	137	135
Burma	17	18	19	23	23
China	112	116	123	114	51
Japan	21	23	4	4	20
Formosa	23	23	20	18	19
TOTAL	831	901	912	822	844

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into the principal consuming countries from India, Ceylon, as far as information is available are shown in Table

Oilseeds.

No. 61. A reference to this table will show that the percentage of Indian tea included in the total imports of tea into the United Kingdom during 1930 stood at 53.6 as compared with 54.9 in 1929. The actual quantity of Indian tea imported decreased from 306.7 million lbs to 290 million lbs. Imports of Ceylon tea into the United Kingdom fell from 153.1 million lbs to 152.7 million lbs and those of Java tea from 85.4 million lbs to 84.6 million lbs. In the case of the United States of America the quantity of Indian tea imported advanced from 14.7 million lbs to 16.6 million lbs, the percentage share having risen correspondingly from 16.5 to 19.5. In Canada there was also an improvement in the position of India, her share increasing from 61.4 to 66.6 per cent of the total takings.

Imports of foreign tea by sea into British India declined from 10.2 million lbs in 1929-30 to 6.6 million lbs in 1930-31, the decrease in value being from Rs 64 lakhs to Rs 16 lakhs. Of the imports, 3.1 million lbs consisted of green tea and the rest was black tea. Java supplied 1.4 million lbs and Ceylon 1.7 million lbs of black tea. China supplied a little less than a fourth of a million lbs. of black tea. Imports from China of green tea decreased from 3.5 million lbs to 2.7 million lbs. There was, however, an increase in value of about Rs 1 lakh.

The quantity of tea waste exported for the manufacture of caffeine increased from 4.6 million lbs valued at Rs 4½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 6.5 million lbs valued at Rs 6½ lakhs in 1930-31. Of this the United States of America took 6.1 million lbs and the United Kingdom 0.4 million lbs.

Oilseeds (Rs 17.86 lakhs)—Oilseeds which had ranked fourth among India's exports in the two preceding years, occupied in 1930-31 the fifth position, giving place to tea, the first three groups being, as usual, cotton and jute, raw and manufactured, and foodgrains. The total exports of oilseeds fell from 1,195,000 tons valued at Rs 26.47 lakhs to 1,037,000 tons valued at Rs 17.86 lakhs and showed a decrease of 13 per cent in quantity and of 33 per cent in value over the preceding year. Indian supplies were plentiful, but there was reduced consumption in markets abroad owing

	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
		(Thousands of tons)		
Linseed	379	157	248	257
Rapeseed	273	77	44	33
Groundnuts	212	788	714	601
Castor	114	121	106	91
Cotton	240	131	58	41
Sesamum	119	30	11	1
Copra	31			
Others	85	24	14	13
TOTAL	1,453	1,328	1,195	1,037

to adverse economic conditions. Further, the difficulty of disposing of oil-cakes caused by the plentiful supplies of gram crops at comparatively low prices has been a disturbing factor in the oil-crushing industry of Europe during the year. It will be seen from the table on the margin that

all the principal varieties recorded substantial decreases, linseed being the only exception.

The Indian linseed crop of 1929-30 was better than in the preceding year, being estimated at 380,000 tons compared with 322,000 tons in 1928-29.

Linseed (Rs 5.41 lakhs) Exports, particularly in the first half of the year, were stimulated by the anticipated shortage of supplies arising out of the small yield, estimated at 1,250,000 tons of the 1929-30 Argentine crop, but declined in the latter half when optimistic reports of an abundant new Plate crop, estimated to yield 1,722,000

Exports

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Imports of tea into the principal consuming countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Java, as far as information is available are shown in table

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Tea waste

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Exports

tons began to come in and influence the market. The total exports of Indian linseed rose from 248 000 tons in 1929-30 to 257 000 tons in 1930-31, of which over 220,000 tons were shipped during the six months ended September 1930 as compared with 161 000 tons in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Smaller consumptive demand led to a reduction in the shipments to the United Kingdom and France from 80 000 and 51 000 tons to 58,000 and 25 000 tons while those destined for Italy and the Netherlands advanced from 28 000 and 7 000 tons to 33 000 and 23 000 tons respectively. Purchases by Germany and Belgium were almost the same as in 1929-30 their respective takings being 11 000 and 13 000 tons. Exports to Spain and Greece amounted to 9 000 and 3 000 tons as compared with 7 000 and 4 000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Among nearer consumers Australia and Japan considerably reduced their purchases from 23 000 and 10 000 tons to 11 000 and 3 000 tons respectively in the year under review. Table No 61 shows the relative importance of the sources from which linseed is imported into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia. The trade in Indian linseed was, as usual, divided between Bengal and Bombay in the proportion of 60 and 40 per cent as compared with 68 and 32 per cent in the preceding year.

Prices of linseed at Calcutta were generally on a higher level during April to June 1930 and ranged generally between R7-8 and R8 per Indian maund. Since then, as a result of reduced consumptive demand and reports of increased acreage in the Plate, prices, except for a slight rally in August, were generally on a downward grade, until R4-9 was reached on the 23rd January 1931. The market, however, showed no further weakness in February and March and the year closed with a quotation of R4-12.

The production of groundnuts in India in 1929-30 was estimated at 2 668 000 tons or 17 per cent less than the previous season's record figure of 3 211 000 tons. The crop of 1930-31 according to the latest estimate is reported to yield 2,988 000 tons. Exports, consisting largely of decorticated nuts, constituted a record at 788 000 tons in 1928-29 but declined to 714 000 tons in 1929-30 and further to 601 000 tons in the year under review. France and Germany the two principal customers of Indian groundnuts, reduced their takings from 211 000 and 210 000 tons to 172,000 and 120 000 tons respectively as more attention was given in those two countries to undecorticated groundnuts from West Africa. On the other hand, the Netherlands steadily increased her purchases from 132 000 tons in 1928-29 to 151 000 tons in 1929-30 and to 167 000 tons in 1930-31. The United Kingdom took 47 000 tons or 6,000 tons less than in the preceding year while Italy required 77 000 tons or 22,000 tons more than in 1929-30. About 76 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1930-31 went from Madras and 21 per cent from Bombay as compared with 82 and 18 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The prices of groundnuts (machine decorticated) in Madras up to the end of July ranged between R10 and R45 per candy of 500 lbs. From August onwards except for a temporary reaction in October-November, the prices declined almost continuously from week to week until R23 to R21 the lowest price of the year was quoted on the 16th January 1931. Shortly after there was some improvement which was maintained till the end of the year the quotation on March 27 being R29-30 per candy.

Hides and Skins.

The production of rape and mustard seeds in 1929-30 was estimated at 1,095,000 tons, being 20 per cent higher than in the previous season, while the crop of 1930-31 was reported to have yielded 977,000 tons or 118,000 tons less than that of 1929-30.

Rapeseed (R52 lakhs) Only a small quantity is exported, while a much greater proportion is retained for local consumption. Exports of rapeseed amounted to 33,000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 11,000 tons in 1929-30 and 77,000 tons in 1928-29. The United Kingdom and France took 10,600 tons each as against 7,800 and 9,800 tons respectively in 1929-30, while shipments to the Netherlands and Germany declined from 15,500 and 6,300 tons to 3,800 and 2,300 tons respectively. Exports to Belgium and Italy were small, amounting to 1,800 tons and 1,700 tons respectively in the year under review. Over 31,900 tons or 97 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1930-31, went from Karachi and only 800 tons from Bombay as compared with 12,400 and 1,900 tons respectively in the preceding year.

Indian production of sesamum averages about half a million tons annually, which is largely used for local consumption. Exports are insignificant, for, in comparison with such rich oil-bearing seeds and nuts as groundnuts, palm kernels, etc., sesamum has declined in importance. Only 1,100 tons of Indian sesamum were exported in 1930-31 as compared with 10,800 tons in 1929-30 and 30,500 tons in 1928-29. Shipments were destined to nearer markets such as Arabia, Aden and Ceylon.

Indian cotton seed has also been of very limited importance to the markets abroad, the principal customer being the United Kingdom. As a result of good supplies in other producing countries, notably Egypt, whence the United Kingdom obtains the bulk of her requirements, exports of Indian cotton seed steadily declined from 131,000 tons in 1928-29 to 58,000 tons in 1929-30 and 41,000 tons in 1930-31. Of these 40,500 tons went to the United Kingdom as compared with 56,800 tons in the preceding year. The remainder went to Ceylon.

Exports of castor seed declined by 14 per cent from 106,000 tons in 1929-30 to 91,000 tons in 1930-31. The United States of America and the United Kingdom, the two principal customers of Indian castor seed, reduced their purchases from 51,000 and 25,000 tons to 39,000 and 20,000 tons respectively. Purchases by France and Italy showed little variation and amounted to 16,000 and 6,500 tons respectively, while Belgium took 5,000 tons or 1,600 tons more than in the preceding year.

Hides and skins (R11,74 lakhs).—The trade under this head had a very bad year, the total value falling from R16,04 lakhs to R11,74 lakhs, a decline of R4,30 lakhs or 27 per cent. This heavy set-back was due to the great decline in the prices of hides and skins, especially those of the raw material. Owing to the trade depression, there was also a reduction in the demand from most countries. The average declared value for raw hides and skins declined from R0-10-9 to R0-8-8 per lb., whereas in the case of tanned hides and skins, the decline was from R1-11-5 to R1-9-3 per lb. Shipments of raw hides and skins during the year amounted to 45,300 tons valued at R5,47 lakhs as compared with 53,100 tons valued at R7,98 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of raw hides declined from 25,200 tons valued

Exports

at R2 70 lakhs in 1929-30 to 22 800 tons valued at R1 78 lakhs in 1930-31 which represented 50 per cent in quantity of the total exports of raw hides and skins as against 48 per cent in the preceding year. Exports of raw skins declined both in number and weight as compared with the preceding year and amounted to 40 per cent of the total tonnage of raw hides and skins exported as compared with 42 per cent in 1929-30. Exports of raw skins amounted to 18 300 tons valued at R3.62 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 22 000 tons valued at R5.19 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins decreased from 21 000 tons valued at R8.05 lakhs in 1929-30 to 17 700 tons valued at R6.27 lakhs in 1930-31. Exports of tanned hides declined from 14,300 tons valued at R3 44 lakhs in 1929-30 to 11,500 tons valued at R2 60 lakhs in 1930-31. There was also a decline in tanned skins from 6 700 tons to 6,200 tons the decline in value, however, being from R4.62 lakhs to R3 67 lakhs.

In the following table the quantities and values of raw hides and skins of various descriptions (excluding cuttings) exported in 1913-14 and in each of the last three years are set forth —

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1913-14	1929-30	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1929-30	1930-31
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Raw cow hides	37,300	23,100	19,700	17,800	5.91	3.23	2.19	1.41
.. buffalo hides	17,303	8,000	4,600	4,300	2.70	66	41	30
.. other hides	1,000	1,100	1 040	800	19	14	11	7
.. goat skins	22,700	21,600	20,600	17 400	2.13	4.94	4 43	3.24
.. sheep skins	1,600	800	900	700	24	12	13	9
.. other skins		600	600	00		24	62	17
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, RAW (excluding cuttings)	80,100	60 200	47,300	41,100	11.49	6 47	7.83	5 40

Exports of raw hides declined as in the preceding year the decline however being smaller. Germany took 7,200 tons valued at R63 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 9 700 tons valued at R1 13 lakhs in the preceding year thus showing a decline of 26 per cent in quantity and 41 per cent in value. The United Kingdom took 1 500 tons valued at R7 lakhs as compared with 810 tons valued at R6 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America declined very considerably from 930 tons valued at R8½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 230 tons valued at R1½ lakhs in 1930-31. Italy slightly increased her demand from 4,300 tons to 4 700 tons but the value fell from R45 lakhs to R33 lakhs.

Exports of raw cow hides decreased from 19 700 tons valued at R2.19 lakhs in 1929-30 to 17 800 tons valued at R1 41 lakhs in 1930-31. Germany took 5 800 tons worth a little under R51 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 8,100 tons worth R95 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom amounted to 1 011 tons valued at R1 8 lakhs as compared with 699 tons valued at R1 3 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments

Hides and Skins.

to Italy increased slightly from 4,100 tons to 4,300 tons, but there was a decline in the value from R42 lakhs to R31 lakhs. Spain reduced her demand from 2,000 tons to 1,500 tons with a corresponding decline in value from R24 lakhs to R13 lakhs. Exports to the Netherlands showed a slight increase from 850 tons to 910 tons, but the share of Sweden declined from 980 tons to 890 tons. Exports of cow hides were, as usual, chiefly from Bengal which accounted for 68 per cent of the total shipments while Burma's share was 17 per cent, the respective shares of these provinces in the preceding year were 75 and 10 per cent. Karachi had 10 per cent and Bombay 5 per cent during the year under review.

There was a slight decrease in the exports of buffalo hides which declined from 4,580 tons valued at R41 lakhs in 1929-30 to 4,200 tons valued at R30 lakhs. Germany took 1,190 tons valued at R10½ lakhs as compared with 1,330 tons valued at R14½ lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom's share was 430 tons as compared with 220 tons, whereas Bulgaria and Greece took 620 and 550 tons as compared with 520 and 450 tons respectively in 1929-30. On the other hand, the United States of America reduced her demand to 70 tons from 620 tons in the preceding year. Italy also took 100 tons as against 150 tons.

As usual, the United States of America took the major portion of the exports of goat skins, her share amounting to 14,700 tons valued at R2,56 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 18,600 tons valued at R3,61 lakhs in the preceding year. On the other hand, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and France increased their shares from 550, 220 and 370 tons in 1929-30 to 1,000, 440 and 570 tons respectively in 1930-31. Exports of sheep skins decreased from 890 tons valued at R13 lakhs to 660 tons valued at R9½ lakhs. The different maritime provinces shared in the exports of raw skins as follows — Bengal 39 per cent (34 per cent), Bombay 28 per cent (29 per cent), Sind 27 per cent (32 per cent) and Madras 6 per cent (5 per cent). Preceding year's percentages are given in brackets.

The detailed figures of the exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins are given below. —

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Tanned cow hides	7,900	13,700	12,000	9,900	1,47	3,63	2,80	2,22
" buffalo hides	800	1,400	1,100	700	11	30	22	13
" other hides		1,300	1,200	900		47	41	25
" goat skins	8,700	8,700	3,200	3,100	1,61	2,54	2,25	1,78
" sheep skins	2,500	3,300	3,400	3,000	96	2,04	2,05	1,77
" other skins	300	100	100	100	7	33	32	12
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, TANNED	15,200	28,500	21,000	17,700	4,22	9,31	8,05	6,27

Shipments of tanned cow hides declined from 12,000 tons valued at R2,80 lakhs in 1929-30 to 9,900 tons valued at R2,22 lakhs in 1930-31. Exports of tanned buffalo hides also declined from 1,100 tons valued at R22 lakhs to 700 tons valued at R13 lakhs. Shipments of tanned hides were, as usual, mostly to the United Kingdom which took 9,610 tons of cow hides valued at R2,17 lakhs, 600 tons of buffalo hides valued at R11 lakhs and 870 tons of calf skins valued at R23¾ lakhs or a total of 11,080 tons valued at nearly

Exports

R2,52 lakhs as against 12 800 tons valued at nearly R3,10 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America took only 50 tons of cow hides valued at R1 1 lakh as compared with 770 tons valued at R17½ lakhs in 1929-30.

Of the total exports of 6 200 tons of tanned skins Madras shipped 89 per cent. Exports of tanned goat skins to the United Kingdom totalled nearly 3,000 tons which was about 100 tons more than in the preceding year. The value, however, showed a decline of nearly R35 lakhs from R2 06 lakhs to R1 71 lakhs. The share of the United States of America declined to only 80 tons as compared with 240 tons in the preceding year. Of the exports of sheep skins 2,360 tons went to the United Kingdom as against 2 550 tons in the preceding year the decline in value being from R1 59 lakhs to R1 41 lakhs. The share of Japan also went down from 610 tons to 500 tons. The share of the Straits Settlements was almost the same as in the preceding year. The United States of America took only 15 tons as compared with 77 tons in the preceding year. Of the total quantity of tanned skins exported the United Kingdom took 87 per cent, Japan 8 per cent as compared with 83 and 9 per cent respectively in the preceding year.

Lac (R3,14 lakhs)—The total exports of lac declined by 18 per cent in quantity from 669 000 cwts in 1929-30 to 547 000 cwts in 1930-31 and by 55 per cent in value from R6 97 lakhs to R3 14 lakhs. The decrease was particularly noticeable in the case of manufactured lac (i.e. shellac and button lac) which formed the bulk of the exports as will be seen from the following table—

Exports of lac.

	Pre-war average		War average		Post-war average		1929-30		1930-31	
	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent
Shellac and button lac	291,100	90	210,500	90	270,000	88	232,400	79	290,100	71
Stick lac and seed lac	18,100	4	18,400	5	7,300	2	74,400	11	111,000	20
Others	23,100	6	16,900	5	35,900	10	72,100	11	46,100	6
TOTAL	424,300	100	345,400	100	414,200	100	648,900	100	547,200	100

Exports of shellac fell from 498 000 cwts valued at R5 08 lakhs to 366 000 cwts valued at R2,29 lakhs representing a decrease of 26 per cent in quantity and 60 per cent in value. The United States of

Shellac

America was as usual the best customer but she reduced her takings considerably from 226 000 cwts to 117 000 cwts. Apart from the smaller requirements of the consuming industries the situation in the United States was further aggravated by the introduction of new rules by the United States Shellac Importers Association with a view to obtaining purer products in that country. There was also a substantial decline in the shipments to the United Kingdom which amounted to only 96 000 cwts as compared with 120 000 cwts in 1929-30. Purchases by other countries showed much smaller variations. Both Germany and France took about 1 000 tons less than in the preceding year their respective takings being 61 000 and 11 000 cwts. Japanese purchases were slightly in excess of those of the preceding year and totalled 28 000 cwts in 1930-31. Italy required 6 000 cwts.

Lac.

a little more than in the preceding year, while Belgium took 4,000 cwts. or 1,000 cwts less than in 1929-30

The shellac market in Calcutta, as in the case of many other commodities, was featured by heavy price declines to a level which was the lowest for a long period of years. The month of April 1930 began with prices at R54 per maund of T N shellac and in the next two weeks the prices advanced to R59 per maund. Thereafter, the prices declined almost continuously to R36 on August 1, when there was a temporary reaction and the price recovered to R41 by the end of the month. From September onward the prices declined steadily, until the lowest quotation, R26 was reached on the 23rd January 1931. There was again another improvement which carried the prices up to R40 on March 13, but this was not maintained in the following weeks, the closing quotation being R32 on March 27. These prices are shown graphically in Chart No. 9 prefixed to this Review.

Exports of button lac amounted to 23,700 cwts valued at R17 lakhs as compared with 24,200 cwts valued at R30 lakhs in 1929-30. Of the total quantity shipped in 1930-31, the United Kingdom took 15,800 cwts or 1,000 cwts more than in the preceding year, while the United States of America required 1,900 cwts. as compared with 3,500 cwts in 1929-30. Exports to Germany and France were almost the same as in the preceding year and amounted to 2,400 and 1,500 cwts respectively.

There was a further reduction in the demand for stick lac, exports of which fell from 26,500 cwts in 1928-29 to 6,400 cwts in 1929-30 and 4,700 cwts. in 1930-31. About 2,000 cwts were sent to Germany as compared with 2,700 cwts in the preceding year, while the remainder went chiefly to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Belgium and France. The following table shows the exports of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore during the past four years.—

Export in cwts of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore.

	1927	1928	1929	1930
To United States of America	8,261	10,487	11,210	2,878
„ Germany	9,494	13,380	10,066	4,176
„ United Kingdom	2,284	1,458	3,590	2,426
„ India	25,550	13,025	76,460	37,611
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	48,969	41,872	103,971	49,322

Exports of seed lac increased by 56 per cent in quantity from 68,000 cwts. in 1929-30 to 106,000 cwts in 1930-31, but lower prices accounted for a decline in value from R68½ lakhs to R57¾ lakhs. Both the United States of America and the United Kingdom increased their takings from 57,000 and 8,000 cwts to 82,000 and 10,000 cwts. respectively. Shipments in 1930-31 also included 8,000 cwts to Belgium and 4,000 cwts to Germany, these two countries having shown little interest in this trade in the preceding year. Export of other kinds of lac, representing mostly refuse lac, declined from 72,000 cwts. to 46,000 cwts, of which

Exports

Germany took 28 000 cwts and Belgium 14,000 cwts as compared with 44,000 and 26 000 cwts respectively in 1929-30

Raw wool (R2,51 lakhs).—The trade in raw wool continued to decline the exports falling from 50 million lbs to 30 million lbs in quantity and from R4 42 lakhs to R2 51 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity shipped the United Kingdom took 27 million lbs or 90 per cent as compared with 40 million lbs or 80 per cent in the preceding year while the remainder went mainly to the United States of America Besides Indian wool a fairly large proportion of foreign wool of Tibetan and Central Asian origin imported across the frontier is re-exported from India The following table shows the comparative figures for raw wool exports and re-exports by sea and imports by land.

	Imports by land	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian merchant ships)
	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)
1913-14	221	91	437
1920-21	190	80	209
1921-22	135	123	283
1922-23	165	122	472
1923-24	179	93	227
1924-25	181	121	471
1925-26	181 (a)	102	257
1926-27	214 (a)	113	400
1927-28	224 (a)	114	448
1928-29	230 (a)	107	504
1929-30	167 (a)	73	450
1930-31	76 (a)	45	472

(a) Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes

Re-exports of raw wool also declined from 8 million lbs valued at R65 lakhs in 1929-30 to 5 million lbs valued at R28½ lakhs in 1930-31 The United Kingdom and the United States of America were as usual the principal customers, the share of the former having fallen from 4.3 million lbs to 2.6 million lbs and of the latter from 3.9 million lbs to 2.4 million lbs About 56 per cent of the exports of Indian raw wool passed through Karachi and 42 per cent through Bombay while the re-export trade was divided between Karachi and Bengal in the proportion of 67 and 32 per cent respectively the remainder being shipped from Bombay The following table shows the quantities of raw wool imported into the United Kingdom from India and other countries —

Imports of sheep s and lamb s wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair)

(In million cwt.)

	1918	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Australia	265	4.5	274	277	225	204	226	2.3	270	2.7
New Zealand	181	203	161	1	173	183	193	163	194	173
South Africa	133	147	112	127	145	160	152	162	161	12
Argentina	43	84	42	44	32	56	72	62	81	64
India	15	54	40	36	43	41	61	13	34	33
TOTAL, INCLUDING OTHER COWS	6.1	1,105	722	700	727	611	625	778	674	723
PERCENT BY INDIA	7	5	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	4

Oils.

Exports of carpets and rugs fell from 1.6 million lbs. valued at R85 lakhs to 1.2 million lbs. valued at R67 lakhs. The United Kingdom slightly increased her takings from 2.6 million lbs. to 2.7 million lbs., but the value thereof remained practically unchanged at R38 lakhs. The United States of America absorbed about 1 million lbs. valued at R20 lakhs as against 1.1 million lbs. valued at R36 lakhs. Exports to Ceylon also recorded a slight decline.

Oils (R47 lakhs).—The total exports of oils were valued at R47 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with R72½ lakhs in 1929-30. Animal and mineral oils form a very small proportion of this total and the trade is practically confined to essential and non-essential vegetable oils, almost all varieties of which recorded decreases. Shipments of vegetable oils declined from 1,348,000 gallons valued at R32 lakhs to 1,110,000 gallons valued at R21 lakhs in 1930-31.

Castor oil Castor oil showed a decrease from 308,000 gallons to 177,000 gallons in quantity and from R10½ lakhs to R9½ lakhs in value. The largest quantity went, as usual, to the United Kingdom which reduced her purchases from 318,000 gallons to 309,000 gallons. Germany and Belgium raised their requirements from 8,000 and 6,000 gallons to 11,000 and 19,000 gallons respectively, while all other countries, *e.g.*, the Union of South Africa, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements took much less than in the preceding year. Shipments of coconut oil also declined from

Coconut oil 75,000 gallons in 1929-30 to 51,000 gallons in 1930-31, of which the United Kingdom and the Netherlands took 13,000 and 21,000 gallons as compared with 15,000 and 41,000 gallons respectively in 1929-30. There was again a decrease in the export of groundnut oil which amounted to 166,000 gallons in 1930-31 as compared with 176,000 gallons in 1929-30 and

Groundnut oil. 110,000 gallons in 1928-29. Of the total shipments, Mauritius and Dependencies took 99,000 gallons or 60 per cent and Ceylon 18,000 gallons or 11 per cent while the remainder went mainly to French Somaliland (13,000 gallons), the United Kingdom and Arabia (10,000 gallons each) and Aden and Dependencies (9,000 gallons). Mustard or rapeseed oil was exported to the extent of 207,000 gallons as compared with 232,000 gallons in 1929-30, the bulk of the shipments having gone to Mauritius (111,000 gallons), Natal (18,000 gallons) and Fiji (43,000 gallons) for Indian population in the Colonies. Shipments of sesamum oil fell from 161,000 gallons in 1929-30 to 136,000 gallons in 1930-31, the principal customers being Aden and Dependencies (37,000 gallons), Mauritius and Dependencies (22,000 gallons) and Arabia (50,000 gallons). Despatches of linseed oil were less than half of those in

Linseed oil the preceding year and totalled 77,000 gallons as against 170,000 gallons. The Straits Settlements required 29,000 gallons, Natal 11,000 gallons and the Philippine Islands and Guam 21,000 gallons. Of essential oils, the exports

Sandalwood oil of sandalwood oil declined from 134,000 lbs to 78,000 lbs in quantity and from R23 lakhs to R13 lakhs in value. With the exception of Japan all the importing countries curtailed their requirements. The United Kingdom which took 45,000 lbs in 1929-30 required only 10,000 lbs in 1930-31. Exports to France also fell from 55,000 lbs to 41,000 lbs. Japan slightly increased her demands from 17,000 to 18,000 lbs. Exports of lemongrass oil also decreased from 77,000 gallons to 39,000

Exports

gallons, the principal consumers being France (13,000 gallons) and the United States of America (12 000 gallons)

Other articles.—The following is a summary of the more important of the remaining articles of export —

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Metals and ores—						
Pig lead	9	1.94	2.15	2.15	2.45	2.17
Pig iron	42	1.40	1.79	2.11	2.59	1.70
Manganese ore	1.21	1.49	1.95	1.97	2.29	1.39
Others	47	2.38	2.08	2.08	2.01	2.53
Paraffin wax	67	1.84	2.42	2.46	2.18	2.82
Oilseeds	1.38	2.53	3.14	2.84	3.12	2.08
Coffee	1.54	1.33	2.22	1.60	1.45	1.22
Rubber	79	2.61	2.58	2.00	1.79	1.30
Spices	91	1.50	2.40	1.59	1.96	1.27
Manures	14	1.25	1.23	1.22	1.25	1.23
Opium	3.42	2.12	1.90	1.57	1.43	1.22
Teakwood	79	1.40	1.42	1.47	1.48	1.17
Dye stuffs	1.04	1.18	1.61	1.18	1.12	1.03
Tobacco	48	1.04	1.06	1.29	1.00	1.04
Cair manufactures	89	90	1.13	1.03	1.04	83
Fodder bran and pollards	77	1.03	1.27	1.45	1.19	77
Mica	45	1.08	93	90	1.03	63
Coal and coke	60	81	76	72	72	49
Hemp, raw	1.02	83	81	83	68	39
Saltpetre	31	12	12	10	9	8

Metals and ores (R7.84 lakhs).—The total exports of ores declined from 872 000 tons (valued at R3.32 lakhs) to 523 000 tons (valued at R2.12 lakhs) in 1930-31 there being a heavy reduction in the shipments of manganese ore which formed about 92 per cent of the total quantity of ores shipped from India. The exports of manganese ore in 1929-30 constituted a record

Manganese ore
(11.39 lakhs).

Metals and Ores.

at 816,000 tons valued at R2,29 lakhs, but declined in 1930-31 to 486,000 tons valued at R1,39 lakhs, representing a fall of 40 per cent in quantity and of 39 per cent in value. Without exception the principal consuming countries took much less ore than in the preceding year when exports were unusually large, a considerable part of which went to replenish stocks rather than into actual consumption. This increase in stocks as well as the decrease in steel production throughout the world had the natural effect of reducing the demand for manganese ore during the year. There was a remarkable decrease in the shipments to the United Kingdom and Belgium, which amounted to 114,000 tons and 78,000 tons as compared with 292,000 tons and 178,000 tons respectively in 1929-30. France, the largest purchaser, reduced her takings from 208,000 tons to 188,000 tons, Germany from 23,000 tons to 15,000 tons and the Netherlands from 34,000 tons to 11,500 tons. Exports to the United States of America also declined from 51,500 tons to 49,000 tons. The export trade in manganese ore was practically confined to Bengal and Bombay

almost in equal proportion. Exports of ferro-manganese which had amounted to over 3,000 tons during the two preceding years dwindled to nothing in the year under review. The shipments of ferruginous manganese ore also recorded a sharp decline from 25,000 tons to 5,000 tons. The exports were chiefly to Belgium and France

Exports of pig iron declined by 23 per cent in quantity from 569,000 tons in 1929-30 to 439,000 tons in 1930-31 and by 34 per cent in value from R2,59 lakhs to R1,70 lakhs. Japan, owing to the accumulation of stocks resulting from increased domestic

production, considerably curtailed her requirements of Indian pig iron from 350,000 tons to 161,000 tons, while both the United States of America and the United Kingdom raised their purchases from 86,000 and 71,000 tons to 108,000 and 99,000 tons respectively. About 14,000 tons of Indian pig iron went to Belgium and 8,000 tons to Italy, as against 4,000 and 12,000 tons respectively in 1929-30, while German purchases were reduced from 15,000 tons to 11,000 tons. Among other countries, China and Hongkong together took 20,000 tons or 7,000 tons more than in 1929-30 and the Argentine Republic required 7,000 tons as compared with 8,000 tons in the preceding year. The following table shows the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years —

In thousand tons.

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Production of pig iron . . .	1,050	1,376	1,140
„ „ steel (ingots) . . .	396	581	625
„ „ finished steel . . .	276	412	431

Exports

Exports of wolfram from Burma more than doubled in 1930-31 and amounted to 5 800 tons valued at R58 lakhs as compared with 1 900 tons valued at R28 lakhs in 1929-30. The trade received a stimulus owing to the fears of a restricted supply from China, the most prolific source of tungsten in the world. The United Kingdom had as usual, the largest share in the trade about 84 per cent, and took 3 200 tons as compared with 1,200 tons a year ago while German requirements about 400 tons, showed no variation.

Chromite or chrome iron ore was in better demand and exports increased from 17 000 tons valued at R6 lakhs to 31 000 tons valued at R7 lakhs. The United Kingdom and France which required 1 600 tons and 150 tons in 1929-30 increased their respective takings to 2 500 tons and 1 400 tons while Germany further reduced her purchases from 7 100 tons to 3 500 tons. The exports to the United States of America were maintained at the preceding year's level and amounted to 7,000 tons. Norway renewed her interest in the trade and took 4 300 tons.

Exports of pig lead further increased from 1 456 000 cwts. to 1 499 000 cwts. but the value realised fell by R28 lakhs to R2,17 lakhs. The United Kingdom accounted for 1 187 000 cwts or 77 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1930-31 as compared with 921 000 cwts. or 63 per cent in the preceding year. Japan and China also took larger quantities, their respective requirements being 131 000 cwts. and 24 000 cwts. while the takings of Germany and Belgium fell to 17 000 cwts. and 28 000 cwts. from 201 000 cwts. and 122 000 cwts. respectively recorded a year ago.

Exports of paraffin wax, which had improved from 52,000 tons valued at R2 46 lakhs in 1928-29 to 60 000 tons valued at R3 18 lakhs in 1929-30 declined to 58 000 tons valued at R2 82 lakhs in the year under review. This represented a fall of 13 per cent in quantity and of 11 per cent in value as compared with 1929-30. The United Kingdom the largest purchaser of this article considerably reduced her requirements and took only 10 000 tons as compared with 22 000 tons a year ago. There were also reduced shipments to Germany the Netherlands and Belgium which among them absorbed 8 000 tons as compared with 11 000 tons in 1929-30. Spain took less and Italy somewhat more than in the preceding year their respective requirements being 1 300 tons and 2 000 tons. The demands from the United States of America went down from 8 000 tons to 6 000 tons but those from Chile were practically stationary at about 3 000 tons. China the Union of South Africa and Portuguese East Africa on the other hand materially improved their position their respective purchases rising from 3 000 2 000 and 3 000 tons to 7 000 3 000 and 6 000 tons. The trade was, as usual divided between Bengal and Burma the latter contributing three fourths of the total quantity shipped.

The exports of oilcakes recorded a decrease of 19 000 tons in quantity and of R1 04 lakhs in value and amounted to 2,1 000 tons valued at R. 03 lakhs in 1930-31. Groundnut cake was the most important item under this group and accounted for 7. per cent of the total quantity of oil cakes exported. Notwithstanding an increase in the quantity shipped from 17. 000 tons to 18 000

Rubber.

tons, the value declined from R197 lakhs to R112 lakhs. The United Kingdom further increased her requirements and took 94,000 tons as against 77,000 tons in 1929-30. Germany also showed greater interest, her purchases advancing from 28,000 tons to 36,000 tons, while there were substantial reductions in the shipments to the Netherlands, Belgium and Ceylon. Exports of cotton cake increased from 3,000 tons to 8,000 tons in quantity and from R3 lakhs to R6 lakhs in value. Of the total exports, the United Kingdom and Germany took 1,000 and 3,000 tons as compared with 2,000 and 1,000 tons respectively a year ago. Exports of linseed cake fell to less than half of those in 1929-30 and amounted to 24,000 tons valued at R27 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom took 18,000 tons (33,000 tons) and the Netherlands 4,000 tons (12,000 tons), the figures for the preceding year being given in brackets. Shipments of rape and sesamum cake receded in quantity from 35,000 tons to 31,000 tons and in value from R38 lakhs to R27 lakhs. Ceylon and Japan, the two principal customers, reduced their requirements by a thousand tons to 15,000 tons each. The demands for coconut cake dropped by 500 tons to 4,000 tons in quantity and by R2 lakhs to R3 lakhs in value, Germany and Belgium continuing to be the sole destinations. Despatches of castor cake, entirely to Ceylon, amounted to nearly a thousand tons, there being practically no shipments in 1929-30.

The total reported production of cured coffee during 1929-30 was 39 million lbs. on an area of 163,000 acres, as compared with 28 million lbs. in the preceding year on a slightly reduced acreage. The demand

Coffee (R1,92 lakhs) for Indian coffee in the markets abroad during the year was very satisfactory and exports increased from 184,000 cwts. to 293,000 cwts. in quantity and from R1,45 lakhs to R1,92 lakhs in value. Expressed in percentages, these figures represented an increase of 59 per cent in quantity and of 32 per cent in value. The prohibitory measure against the importation of foreign grown coffee with a view to preventing the entry of a serious pest, the coffee berry borer, into India also exercised a stimulating effect on local demands for the indigenous product. The most noticeable feature of the trade was that France more than doubled her purchases from 44,000 cwts. to 108,000 cwts. and regained her lost position as the principal consumer of Indian coffee. The United Kingdom, which had the largest share in the preceding year's trade, came next in spite of an increase in her takings from 69,000 cwts. to 78,000 cwts. Shipments to other European countries also showed a remarkable expansion, Germany absorbed 22,000 cwts. (15,000 cwts.), Norway 15,000 cwts. (12,000 cwts.), Italy 10,000 cwts. (6,000 cwts.), the Netherlands 18,000 cwts. (5,000 cwts.) and Belgium 11,000 cwts. (3,000 cwts.). The figures in brackets indicate the exports in the previous year. Exports to the Bahrein Islands also improved by 1,000 cwts. to 10,000 cwts., while those to Iraq and Australia showed no marked variation.

The rubber trade during the year passed through one of the worst slumps that it has ever experienced. Heavy carry-over from previous year's stocks combined with unrestricted production for some time past in almost all the producing countries of the world contributed materially to bring about this situation.

The price of rubber (ribbed smoked sheet) in London which stood at 7½d per lb. at the close of the preceding year fell almost continuously, from week

Exports

to week, to 3½d by the middle of October 1930. On the decision of many estates to curtail their output there was, however, a recovery and the price rose to 4½d on the 24th October. The market remained fairly steady during the next few weeks until 4½d was quoted on December, 12. Since then, as the pressure of accumulated stocks began to be increasingly felt, a weakness ensued which carried the prices down to the low level of 3½d on March, 20. The average declared value of the Indian shipments during 1930-31 also came down to 8s 11p per lb as compared with 11s 2p in 1929-30 and 12s 5p in 1928-29. The exports from India declined by over 2 million lbs in quantity and Rs 49 lakhs in value from 25½ million lbs valued at Rs 179 lakhs in 1929-30 to 23 million lbs valued at Rs 130 lakhs in 1930-31. There were noticeable decreases in the shipments to the United States of America and the Straits Settlements the former taking only 466 000 lbs and the latter 5 million lbs, as compared with 1½ million lbs and 5½ million lbs a year ago. Exports to the United Kingdom were practically stationary at 11.7 million lbs while those to Ceylon decreased by half a million lbs to 5.8 million lbs. Madras and Burma had between them the entire trade in the proportion of 54 to 46 per cent.

The total exports of spices in 1930-31 amounted to 342 000 cwts valued at Rs 1,27 lakhs as compared with 347 000 cwts valued at Rs 96 lakhs in

1929-30 and 319 000 cwts, valued at Rs 59 lakhs

Spices (Rs 1,27 lakhs).

in 1928-29. Chillies and pepper represented 50 and 30 per cent respectively of this total and the balance was made up chiefly of ginger, betelnuts and cardamoms. Exports of chillies rose from 170 000 cwts to 172 000 cwts accompanied by a fall in value from Rs 46 lakhs to Rs 34 lakhs. At cheaper prices Ceylon increased her purchases from 135 000 cwts to 153,000 cwts. Shipments to the Straits Settlements on the other hand were reduced to less than half of her normal demands and totalled 10 000 cwts. Exports of pepper fell by 20 000 cwts to 101 000 cwts, in quantity and by Rs 4 lakhs to Rs 2 lakhs in value or a decline of 17 per cent in quantity and of as much as 51 per cent in value. Italy regained her old position as the largest single purchaser of Indian pepper and took 29 000 cwts or 1 000 cwts less than in the preceding year. The United States of America and the United Kingdom also curtailed their requirements by 11 000 and 8 000 cwts to 19 000 and 14 000 cwts respectively. Ginger was in better demand, shipments of which rose from 41 000 cwts to 50 000 cwts but the value remained unchanged at Rs 10 lakhs. Exports of cardamoms and betelnuts also recorded increases in quantity but declined in value.

The exports of manures (including animal bones, fish manures, guano, hornmeal and sulphate of ammonia but excluding oilcakes and saltpetre)

totalled 121 000 tons valued at Rs 23 lakhs as compared with 122 000 tons valued at Rs 23 lakhs in

Manures (Rs 23 lakhs).

1929-30. Of the total quantity of manures exported, bones including bone meal represented 87 per cent or 105 000 tons as against 90 per cent or 110 000 tons a year ago. These figures include those of crushed bones (chiefly required for industrial purposes), exports of which amounted to 67 000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 73 000 tons in the preceding year. Belgium took 53 000 tons or about 1 000 tons more than in 1929-30 while France and Germany reduced their purchases from 10 000 and 7 000 tons to 8 000 and

Teakwood.

4,000 tons respectively Deliveries of bonemeal were better than in the preceding year by 2,000 tons and amounted to 38,000 tons. Of the principal customers, Ceylon increased her takings from 11,000 tons to 13,000 tons, while shipments to the United States of America declined from 11,000 tons to 9,500 tons The United Kingdom and Japan each took 4,000 tons, or a little more than in the preceding year Exports of uncrushed bones were small, amounting to only 22 tons as against 118 tons recorded a year ago. The value of fish manures and guano exported fell from R8 lakhs to R7 lakhs, of which Ceylon took R2 lakhs' worth and Germany R4 lakhs'. Exports of hornmeal, chiefly to Japan, also fell from 2,000 tons valued at R3½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 1,500 tons valued at R2 lakhs in 1930-31. Shipments of sulphate of ammonia amounted to 5,000 tons, there being no exports in 1929-30.

There was a further decline in the exports of saltpetre which amounted to 83,000 cwts. valued at R7½ lakhs as compared with 85,000 cwts valued at R9 lakhs, a year ago The bulk of the shipments were, as usual, to Ceylon which took 54,000 cwts or 1,000 cwts. more than in the preceding year Deliveries to the United Kingdom suffered a set-back from 28,000 cwts to 23,000 cwts The Straits Settlements required 2,000 cwts, almost the same as in the preceding year, while exports to Mauritius and Dependencies improved by 2,000 cwts to 4,000 cwts.

As a result of the continued operation of the policy adopted by the Government in 1926 under which exports of opium to the Far East for smoking are being reduced progressively with a view to their ultimate extinction at the end of 1935, shipments of opium declined from 5,921 chests (7,468 cwts) to 4,791 chests (6,003 cwts) Although all exports are consigned to Government authorities at the ports of destination, some are recorded under the head of private merchandise, because the shipments are handled at this end by the indenting Governments' own agents, while the rest are recorded under the head of Government stores, because they are actually shipped by Indian Government agency. In the former category fall exports to French Indo-China, Siam, Java and British Borneo Indo-China and Siam, two of the three principal consumers of Indian opium (the third being the Straits Settlements) had their allotments reduced from 1,662 chests and 1,233 chests to 1,321 chests and 1,044 chests respectively, shipments to British Borneo were reduced from 51 to 43 chests, while accidents of sailing dates raised those for Java from 604 chests to 643 chests. Exports on Government account to Hong-kong, the Straits Settlements and other East Indian Governments recorded a reduction from 1,966 chests to 1,670 chests; while despatches (of medicinal opium) to the United Kingdom—also on Government account—dropped to 70 chests as compared with 405 chests owing to lack of demand.

The shipments of teakwood which during the two preceding years exceeded 52,000 cubic tons valued at about R1,47 lakhs declined to 40,000 cubic tons valued at R1,17 lakhs in the year under review. There was a substantial drop in the United Kingdom's requirements from 31,000 to 22,000 cubic tons in consequence of the falling-off in the demand for wood in general and also of the

Exports

higher parity of Indian teakwood prices in comparison with certain other classes of timber particularly of Russian origin. Amongst other principal customers the United States of America alone increased her takings from 2 000 to 3 500 cubic tons. The bulk of the supplies representing 92 per cent of the total quantity shipped came from Burma as compared with 95 per cent in 1929-30.

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances showed an increase in quantity from 1 412 000 cwts in 1929-30 to 1 463 000 cwts in the year

Dyeing and tanning
substances (R1.08 lakhs).

under review but their value declined from R1 12 lakhs to R1 08 lakhs. Myrobalans accounted for 89 per cent of the total quantity of dyeing and tanning materials exported as compared with 87 per cent the year before. Exports

Myrobalans (R78 lakhs).

increased in quantity from 1 236 000 cwts to 1 304 000 cwts but the value remained practically unchanged at R78 lakhs. The United Kingdom was as usual the largest purchaser taking 637 000 cwts as against 514 000 cwts in 1929-30. The next in importance was the United States of America but her requirements were reduced to 266 000 cwts from 305 000 cwts. There was an improvement in the shipments to Germany and the Netherlands which took 122 000 cwts and 55 000 cwts while Belgium and France cut down their needs to 52 000 cwts and 101 000 cwts respectively. Exports of myrobalan extracts progressively declined from 49 000 cwts valued at R7 lakhs in 1928-29 to 26 000 cwts valued at R3 lakhs in 1929-30 and to 10 000 cwts valued at R1 lakh in 1930-31.

Shipments of nutch and gambier increased from 44 000 cwts to 48 000 cwts but there was no appreciable change in value which stood at R9 lakhs. Both the

Nutch and gambier
(R9 lakhs)

United Kingdom and France the two regular buyers of this commodity shared in this increase their purchases during the year amounting to 30 000 cwts and 4 000 cwts as compared with 29 000 cwts and 3 000 cwts respectively in 1929-30.

The cultivation of natural indigo has been on the decline for many years past. The total yield of dye in 1930-31 was estimated at 13 500 cwts on an

Indigo (R4½ lakhs).

acreage of 60 000 as compared with 11 400 cwts on an area of 70 000 acres in the previous year. The exports however increased from 867 cwts to 934 cwts. Greece continued to take an increasing interest in this commodity and required 360 cwts as against 314 cwts a year ago. Iraq's purchases amounted to 169 cwts which was double the quantity taken by her in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Egypt on the other hand receded to 135 cwts and 34 cwts as against 215 cwts and 107 cwts respectively in 1929-30.

Among other substances used in dyeing and tanning exports of turmeric recorded an increase in quantity from 71 000 cwts to 76 000 cwts the value however remaining practically unchanged at R11½ lakhs while demands for bark for tanning fell away by 1 000 cwts to 2 500 cwts.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco rose from 26 million lbs. to 28 million lbs. but owing to lower prices declined in value from R55½ lakhs to R47½ lakhs.

Coal

Tobacco manufactured (190½ lakhs) lakhs The bulk of the shipments (16 million lbs as against 11½ million lbs in 1929-30) were, as usual, from Madras. Bengal and Bombay raised their contributions by 1 million lbs each to 4 and 5 million lbs respectively, while Burma's share shrank from 1 million lbs. to 2½ million lbs. The United Kingdom continued to be the best customer, although she reduced her purchases by half a million lbs. to 10 million lbs. Exports to the Straits Settlements also fell from 1 million lbs to 2½ million lbs. On the other hand, there were noticeable increases in the despatches to the Netherlands, Japan, and Aden and Dependencies which advanced by 1 million lbs each to 2, 4 and 5 million lbs respectively.

Partly as a result of higher prices and partly on account of larger utilization of cheaper substitutes, exports of coir manufactures (other than rope) declined from 31,000 tons valued at R1,01 lakhs in 1929-30 to 26,000 tons valued at R88 lakhs during the year under review, thus showing a higher average value of R340 per ton as compared with R330 for the preceding year. Germany reduced her requirements by 3,000 tons to 5,000 tons and the Netherlands and Belgium by a thousand tons each to 5,000 tons and 4,000 tons respectively. Shipments to the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the United States of America were also on a lower scale and amounted to 4,700 tons, 3,200 tons, 1,700 tons and 600 tons respectively.

Chiefly as a result of increased exportation of rice bran, shipments of fodder, bran and pollards improved from 250,000 tons valued at R1,19 lakhs to 262,000 tons valued at R77 lakhs. As in the preceding year, rice bran accounted for 96 per cent of the total quantity shipped during 1930-31. Exports, however, advanced from 240,000 tons valued at R1,09 lakhs to 252,000 tons valued at R69 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 166,000 tons or 66 per cent as compared with 187,000 tons or 78 per cent in 1929-30. Despatches to Germany also were somewhat smaller, amounting to 11,700 tons, while the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and the Federated Malay States considerably increased their purchases to 36,000 tons, 17,000 tons and 13,000 tons respectively. Shipments of other sorts of bran and pollards, chiefly to Ceylon, recorded an increase in quantity from 8,000 tons to 9,000 tons, but the value fell by R1½ lakhs to R6½ lakhs.

Following a year of remarkable improvement, the mica trade found itself again in an unhealthy state. The shipments declined from 115,000 cwts valued at R1,03 lakhs to 74,000 cwts valued at R68 lakhs of which mica splittings accounted for 62,000 cwts and blocks for 12,000 cwts as compared with 96,000 cwts and 19,000 cwts respectively a year ago. All the principal consuming countries shared in this decline. The United States of America and Germany reduced their demands to less than half of what they required in 1929-30, their respective takings being 21,000 cwts and 6,000 cwts in 1930-31. The United Kingdom was again the principal purchaser of Indian mica, a position which she had lost to the United States of America in the preceding year, and took 34,000 cwts as compared with 42,000 cwts in 1929-30. Exports to France also fell from 9,000 cwts to 6,000 cwts.

Exports

There was a set-back in the exports of Indian coal which amounted to 428,000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 685 000 tons in the preceding year

Coal (R48 lakhs).

All the principal customers reduced their purchases Ceylon continued to be the best market for Indian coal but the shipments to that country fell from 341 000 tons to 296 000 tons Both Hongkong and the Straits Settlements took much less than in the preceding year, their respective takings being 56 000 and 25 000 tons as against 173,000 and 59 000 tons in 1929-30 Exports to the Philippine Islands also fell from 58 000 to 33 000 tons and those to the United Kingdom from 20 000 to 8 000 tons These figures are exclusive of Indian coal carried in steamers bunkers to foreign ports exports of which amounted to 828 000 tons in 1930-31 and were distributed as follows —Calcutta 576,000 tons Bombay 171 000 tons Karachi 13,000 tons Madras 26 000 tons and Rangoon 42 000 tons

The production of coal in India during 1930 was 23·8 million tons as compared with 23·4 million tons in the preceding year The price of Desherghur coal at Calcutta ranged between R5-12 and R6 per ton into wagon up to the beginning of August From that time till the end of the year under review the rate stood unchanged at R5-12 except for a short spell of weakness about March 20 1931 when the quotations varied from R5-4 to R5-12

The trade in Indian hemp was very much restricted owing to competition with qualities obtainable from other countries As a general rule Indian

Hemp, raw
(R39½ lakhs).

hemp was preferred only when its prices were relatively lower than those of other fibres Exports fell by 33 per cent in quantity and by 42 per cent in value from 435 000 cwts valued at R68½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 293 000 cwts valued at R39½ lakhs in 1930-31 and with the exception of 1921-22 were the lowest recorded since the beginning of the century As usual Belgium took the largest quantity but shipments to that country steadily declined to 151,000 cwts from 181 000 cwts in 1929-30 and 297 000 cwts in 1928-29 The United Kingdom and Germany considerably reduced their purchases from 73 000 and 62 000 cwts to 33 000 and 20 000 cwts, respectively while France took 22 000 cwts or 2 000 cwts more than in 1929-30 Shipments to Italy fell away from 29 000 cwts to 6 000 cwts, and those to the United States of America from 23 000 to 9 000 cwts Greece took 21 000 cwts, almost the same as in the preceding year while exports to Denmark advanced from 7 000 to 10 000 cwts

POSTAL ARTICLES.

Imports and Exports

The value of the imports of 'Postal articles not specified' declined further from R4 08 lakhs to R3 54 lakhs The figures exclude the following classes of imports by post (including letter packets by registered and ordinary post) referred to Collectors of Customs for assessment viz. (a) jewellery, (b) precious stones (c) gold and silver thread (d) cigarettes and (e) cinematograph films. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 63 per cent to 61 per cent and that of Italy from 17 to 15 per cent The shares of Germany France Japan and Ceylon remained almost stationary while that of Hongkong increased slightly The value of the articles exported by post also fell from R12 31 lakhs to R11 lakhs of which the United Kingdom absorbed R53½ lakhs or 46 per cent the

Government Stores.

Straits Settlements R60 lakhs or 29 per cent, Ceylon 14 per cent, France 6 per cent, Hongkong 5 per cent, the Federated Malay States 3 per cent, Iraq 2 per cent and Persia and Sumatra 1 per cent each

RE-EXPORTS

The re-export trade in foreign merchandise further declined from R7 crores in 1929-30 to R5 crores during the year under review. The articles which were chiefly responsible for this decrease were raw wool (—R36½ lakhs), wool manufactures (—R36 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (—R22 lakhs), raw cotton (—R18 lakhs), gums and resins (—R14 lakhs) and iron or steel (—R12 lakhs). Re-exports of raw wool contracted from 8 million lbs valued at R65 lakhs to 5 million lbs valued at R28½ lakhs. The United Kingdom and the United States of America required 2.6 and 2.4 million lbs respectively as compared with 4 million lbs each in the preceding year. Woollen manufactures also dropped from R78 lakhs to R42 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods recorded a decline of 22 per cent in quantity and of 31 per cent in value and amounted to 17 million yds valued at R48 lakhs in 1930-31 as against 22 million yards valued at R70 lakhs in the preceding year. Iraq raised her demands from 4.7 million yards to 6.5 million yards, while the other countries on the Persian Gulf absorbed among themselves 7 million yards, a reduction of 5 million yards as compared with 1929-30. The requirements of Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the African countries were also on a much lower level. Shipments of foreign raw cotton fell away to 100 tons valued at R1 lakh from 1,400 tons valued at R19 lakhs a year ago. Re-exports of sugar shrank from 7,300 tons (R17 lakhs) to 3,400 tons (R7 lakhs). Gums and resins also declined from 78,000 cwts to 53,000 cwts in quantity and from R29 lakhs to R15 lakhs in value. On the other hand, increases were noticeable under rubber manufactures, tanned hides and skins, instruments and apparatus, and drugs and medicines. The shares of the principal countries in the total trade were: the United Kingdom 41 per cent, the United States of America 10 per cent, Iraq 7 per cent, Ceylon and Persia 6 per cent each, Arabia 4 per cent, Japan and Germany 3 per cent each and the Bahrein Islands and the Straits Settlements 2 per cent each. As usual, the bulk of the trade passed through Bombay, which accounted for 63 per cent, Karachi had 21 per cent and Bengal 8 per cent.

GOVERNMENT STORES

Under this head, imports showed a decline of R64 lakhs over the preceding year's figure and amounted to R8,27 lakhs. The noticeable decreases were under machinery and millwork (—R96 lakhs), iron and steel (—R30 lakhs), instruments, and apparatus, copper and wool manufactures (—R8 lakhs each), arms, ammunition and military stores (—R4 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (—R3 lakhs). There was, however, an increase of R94 lakhs under vehicles.

Exports of Indian produce on Government account declined from R95 lakhs to R77 lakhs owing to a fall of R20 lakhs in the exports of opium which were valued at R69 lakhs in 1930-31. Re-exports on Government account amounted to R10 lakhs in 1930-31 as against R11 lakhs in 1929-30.

CHAPTER IV

The Direction of Overseas Trade

The violent changes which have taken place in the prices of commodities particularly during 1930-31, have necessarily impaired statistics of imports and exports when recorded in money values as a measure of the trend of India's foreign trade. With a view to eliminating price changes as far as possible some supplementary figures have been worked out and exhibited in the tables on page 13 of this Review wherein imports and exports have been expressed in terms of the average values of the pre-war year 1913-14 thus rendering it possible to make a comparison on the quantitative basis. The fluctuations in the prices of imported and exported articles have also been shown by means of index numbers taking the year 1913-14 as the base. The total imports as declared, amounted in 1930-31 to Rs 165 crores, compared with Rs 241 crores in 1929-30 a decrease of 32 per cent. But as the average values of imports in 1930-31 were 18 per cent lower than in the preceding year there was a quantitative decline of only 17 per cent. Exports of Indian merchandise allowing similarly for changes in prices were smaller by 11 per cent in volume although the recorded value showed a decline of 29 per cent from Rs 311 crores in 1929-30 to Rs 220 crores in 1930-31. It will be observed that the fall in the volume of imports was much greater than that of exports for owing to the comparative inelasticity of manufacturing costs imports were from the consumer's standpoint somewhat expensive while as testified by the fact that many staple export commodities stood at well under pre-war prices the purchasing power of large sections of the population had shown an actual decline. Secondly under the stimulus of protection afforded by increased duties the output of many important Indian industries has shown a considerable increase which (as in the case of cotton goods etc.) has been accompanied by a corresponding decline in imports. Thirdly *vis à vis* British manufactures foreign competition has become much more acute in many trades with consequent fall in prices reducing the money value of the turnover still further. All these facts should be borne in mind in an examination of the following tables which show the distribution of India's foreign trade. These tables illustrate the direction of trade in two different aspects and in the absence of more complete data regarding the volume of the trade should be studied on the basis of actual declared values. Tables A, B and C show the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade and tables D and E analyse the trade in selected commodities or groups of commodities in order to indicate the shares of the chief countries interested in each trade. The main features are also illustrated in chart No. 8 prefixed to this Review.

Direction of Trade.

TABLE A.

	1913-14			1928-29		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)
	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	-59	72	113	-41
Other British Possessions	30	11	+25	48	24	+24
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	-34	120	137	-17
Europe	85	30	+55	95	51	+44
United States of America	22	5	+17	40	17	+23
Japan	23	5	+18	35	18	+17
Other Foreign Countries	25	15	+10	48	30	+18
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	218	110	+102
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+66	338	258	+85

	1929-30			1930-31		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)
	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)
United Kingdom	69	103	-34	54	61	-7
Other British Possessions	45	21	+24	30	15	+21
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	114	124	-10	90	76	+14
Europe	84	49	+35	53	30	+17
United States of America	37	18	+19	21	15	+6
Japan	33	24	+9	24	15	+9
Other Foreign Countries	50	26	+24	38	23	+15
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	204	117	+87	136	89	+47
GRAND TOTAL	318	241	+77	226	165	+61

TABLE B

Imports

	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64.1	47.7	44.7	42.8	37.2
Germany	6.9	6.1	6.3	6.6	7.5
Java	5.8	5.9	6.5	5.7	6.3
Japan	2.6	7.2	7.0	9.8	8.8
United States of America	2.6	8.2	7.1	7.3	9.1
Belgium	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8
Austria and Hungary	2.3	5	6	8	6
Straits Settlements	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.4
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, etc	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.8
France	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
Mauritius	1.3				
Italy	1.2	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7
China	9	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0
Netherlands	8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Australia	5	8	3.3	2.3	1.5
Hongkong	5	5	3	3	5
Dutch Borneo	4	5	5	4	3
Ceylon	4	8	8	7	9
Switzerland	3	1.1	1.0	9	8
Kenya and Zanzibar	3	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.8

Direction of Trade

TABLE C

Exports

	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23.4	25.0	21.4	21.8	24.0
Germany	10.6	9.9	9.6	8.4	6.3
Japan	9.1	8.9	10.2	10.2	10.6
United States of America	8.7	11.1	11.8	11.6	9.4
France	7.1	4.9	5.3	5.3	4.9
Belgium	4.8	3.3	4.0	3.8	3.4
Austria and Hungary	4.0	1			
Ceylon	3.6	4.8	4.3	4.3	5.0
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2
Italy	3.1	3.9	4.5	3.6	3.5
Hongkong	3.1	.7	.7	1.0	.7
Straits Settlements	3.7	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.8
China	3.3	1.4	2.8	4.1	5.9
Central and South America	2.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.3
Netherlands	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
Australia	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0
Kenya and Zanzibar	1.0	.6	.5	.5	.5
Russia	.9	1	1	1	.2
Spain	.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
Java	.8	.7	1.1	1.3	1.2

TABLE D

Imports

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69.9	89.2	82.3	89.8	75.1	74.7	7.2	25.6	24.6
United States of America	2.6	3.1	4.6	3.3	9.6	11.4	9.7	11.7	12.5
Germany	14.5	8.7	6.9	5.6	9.5	5.2	18.2	32.6	27.9
Belgium	11.5	22.5	21.9		1.0			.8	.7
Japan							1.5	6.1	5.8
France and Luxembourg		5.0	4.1					1.6	.6
Percent of total trade represented by countries above	96.5	96.5	92.8	98.7	95.2	91.3	84.6	99.8	99.1
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN (LAKHS)	14.01	17.21	10.59	7.38	18.12	14.15	2.35	2.7	2.42

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D—*contd.*

Imports—*contd*

	MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1920-30	1930-31	1913-14	1920-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	71.3	20.8	23.7	76.3	58.4	53.4
United States of America	15.1	50.1	48.3	8.0	14.7	18.4
Germany		11	18	8.2	14.3	15.7
Netherlands					3.4	3.6
Belgium	4.5	3	4		1.3	2.1
Japan			2	6	2.2	1.0
France	4.5	1.7	1.8		1.0	1.5
Italy		3.8	4.5	2.2	2.8	2.0
Canada		12.7	10.0			
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95.4	90.5	90.4	94.3	90.7	98.5
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	1,53	7,52	4,00	1,82	5,38	4,77

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR		
	1913-14	1920-30	1930-31	1913-14	1920-30	1930-31	1913-14	1920-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	0.1	03.5	58.0	0.0	2.4	3.1	1.8	0.5	0
United States of America	4	1.5	1.0		6	6			
Germany	2.1	4	4	7.2	4.1	3.1	1	1.7	1.4
Belgium		2	2		2.0	1.3			
Japan	1.8	20.5	30.3	10.8	47.8	42.1			
France			2	7.8	3.0	1.6		1.4	
Switzerland		1.0	1.0	4	3.9	3.2			
Italy	1.5	1.0	1.5	6.1	6.1	7.9			
Netherlands	1.6	2.0	2.5						
China*	1	2.4	4.3	20.6	28.5	36.2		7	8
Java†					2		71.8	82.3	90.0
Mauritius							16.9		
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97.6	90.4	90.4	97.9	90.6	90.1	90.6	92.6	93.1
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	66,30	59,49	25,26	3,10	3,85	2,11	14,96	15,78	10,96

* Includes Hongkong and Macao
† Includes the Straits Settlements

Direction of Trade

TABLE D—*could*.

Imports—could.

	LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
	1912-14	1922-30	1930-31	1912-14	1922-30	1930-31	1912-14	1922-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	61.0	58.3	59.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	36.0	37.7	31.2
United States of America	2.7	5.0	5.0	10.1	23.3	23.1	17.0	13.0	4.3
Germany	10.7	9.9	9.3	7.3	7.1	7.0	1.0	1.2	8.7
France	18.8	17.0	16.4				2.8	7.0	7.0
Netherlands		2.5	2.0						
Peru				2.7	2.1	2.0			
Borneo, Sumatra, etc.				25.1	20.3	17.1			
Norway							8.0	14.2	18.0
Sweden							1	10.3	10.4
Russia				9	17.4	23.1	8.3	9.0	10.3
Austria									
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	66.1	62.0	62.2	85.3	90.6	90.7	91.9	85.6	85.6
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN (LAKHS)	24	2,77	3,23	4.13	11,04	10,45	1,59	2,72	2,57

Includes the Straits Settlements and Celebes and other islands.

† Includes Georgia and Azerbaijan.

TABLE E

Exports

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES		
	1912-14	1922-30	1930-31	1912-14	1922-30	1930-31	1912-14	1922-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	73.4	83.3	84.7				6.3	6.1	7
Canada	4.3	9	2.6					6	6
Australia	3.1	1.3	1.7				10.6	8.1	11.2
India	11.1	1.1	1.6						
Peru, Arabia, Aden									
Turkey and Iraq	1.2	2.0	1.8						
United States of America									
Germany	7	2.3	7	11.9	2.8	3.1	41.3	34.1	31.3
France	1.6	1.0	1.6						
Italy				31.8	7.3	27.2			
Argentina				9.9	13.3	14.3			
Japan				5.6	7.0	7.1			
Belgium					4	5	10.4	12.9	10.4
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	91.1	90.4	90.1	87.6	85.3	83.3	71.6	71.3	71.2
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN (LAKHS)	14,93	20,01	23,04	20.93	27.17	32.8	37	41.3	41.3

Direction of Trade

TABLE E—*contd*

Exports—*contd*

	COTTON (RAW)			OIL SEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913 14	1929 30	1930- 31	1913 11	1929 30	1930 31	1913 11	1929 30	1930 31	1913 14	1929- 30	1930 31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	3.5	6.6	6.5	22.2	16.5	13.0	26.7	2.0	9.6	25.0	46.0	52.5
Persia, Arabia, Atlantic Turkey and Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	4.7	3.7	..	..	..
United States of America	..	1.8	1.0	1.2	4.0	3.7	..	..	..	24.3	28.1	22.0
Ceylon	..	..	..	..	3	4	11.5	20.1	20.1	..	..	..
Germany	14.0	7.5	7.4	10.0	19.8	13.1	7.8	9.0	4.0	20.3	7.5	5.8
France	..	6.0	5.8	31.4	25.0	21.9	..	..	..	..	2.5	1.8
Italy	7.7	8.9	8.1	5.0	7.0	11.2	..	4	3	5.3	3.1	3.2
Japan	47.2	41.0	45.3	..	9	3	7.8	9	4	..	2.0	2.6
Belgium	10.3	8.7	5.7	10.0	2.5	6	..	9	1.7	..	1.4	8
China*	1.7	14.4	16.0	..	..	..	..	9.2	18.4	..	..	2
Netherlands	..	1.4	1.3	1.0	15.5	18.3	6.8	4.4	3.0	3.3	1.7	2.7
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	3	4	0.7	0.7	10.1	..	4	4
Spain	..	1.0	2.5	..	9	1.3	..	..	..	2.8	1.0	1.3
Sumatra and Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	10.6	6.4	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	85.0	90.1	90.3	92.8	93.6	88.2	65.6	73.4	78.3	81.0	95.0	94.1
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE (LAKHS)	41,04	65,08	46,33	25,65	26,16	17,85	45,14	34,70	20,88	15,95	15,64	11,68

* Includes Hongkong and Macao

It will be seen from Table A that India's exports usually exceed her imports in the case of all countries with which she deals excepting the United Kingdom, where the reverse has always been the case. In the case of the United Kingdom there was a large decrease in the imports from that country during 1930-31, thus reducing the excess of imports over exports to R7 crores from R34 crores in 1929-30 and R41 crores in 1928-29. It should be noted that the figure for the year under review was the lowest recorded and that the balance of India's trade in merchandise with the rest of the British Empire including the United Kingdom, which is normally against India, turned in favour of India to the extent of R14 crores in 1930-31. The results of the transactions with the European countries and the United States of America showed much smaller balances in favour of India than in the preceding year, while in the case of Japan the favourable balance remained at R9 crores as in 1929-30.

The principal countries supplying India's import requirements are listed in Table B in order of their importance in 1913-14 with the percentage shares of each in the total trade, while the principal destinations of the export trade

Direction of Trade

are shown in Table C. As has been noted before there was a heavy reduction in the imports from the United Kingdom. Her share in the total import trade fell from 42.8 per cent in 1929-30 to 37.2 per cent in 1930-31 while in exports it rose from 21.8 per cent to 24 per cent. Concurrently the share of the whole of the British Empire dropped from 51.5 to 46.1 per cent in imports but in exports it advanced from 35.8 to 39.8 per cent. Both the United States of America and Germany increased their shares from 7.3 and 6.6 per cent to 9.1 and 7.5 per cent under imports while their shares in exports declined from 11.6 and 8.4 per cent to 9.4 and 6.3 per cent respectively. There was a setback in Japan's participation in the total import trade her share falling from 9.8 to 8.8 per cent although under exports it showed an increase from 10.2 to 10.6 per cent. The trade with Italy, France, Belgium and the Netherlands showed no great variation. China increased her participation from 1.7 to 2.0 per cent in imports and from 4.1 to 5.9 per cent in exports. Large arrivals of sugar accounted for an increase in the share of Java from 5.7 to 6.3 per cent in imports.

Turning to the main groups of commodities in the import trade (Table D) there is to be noted a substantial decline of the British proportion in the imports of cotton manufactures and iron and steel. In cotton manufactures the share of the United Kingdom declined from 63.5 per cent in 1929-30 to 58.0 per cent in 1930-31 her share in the pre-war year 1913-14 being 90.1 per cent. On the other hand Japan and China (the supplies from which consisted largely of twist and yarn) increased their shares from 20.5 per cent and 2.4 per cent to over 30 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. Under iron and steel the share of the United Kingdom receded from 59.2 to 52.3 per cent, while Belgium, Germany and the United States of America advanced their positions. In machinery the United Kingdom enjoyed a predominant position although it showed a tendency to weaken her share in the total imports being 74.7 per cent as compared with 75.1 per cent in 1929-30. The share of the United States of America improved from 9.6 to 11.4 per cent, while that of Germany receded from 9.5 to 8.2 per cent. In motor vehicles both the United Kingdom and Canada increased their participation at the cost of the United States of America the share of which declined from 59.1 to 48.3 per cent. The United Kingdom lost a portion of the trade in instruments to the United States of America and Germany while her share in the imports of hardware recovered from 35.6 to 36.4 per cent the share of Germany declining from 32.6 to 29.9 per cent. The United Kingdom contributed 50.6 per cent of the total imports of liquors as compared with 58.5 per cent in 1929-30 while the share of France dropped from 17.0 to 15.1 per cent. An increase in the share of China accompanied by a decrease in the share of Japan is the chief feature of the trade in silk manufactures. In mineral oils the United States of America and Russia advanced their positions at the expense of Persia and the Dutch East Indies.

On the export side (Table E) the United Kingdom absorbed 81.7 per cent of the total tea trade as compared with 85.3 per cent in 1929-30 while some improvements were recorded in the shares of the United States of America, Russia and Ceylon. In raw jute Germany came first with 27 per cent of the total trade as in the preceding year while the interest of the United Kingdom fell from 20.5 to 17.3 per cent. France and Belgium increased their participation from 13 and 6 per cent to 14 and 8 per cent respectively and the

The British Empire.

United States of America showed a smaller interest, her share falling from 9·3 to 8·1 per cent. Likewise, in jute manufactures the share of the United States of America dropped from 36·1 per cent to 34·5 per cent. The Argentine Republic also showed a smaller interest, taking 10·4 per cent as compared with 12·9 per cent in 1929-30, while there were marked increases in the participation of Australia and Java which rose to 11 and 5 per cent from 8 and 3 per cent respectively. In raw cotton the increase in the shares of Japan and China, the two principal outside customers of Indian cotton, is noteworthy. All the European countries with the exception of Spain reduced their shares. Oilseeds were in poor demand from the oil crushing industries of Europe and this led to a reduction in the shares of the principal European countries with the exception of Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium. Under foodgrains, apart from the increase in the shares of China and the United Kingdom from 9·2 and 2·9 per cent in 1929-30 to 18·4 and 9·6 per cent respectively in 1930-31 and the decrease in the shares of Germany, and Java and Sumatra, none of the other changes are of importance. In hides and skins the share of the United Kingdom advanced from 46 to 52·5 per cent, while that of the United States of America declined from 28 to 23 per cent. Germany and France reduced their shares, while the participation of the Netherlands and Japan showed increases.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND MANDATED TERRITORIES

The imports from, and exports to, the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables —

Imports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
United Kingdom . . .	1,17,58	1,19,21	1,13,24	1,03,10	61,29
Ceylon	81	1,90	2,10	1,80	1,43
Straits Settlements	3,42	5,84	5,11	6,16	3,97
Hongkong	98	1,16	78	74	87
South Africa	23	54	53	61	43
Mauritius	2,53	1			
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	2,59	2,72	3,44	3,35
Canada	1	1,78	2,46	1,91	1,33
Australia	92	1,92	8,46	5,54	2,42
New Zealand		1	1	3	3
Other countries	1,20	1,41	1,17	1,13	90
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE .	1,28,07	1,36,37	1,36,58	1,24,46	76,02

Direction of Trade

Exports

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	58.35	81.76	72.37	69.18	54.23
Ceylon	9.04	15.88	14.25	13.32	11.38
Straits Settlements	6.79	9.28	7.95	8.02	6.31
Hongkong	7.82	2.20	3.81	3.04	1.67
South Africa	1.20	2.55	2.44	2.28	2.00
Mauritius	1.26	1.00	1.52	1.0	2.12
Kenya Colony Zanzibar and Pemba	1.62	1.90	1.77	1.7	1.16
Canada	1.43	2.10	2.45	2.41	1.72
Australia	4.10	6.62	7.39	8.60	4.49
New Zealand	56	77	87	8	62
Other Countries	2.82	6.64	6.33	6.10	4.72
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94.39	1,21.69	1,10.97	1,14.17	89.44

United Kingdom (Imports R61.29 lakhs, Exports R54.23 lakhs) — The value of the total trade of British India with the United Kingdom in 1930-31 amounted to R1 15.52 lakhs of which R61.29 lakhs represented the value of imports and R54.23 lakhs the value of exports. These figures indicate a decline of R56.76 lakhs in the total trade in comparison with the figures for the preceding year. The full implication of this decline has been dealt with elsewhere in this Review but what is significant is that the decline was much heavier on the import side than on the export the reduction having been one of R41.81 lakhs in the former case and of R14.95 lakhs in the latter. As far as imports are concerned cotton manufactures which formed 24 per cent of the total imports from the United Kingdom as compared with 37 per cent in 1929-30 showed the largest decline imports being valued at R11 of lakhs in 1930-31 as against R37.80 lakhs in the preceding year. Cotton twist and yarn fell by 9.8 million lbs. to 10 million lbs. but this only accounted for R1.27 lakhs of the total decline under cotton manufactures. The major part of the decline occurred under cotton piecegoods consignments of which fell off by 721 million yards in quantity and R21.08 lakhs in value to 1.3 million yards valued at R12.57 lakhs. Although the reduction under piecegoods was distributed over all the three main descriptions — grey, white and coloured — it was more in evidence in the imports of grey goods receipts of which amounted to only 143 million yards valued at R. 81 lakhs as compared with 1.1 million yards valued at R11.76 lakhs for the preceding year. There were smaller

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declines in respect of other descriptions of textiles, piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk falling off from R11½ lakhs to R12½ lakhs and those of artificial silk yarn from R19½ lakhs to R12 lakhs. Outside the textile group there was a noticeable decrease under iron and steel the total receipts of which declined in value from R10,18 lakhs to R5,70 lakhs. There were also reductions from R13.68 lakhs to R10,72 lakhs under machinery and millwork and from R1,52 lakhs to R1.08 lakhs under railway carriages and parts. Imports of motor vehicles showed a substantial decline from R156½ lakhs to R118 lakhs. The number of motor cars imported fell from 3,758 to 2,885 and that of motor omnibuses from 398 to 258. Imports of hardware were valued at R1,31 lakhs as compared with R1.80 lakhs recorded in 1929-30. There was also a decline of R18 lakhs under instruments and apparatus imports of which were valued at R2,55 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of paper and pasteboard were valued at R89 lakhs, a decline of R33 lakhs on the value recorded in 1929-30. Imports of sugar, consisting chiefly of beet sugar, amounted to 8,100 tons valued at R10 lakhs as compared with 59,300 tons valued R1.03 lakhs in 1929-30. This decline however had not any especial significance in view of the circumstance that the imports of 1929-30 had been abnormal and the reduction only brought back the import figures to their normal proportions. There were also important decreases under woollen manufactures, tobacco, soap, provisions and belting for machinery. A notable feature of the year however, was an increase in the imports of raw cotton, chiefly of American origin, from 315 tons (1,932 bales) valued at R5 lakhs to 2,500 tons (14,000 bales) valued at R27 lakhs.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were tea (R20 crores), hides and skins (R6 crores), raw and manufactured jute (R4 crores), raw cotton seeds and foodgrains (R3 crores each) and raw wool (R2 crores). These articles taken together represented about 79 per cent of the total exports to that destination as compared with 77 per cent in the preceding year. The total quantity of tea exported decreased by 6 per cent from 317 million lbs to 299 million lbs and the value by 9 per cent from R22 crores to R20 crores. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported declined from 225,000 tons to 150,000 tons and the value thereof from R8½ crores to R4 crores. Out of this, exports of raw jute, amounting to 108,000 tons valued at R2,23 lakhs in 1930-31, accounted for a decline of 57,000 tons in quantity and of R3.33 lakhs in value. The number of jute bags shipped fell from 53 millions valued at R2,01 lakhs to 40 millions valued at R1,21 lakhs. The yardage of gunny cloth exported also receded from 59 millions to 40 millions and from R1,14½ lakhs to R59 lakhs. Under hides and skins, there was an improvement in the shipments of raw descriptions from 1,500 tons valued at R36 lakhs to 2,600 tons valued at R39 lakhs. This relatively small gain was more than counterbalanced by a decline under the tanned varieties from 18,300 tons (R6,97 lakhs) to 16,500 tons (R5,74 lakhs). Exports of raw skins of non-Indian origin, however, remained practically unchanged at 200 tons, although the value recorded a fall of R4 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton improved in quantity from 48,000 tons (269,000 bales) to 50,000 tons (280,000 bales) but the value receded from R4,31 lakhs to R3,00 lakhs. Shipments of raw wool contracted from 40.1 million lbs valued at R3,52 lakhs to 26.7 million lbs valued at R2,27 lakhs. Despatches of seeds fell from 227,000 tons worth R4,36 lakhs to 177,000 tons worth R2,68 lakhs. Groundnuts

Direction of Trade

decreased from 53 000 tons to 47 000 tons linseed from 80 000 tons to 58 000 tons cotton seed from 57 000 tons to 41 000 tons and castor seed from 25 000 tons to 20 000 tons Rape seed alone among the more important varieties showed an advance in quantity from 8 000 tons to 11 000 tons but the value recorded a decrease of Rs 1 lakh. Metals and ores showed a decline of 138 000 tons in quantity and of Rs 20½ lakhs in value The reduction was particularly in evidence under manganese ore shipments of which fell from 292 000 tons (Rs 7 lakhs) to 114 000 tons (Rs 3½ lakhs) Some of the other descriptions however showed considerable improvements chief among these being wolfram ore exports of which increased from 1,200 tons valued at Rs 19½ lakhs to 3 200 tons valued at Rs 52½ lakhs Pig lead increased from 921 000 cwts (Rs 5½ lakhs) to 1 157 000 cwts (Rs 67 lakhs) and pig iron from 71 000 tons (Rs 38 lakhs) to 99 000 tons (Rs 38 lakhs) Exports of paraffin wax declined from 22 000 tons worth Rs 12 lakhs to 10 000 tons worth Rs 47 lakhs Shipments of lac fell from 145 000 cwts valued at Rs 58½ lakhs to 123 000 cwts valued at Rs 70 lakhs Shipments of foodgrains improved considerably from 73 000 tons valued at Rs 10½ lakhs to 310 000 tons valued at Rs 88 lakhs This development was due to larger exports of rice and wheat the shipments of the former showing an increase from 40 000 tons worth Rs 50 lakhs to 114 000 tons worth Rs 97 lakhs and those of the latter from 7 000 tons valued at Rs 10 lakhs to 175 000 tons valued at Rs 71 lakhs Decreases on a smaller scale were also noticeable under teakwood, mica and rubber, raw Oilcakes and coffee showed increases on the quantity side but the values recorded under these heads were smaller than those in the preceding year

Ceylon (Imports Rs 43 lakhs, Exports Rs 11,38 lakhs)—There was a further decline in the trade of British India with Ceylon from Rs 15 02 lakhs to Rs 12 81 lakhs the value of the imports decreasing from Rs 80 lakhs to Rs 43 lakhs and that of exports from Rs 13,22 lakhs to Rs 11 38 lakhs On the import side the decline would have been more serious had it not been for an improvement in the imports of betelnuts from 120 000 cwts to 170 000 cwts in quantity which despite the lower prices ruling raised the value from Rs 4 lakhs to Rs 30 lakhs The most important among the items responsible for the decline in imports was coconut oil the falling off in the demand for which is all the more striking as it came on top of a similar decline recorded in the preceding year Receipts during 1930-31 amounted to 1 202 000 gallons valued at Rs 18 lakhs as compared with 1 515 000 gallons valued at Rs 32 lakhs in 1929-30 Decreases were also noticeable under coffee rubber raw hides and skins raw gunny bags spices other than betelnuts and lead sheets for tea chests On the export side shipments of rice declined in value from Rs 44 lakhs to Rs 62 lakhs although there was an increase in quantity from 126 000 tons to 111 000 tons It is significant that in spite of this quantitative increase Ceylon ceased to be the largest consumer of Indian rice being displaced by China Exports of coal receded from 341 000 tons valued at Rs 11 lakhs to 296 000 tons valued at Rs 6 lakhs Notwithstanding an increase in the quantity of chillies shipped from 130 000 cwts to 135 000 cwts the value recorded declined from Rs 6 lakh to Rs 5 lakh There was however a notable increase in exports of tea which rose from 37 million lbs worth Rs 27 lakhs to 5 million lbs worth Rs 7 lakh There was also an increase in her takings of raw cotton and manure but she had a fall in her exports of gunny cloth cotton piece goods oilcakes rubber raw and provisions

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Straits Settlements (Imports R3,97 lakhs, Exports R6,31 lakhs)—The total value of the trade with the Straits Settlements recorded a decline from R14,18 lakhs in 1929-30 to R10,28 lakhs in 1930-31. The decline was more in evidence in the case of imports, which fell by R2,19 lakhs to R3,97 lakhs than in exports which were down by R1,71 lakhs and were valued at R6,31 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of kerosene oil declined heavily from 11.3 million gallons worth R58 lakhs to about half a million gallons worth R2 lakhs reflecting in part the diminishing importance of the country as a trans-shipment centre for these cargoes. Similarly there was a decline under fuel oils from 11.4 million gallons (R 23 lakhs) to 5.1 million gallons (R10 lakhs). Receipts of tin unwrought contracted from 55,000 cwts valued at R77 lakhs to 53,000 cwts valued at R53 lakhs. Imports of betelnuts also declined from 1,346,000 cwts (R2,12 lakhs) to 1,006,000 cwts (R1,52 lakhs). There were also smaller receipts of provisions, sugar, lac and cotton piecegoods (principally of the coloured description). On the export side there was a decline in the value of the shipments of rice from R3,00 lakhs to R2,80 lakhs due to lower prices, the quantity exported having improved from 229,000 tons to 267,000 tons. Exports of coal dropped from 59,000 tons worth R7 lakhs to 25,000 tons worth R3 lakhs. Despatches of rubber, raw contracted from 5.5 million lbs valued at R23 lakhs to 4.9 million lbs valued at R12 lakhs. Exports of cotton piecegoods (mostly coloured) shrank from 17.9 million yards (R1,05½ lakhs) to 11.1 million yards (R62 lakhs). The number of gunny bags shipped fell from 14 millions valued at R63½ lakhs to 11½ millions valued at R41 lakhs. There were also smaller shipments of cotton twist and yarn, provisions, chillies, tobacco leaf and candles.

Australia (Imports R2,42 lakhs, Exports R4,49 lakhs)—The total trade with Australia was valued at R6,91 lakhs as compared with R11,34 lakhs in 1929-30. Imports fell from R5,54 lakhs to R2,42 lakhs and exports from R5,80 lakhs to R4,49 lakhs. The decline in the case of imports was mainly due to smaller receipts of wheat amounting to 209,000 tons valued at R1,79 lakhs as compared with 336,000 tons valued at R4,66 lakhs. Imports of raw wool also declined from 2.4 million lbs valued at R22 lakhs to 1.6 million lbs valued at R10 lakhs. The value of tallow and stearine imported, dropped from R23 lakhs to R20 lakhs although the quantity received, increased from 75,500 cwts to 80,200 cwts. On the export side, gunny bags showed a decline from R3,56 lakhs to R3,25 lakhs in value inspite of an increase in number from 73 millions to 88 millions. Gunny cloth fell from 26 million yards valued at R65 lakhs to 18 million yards valued at R32 lakhs. The shipments of Indian tea showed a small reduction from 4.6 million lbs valued at R30½ lakhs to 4.5 million lbs valued at R29 lakhs. There were also decreases under rice, raw jute, goat skins, castor oil, linseed, shellac, carpets and paraffin wax.

East Africa (Imports R3,47 lakhs, Exports, R1,60 lakhs)—In this group of territories are included Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba, Uganda Protectorate, Nyasaland Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory and British Somaliland. There was a decline of R75 lakhs in the total value of the trade with

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these countries which amounted to R5 07 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with R5 82 lakhs in 1929-30. The decline in imports amounted to only R6 lakhs so that the recession during the year occurred principally in exports which fell from R2 29 lakhs to R1 60 lakhs. Arrivals of raw cotton which had totalled 20 000 tons valued at R2 88 lakhs in the preceding year rose to 23 600 tons valued at R2 98 lakhs in the year under review. The imports of spices (mainly cloves) declined in value from R46 lakhs to R35 lakhs. Under exports there were heavy decreases in the shipments of cotton and jute manufactures and of foodgrains.

Canada (Imports R1.33 lakhs, Exports R1.72 lakhs)—Compared with the preceding year imports from Canada decreased by R58 lakhs to R1 33 lakhs in 1930-31 and exports thereto by R69 lakhs to R1 72 lakhs. On the import side the bulk of the decline is attributable to a falling off in the value of rubber manufactures imported from R62 lakhs to R25 lakhs. The remainder was distributed over a number of items of relatively minor importance. Imports of motor vehicles showed a nominal decline in value from R96 lakhs to R95 lakhs. The number of motor omnibuses imported from this source declined from 2 799 valued at R46 lakhs to 2 397 valued at R36 lakhs, while there was an increase in the number of motor cars from 2 318 valued at R42 lakhs to 3 250 valued at R54 lakhs. Coming to exports the major item as usual was jute gunny cloth, shipments of which decreased in quantity by 9 million yards to 73 million yards and in value by R53 lakhs to R91 lakhs. Despatches of tea direct from India amounted to 10 million lbs worth R62 lakhs, a decline of 2 million lbs in quantity and of R12½ lakhs in value over 1929-30.

Hongkong (Imports R87 lakhs, Exports R1.67 lakhs)—Imports from Hongkong rose from R74 lakhs to R87 lakhs but exports thereto declined from R3 04 lakhs to R1 67 lakhs. The improvement on the import side was due mainly to larger arrivals of dry beans, pulses and raw silk provisions; sugar and fireworks however showed decreases. On the export side there was a considerable improvement under rice shipments of which rose from 33 000 tons valued at R38 lakhs to 68 000 tons valued at R66 lakhs. On the other hand the number of gunny bags shipped fell from 39 millions worth R1 63 lakhs to 19 millions worth R57 lakhs. Exports of coal also receded from 173 000 tons (R13 lakhs) to 56 000 tons (R5 lakhs). There was also a noticeable decline under drugs and medicines from R24 lakhs to R1 lakh.

Union of South Africa (Imports R43 lakhs, Exports R2 00 lakhs)—The total trade with the Union of South Africa fell by R16 lakhs to R2 43 lakhs, imports showing a decrease from R61 lakhs to R43 lakhs and exports from R2 28 lakhs to R2 00 lakhs. Imports of coal declined from 14 000 tons valued at R36 lakhs to 122 000 tons valued at R21½ lakhs. Receipts of barks for tanning receded from 258 000 cwt. (R19 lakhs) to 203 000 cwt. (R11 lakhs). Under exports gunny bags fell by 1 million to 20 millions and by R17 lakhs to R10 lakhs. Export of gunny cloth slightly improved in quantity from 5.5 million yards to 6.7 million yards but the value fell from R13 lakhs to R10 lakhs. The value of shipments of rice declined by R3 lakhs to R12 lakhs, in spite of an increase in quantity from 20 000 tons to 29 000 tons. There was an improvement under paraffin wax but provisions, vegetable oils and cotton piece goods showed appreciable declines.

Foreign Countries.

The following tables show the imports from, and exports to, the principal European and other foreign countries.—

Imports

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
European Countries—				
Russia	6	85	46	1,04
Sweden	52	1,11	1,40	98
Norway	23	79	1,03	86
Germany	12,67	15,84	16,79	12,38
Netherlands	1,55	4,77	4,23	3,22
Belgium	4,26	7,20	6,79	4,67
France	2,69	4,78	4,57	2,89
Spain	19	27	30	30
Switzerland	69	2,48	2,12	1,27
Italy	2,20	7,36	6,73	4,51
Austria	4,29	1,40	1,23	82
Hungary		7	67	22
Turkey, European	1	1		
Other countries	15	3,74	3,98	3,25
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	29,51	50,67	49,30	36,41
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	30	49	44	2,54
Turkey, Asiatic	57	..	..	..
Iraq	—	72	1,02	1,01
Persia	71	3,82	3,72	2,73
Java	10,75	16,42	13,67	10,34
China	1,71	4,32	4,10	3,33
Japan	4,78	17,63	23,59	14,51
United States of America	4,79	17,92	17,66	15,12
Cuba . . . . .			..
Argentina		16	8	
Chile		10	13	5
Other countries	2,06	4,42	2,63	2,78
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	25,67	66,05	67,04	52,40

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Exports

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	2,47	25	39	53
Sweden	42	33	45	37
Norway	5	30	42	37
Germany	26,42	32,43	36,78	14,23
Netherlands	4,42	8,73	9,13	0,65
Belgium	12,10	12,45	12,22	7
France	17,73	17,91	6,94	11,17
Spain	3,27	7,91	3,60	3,37
Switzerland		1	1	1
Italy	7,89	15,23	11,18	7,92
Austria	} 10,01 {	9	5	
Hungary				3
Turkey European	11	31	23	14
Other countries	73	2,28	1,86	1,44
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	84,57	95,30	83,53	53,04
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	2,27	2,44	3,93	3,57
Turkey Asiatic	2,94	22	13	11
Iraq	—	1,76	1,61	1,19
Persia	1,41	1,99	2,00	1,34
Java	1,93	3,69	4,27	2,63
China	5,71	9,48	13,06	13,17
Japan	22,69	24,61	22,54	22,84
United States of America	21,85	35,97	37,04	1,14
Cuba	56	3,35	2,97	2,11
Argentina	3,14	8,01	7,10	6,3
Chile	1,00	1,09	1,16	69
Other countries	0,34	14,63	14,00	9,47
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	69,94	12,74	120,73	62,16

Foreign Countries.

Japan (Imports R14,51 lakhs, Exports R23,87 lakhs)—The total value of the trade with Japan declined by R17,76 lakhs to R38,38 lakhs. Despite this recession Japan was able to retain the second place in order of importance among the countries having trade relations with India—a position which she had secured only in 1929-30. The decline, however, was equally in evidence on the import and export sides, the reduction in the former case having been one of R9.08 lakhs and in the latter of R8.69 lakhs. So far as imports are concerned, the depression practically affected all lines of trade excepting a few relatively small items such as artificial silk boots and shoes, cement, etc. As was to be expected, the bulk of the decline on the import side occurred under cotton manufactures, imports of which declined from R15.74 lakhs to R7.66 lakhs. Under this head piecegoods alone were responsible for a decline of R6.77 lakhs, the imports having amounted in 1930-31 to 321 million yards valued at R5.93 lakhs as compared with 562 million yards valued at R12.70 lakhs in the preceding year. As will appear

	[IN THOUSANDS OF YARDS]				
	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Grey	7,108	214,771	241,746	393,608	218,310
White	58	5,508	5,401	13,880	28,105
Coloured, etc	1,735	102,068	109,798	154,270	71,270

from the table on the margin, the decline occurred under the grey and coloured descriptions, white goods having, as a matter of fact, shown a remarkable increase. The reduction under piecegoods was supplemented by a decline of R80 lakhs under twist and yarn, imports of which amounted to 7 million lbs. valued at R84 lakhs as compared with 11 million lbs. valued at R1.64 lakhs in 1929-30. There was also a decline of R46 lakhs under cotton hosiery. Among other descriptions of textiles, silk manufactures showed a decrease from R1.60 lakhs to R89 lakhs. A notable exception under this category, however, was afforded by artificial silk, imports of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials having increased from 25 million yards valued at R1.40 lakhs to 38 million yards valued at R1.50 lakhs. Outside the textile group, glass and glassware showed a reduction from R74 lakhs to R54 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. There was also a reduction from R26 lakhs to R21 lakhs under hardware and from R31 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to R21 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs under earthenware and porcelain. Toys and requisites for games were responsible for a decline of R6 lakhs (from R19 lakhs to R13 lakhs) and brass and bronze for one of R8 lakhs (from R33 lakhs to R25 lakhs). There were also reduced imports of camphor, the quantity received having declined from 1 million lbs. to half a million lbs. and the value thereof from R19 lakhs to R9 lakhs. There were also some minor decreases under haberdashery and millinery (—R7 lakhs), buttons (—R3 lakhs), instruments (—R2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs) and stationery (—R2 lakhs). A part of these decreases, however, was counterbalanced by increased importations of boots and shoes, constituting a line of trade in which Japan has extended her interest since 1929-30. Imports under this head had risen rapidly from half a million pairs (R3 lakhs) in 1928-29 to 4 million pairs (R29 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) in 1929-30 and to 10 million pairs (R67 lakhs) during 1930-31. Other noticeable increases of the year, besides those under artificial silk, to which reference has already been made, were a gain of R6 lakhs under cement and of R3 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs under timber.

On the export side there was a remarkable expansion in the shipments of raw cotton from 292,800 tons (1,640,000 bales) to 301,000 tons (1,686,000 bales), but notwithstanding this quantitative improvement the value re-

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corded dropped from R27 30 lakhs to R20 99 lakhs. It is however interesting that raw cotton alone accounted for 88 per cent of the total value of merchandise exported to Japan in 1930-31 as compared with 84 per cent in the preceding year. Despatches of pig iron fell away from 349 500 tons valued at R1 59 lakhs to 160 600 tons valued at R64 lakhs. Exports of pig lead however improved from 104 000 cwts (R17½ lakhs) to 131 000 cwts (R19 lakhs). Exports of raw jute contracted from 16 000 tons to 6 000 tons in quantity and from R44 lakhs to R12 lakhs in value. The number of gunny bags shipped shrank from 16 millions worth R64½ lakhs to 5 millions worth R17 lakhs. The rice trade with Japan which had already shown signs of a decline ceased to have any importance whatever shipments of the year having dwindled to 1 000 tons (R1 lakh) from 3 700 tons (R4½ lakhs) in 1929-30. Exports of paraffin wax rose from 1 700 tons valued at R8 lakhs to 5 500 tons valued at R27 lakhs. Decreases were noticeable in the values recorded under oilcakes lac iron and steel while manures (chiefly bones) sandalwood oil and tobacco leaf recorded increases.

United States of America (Imports R15 12 lakhs, Exports R21 14 lakhs) — The trade with the United States of America declined from R54,70 lakhs to R30 26 lakhs. The decline in imports (valued at R15 12 lakhs) amounted to only R2 54 lakhs on a total of R17 66 lakhs recorded in 1929-30 while that in the case of exports (valued at R21 14 lakhs) amounted to R15 89 lakhs on a total of R37 03 lakhs registered in the same year. It will thus appear that relatively to other countries the United States occupied a stronger position in the import trade. The small magnitude of the fall in imports however was due to the circumstance that outside a few groups like motor vehicles and machinery and millwork the losses on record under individual items were comparatively of minor importance and the heavy declines that occurred under a few items were in large measure counter balanced by increases of more or less similar dimensions under certain other articles. In this connection mention should be made of an increase of R56 lakhs under mineral oils of R63 lakhs under raw cotton and of R13 lakhs under copper wrought. The main decrease of the year however occurred under motor vehicles the most important item in the import trade with this country. The value of the imports under this head declined from R1 15 lakhs to R2 11 lakhs. The number of cars imported fell from 9 620 to 6 098 and that of omnibuses from 12 017 to 6 197. Imports of machinery and mill work declined from R1 75 lakhs to R1 61 lakhs the bulk of the decrease being attributable to smaller imports of mining and metal working machinery while electrical machinery recorded an increase of R9 lakhs. Imports of typewriters amounted to 13 700 showing a decline of less than 100 in number without any appreciable decline in value which remained unchanged at R19 lakhs. Imports of tobacco leaf further receded from 14 million lbs to 12 million lbs in quantity and from R38 lakhs to R1½ lakhs in value. There was a heavy reduction in the consignments of piece goods from 73 million yards valued at R83 lakhs to 9.5 million yards valued at R21 lakhs the decline being mostly concentrated under silks. Despite the falling off in imports of kerosene oil from 23.4 million gallons valued at R1 17 lakhs to 21.3 million gallons valued at R1 13 lakhs which was a set-off to an increase in the supplies of petrol and lubricating oils imports of mineral oils continued to advance and amounted in 1930-31 to 19 million gallons valued at R13 63 lakhs as against

Foreign Countries.

pared with 41 million gallons valued at R3,12 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of copper wrought increased from 1 500 cwts valued at R1½ lakhs to 31,000 cwts valued at R11½ lakhs, the bulk of the increase occurring under sheets. There was also an increase in the imports of rubber manufactures from R73 lakhs to R86 lakhs due principally to increased consignments of pneumatic motor covers numbering 141 000 valued at R69 lakhs. Among other noticeable movements of the year mention may be made of decreases under hardware (—R14 lakhs), aluminium (—R11 lakhs), boots and shoes (—R9 lakhs) provisions (—R8 lakhs) and apparel (—R5 lakhs).

On the export side the reduction in the demand of the United States for Indian products affected practically all lines of trade except tea and pig iron and also fruits and vegetables despatches of which showed some minor improvements. The major part of the decline however, occurred under raw and manufactured jute, the total weight of the shipments having fallen off by 90 000 tons to 277,000 tons and the total value by R9,23 lakhs to R12,06 lakhs. Exports of jute cloth amounted to 851 million yards valued at R10,66 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with 1 072 million yards valued at R18,25 lakhs in 1929-30, a decline of 218 million yards in quantity and of R7,59 lakhs in value. There was also a decline of 6½ millions in quantity and of R26 lakhs in value under jute bags, shipments of which amounted to 10 6 millions valued at R25½ lakhs in 1930-31. Despatches of raw jute amounted to 53,000 tons valued at R1,04 lakhs as compared with 79,000 tons valued at R2,52 lakhs a year ago, and showed a decline of 26 000 tons in quantity and of R1,48 lakhs in value. Shipments of lac fell from 287,000 cwts valued at R3,23 lakhs to 201,000 cwts valued at R1,25 lakhs. The reduction was mainly in evidence in shipments of shellac which fell off from 226,000 cwts valued at R2,61 lakhs to 117,000 cwts valued at R78 lakhs. Seedlac showed an increase in quantity from 57,000 cwts to 82,000 cwts, but there was a decline in value from R57 lakhs to R45 lakhs. Under hides and skins, despatches of goatskins, representing the bulk of the exports of the raw descriptions to this particular destination, showed a reduction from 18,600 tons to 14,700 tons in quantity and from R3,61 lakhs to R2,56 lakhs in value. Tanned or dressed hides and skins also showed a decrease from R54 lakhs to R8 lakhs.

Germany (Imports R12,38 lakhs, Exports R14,23 lakhs)—Imports from Germany declined by R3,41 lakhs to R12,38 lakhs and exports thereto by R12,50 lakhs to R14,23 lakhs. On the basis of these figures there was a recession of R15,91 lakhs in the total trade between India and Germany. The extent of the transactions during the past four years as compared with the pre-war average is shown below —

—	Pre-war average	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9,35	15,34	15,84	15,79	12,38
Exports, including re exports .	22,36	32,46	32,48	26,73	14,23

It will be seen that the visible trade balance in favour of India which stood at R17 crores in 1928-29 and R11 crores in 1929-30 came down to below

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R2 crores during the year under report The principal articles (with quantities and values) imported from Germany are noted below —

	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10— 1913-14)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Alizarine and saffine dyes	lbs. (000)	11,671	12,250	12,756	11,844
Iron and steel	R (000)	77.50	1,50.00	1,19.7*	1,30.84
	Tons	124,000	79,000	87,700	43,733
Brass and copper	R (000)	1,55.02	1,07.45	93.70	1.35
	Cwts.	123,000	340,200	299,600	234,100
Hardware	R (000)	84.97	1,68.82	1,41.18	1,27.34
	B (000)	57.24	1,68.82	1,41.31	1,07.72
Machinery and millwork	B (000)	30.27	1,12.98	1,72.79	1,18.01
Glass and glassware	B (000)	2.49	40.73	34.18	29.80
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gallons (000)	581	1,012	1,043	828
Spirit	B (000)	12.14	5.11	30.07	5.22
	Gallons (000)	148	61	60	34
TOTAL LIQUORS	R (000)	8.43	4.84	0.37	4.4
	Gallons (000)	657	1,082	1,118	942
Paper and pasteboard—	R (000)	19.41	22.76	37.84	30.73
	Cwts.	63,700	80,900	90,900	84,200
Printing paper	R (000)	7.18	18.18	16.19	8.73
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	B (000)	11.82	42.70	44.51	27.84
Woolen manufactures	B (000)	90.02	85.12	82.41	31.74
Salt	Tons	87,800	64,100	62,900	97,000
	B (000)	9.14	18.73	16.30	20.25
Sugar 16 D.B. and above (including beet)	Tons	1,700	300	18,200	11,000
Haber-dashery and military	R (000)	2.45	3	27.34	14.85
	B (000)	22.10	20.85	22.23	18.55
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	B (000)	15.96	7.02	3.82	5.60
Coloured piecegoods	Yds. (000)	4,016	2,154	1,404	3,83
	B (000)	22.30	15.13	8.56	3.59
Blankets	lbs. (000)	9,813	367	322	231
	B (000)	52.29	1.85	1.79	99
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES (including twist and yarn)	B (000)	83.71	29.48	22.71	11.01
Artificial silk manufactures, including yarn	B (000)	—	39.10	16.84	9.31
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials	Yds. (000)	1,514	553	389	120
	B (000)	18.89	8.94	5.33	2.37

Two years a crage only

The above table shows that apart from synthetic dyes and salt all the principal articles on the import side showed considerable declines. As far as synthetic dyes are concerned the value of the imports advanced from R1.2 lakhs to R1.40 lakhs despite a falling off in the supplies from 12.9 million lbs to 11.9 million lbs. With regard to salt there were increases both in quantity (from 63,000 tons to 97,000 tons) and in value (from R14 lakhs to R20 lakhs). By far the most important decreases occurred under hardware and machinery and millwork imports of the former having declined by R3 lakhs to R1.03 lakhs and those of the latter by R1.6 lakhs to R1.18 lakhs. Under metals there were smaller importations of iron and steel as well as of brass and copper the value of the consignments having fallen from R1.22 lakhs

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and R1,56 lakhs to R75 lakhs and R1,27 lakhs respectively. Among the other important items, mention may be made of woollen manufactures, glass and glassware, paper, liquors, sugar mainly beet sugar, and cotton manufactures, all of which showed considerable reductions.

The following table shows the principal articles exported to Germany —

—	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1923-29	1929-30	1930-31
Jute, raw	{ Tons R (000)	164,400 4,90,40	260,100 8,96,26	216,500 7,40,64	169,000 3,50,46
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice	{ Tons R (000)	344,600 3,41,37	207,900 2,89,38	270,800 3,31,01	135,800 1,95,62
Wheat	{ Tons R (000)	16,300 17,37	100 22		100 7
TOTAL (including other sorts)	{ Tons R (000)	463,800 4,43,30	296,200 3,95,42	271,100 3,31,52	136,900 1,36,42
Cotton, raw	{ Tons R (000)	62,600 4,45,06	57,900 5,71,43	61,500 4,89,43	55,200 3,29,81
Seeds	{ Tons R (000)	177,500 3,45,50	260,200 6,32,26	230,100 5,23,70	135,700 2,33,35
Hides and skins, raw	{ Tons R (000)	18,600 2,53,97	16,000 1,98,52	10,000 1,18,42	7,400 67,80
Lac	{ Cwts R (000)	83,200 37,67	1,23,200 1,30,86	115,800 98,07	99,900 43,40
Coir manufactures	{ Tons R (000)	10,500 22,55	8,400 25,42	7,900 23,82	4,800 15,64
Manures—Bones	{ Tons R (000)	10,400 7,59	6,300 6,63	8,400 8,66	4,600 5,00
Hemp, raw	{ Cwts R (000)	56,900 8,48	54,700 9,24	62,000 9,47	20,000 2,90

As in the preceding year, there was an all-round decline in exports from India during the year under review. The article most severely affected by the slump in Germany's demand was jute raw, despatches of which fell from 216,000 tons to 169,000 tons in quantity and from R7,41 lakhs to R3,50½ lakhs in value. Raw cotton also showed a reduction of 6,000 tons in quantity and of R1,60 lakhs in value, the shipments of the year amounting to 55,000 tons valued at R3,30 lakhs. Exports of rice came down from 271,000 tons valued at R3,31 lakhs to 136,000 tons valued at R1,36 lakhs. There was also a similar reduction under exports of oilseeds, chiefly groundnuts, from 230,000 tons (R5,24 lakhs) to 136,000 tons (R2,33 lakhs). Shipments of raw hides and skins, lac and coir manufactures were also much smaller than in the preceding year.

Belgium (Imports R4,67 lakhs, Exports R7,57 lakhs) —The total trade with Belgium amounted to R12,24 lakhs and showed a decline of R6,76

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lakhs in comparison with 1929-30 and of Rs. 41 lakhs compared with 1928-29. The decline was comparatively small in the case of imports, the value of which amounted to Rs. 67 lakhs as against Rs. 79 lakhs in 1929-30. Exports declined from Rs. 22 lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs. On the import side the bulk of the trade was as usual, represented by iron and steel which constituted 58 per cent of the total imports in the year but the value of the consignments declined from Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 27 lakhs. Imports of cotton manufactures which had declined to about Rs. 14 lakhs in 1929-30 were further reduced by Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs. This set-back was attributable primarily to a drastic reduction under coloured piecegoods imports of which scarcely amounted to half a million yards. There was also a reduction of Rs. 26 lakhs in the imports of precious stones the actual value recorded in 1930-31 being Rs. 10 lakhs. Artificial silk, glass and glassware and machinery and millwork also showed noticeable decreases. Aniline dyes consigned from Belgium showed a slight increase in quantity but owing to a fall in prices the value recorded fell from a little over Rs. 1 lakh in 1929-30 to Rs. 75,000 during the year. Imports of provisions however increased from Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 13 lakhs owing principally to an increase of Rs. 6 lakhs under vegetable products. On the export side the most noteworthy feature was a heavy decline recorded under raw cotton despatches of which fell away to 39,000 tons valued at Rs. 64 lakhs from 61,000 tons valued at Rs. 63 lakhs a year ago. In raw jute the value showed a decrease from Rs. 54 lakhs to Rs. 9 lakhs in spite of an increase in tonnage from 46,000 to 48,000. Among other principal articles included in the exports to Belgium, metals, chiefly manganese ore, lead and zinc, oilseeds, oilcakes and raw hides and skins showed considerable reductions. Some improvements were however recorded under wheat and manures.

France (Imports Rs. 28 lakhs, Exports Rs. 17 Lakhs).—Trade with France declined from Rs. 21 lakhs to Rs. 14 lakhs imports falling away by Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs and exports by Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 17 lakhs. So far as imports are concerned by far the heaviest reduction of the year occurred under wool manufactures, receipts of which declined from Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 2 lakhs. Next in order of magnitude was the decline under beet sugar imports of which had shown a remarkable development from 750 tons valued at Rs. 1½ lakhs in 1928-29 to 11,500 tons valued at Rs. 2½ lakhs in 1929-30 but disappeared altogether during the year under review. Imports of iron and steel fell from 30,000 tons valued at Rs. 10 lakhs to 29,000 tons valued at Rs. 3 lakhs. Imports of apparel declined from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 2 lakhs those of liquors from Rs. 1 lakhs to Rs. 1 lakhs and of artificial silk consisting mainly of yarn, from Rs. 14 lakhs to Rs. 2 lakhs. There were also decreases of Rs. 7, 5, 4 and 2 lakhs respectively in the imports of silk manufactures, rubber manufactures, cotton manufactures and drugs and medicines the respective values of which amounted to Rs. 17, 3 and 11 lakhs in 1930-31. The principal articles in the export trade with this country were as usual ground nuts, husked raw cotton, raw jute and manganese ore. Exports of ground nuts declined from 211,000 to 172,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 38 lakhs in value. Dispatches of husked shrunk from 27,000 tons valued at Rs. 14 lakhs to 20,000 tons valued at Rs. 3 lakhs. Dispatches of raw cotton also showed a decrease from 40,000 tons valued at Rs. 2 lakhs to 41,000 tons valued at Rs. 2 lakhs. Raw jute fell from 10,000 tons valued at Rs. 62 lakhs to 8,000 tons valued at Rs. 5 lakhs. The quantity of man-

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ganese ore exported declined by 20,000 tons to 188,000 tons and the value by R1 lakhs to R19 lakhs. Despatches of hides and skins, raw were valued at R21 lakhs as against R10 lakhs in 1929-30. There were, however, some increases under coffee and rice not in the husk, shipments of the former having improved from R33 lakhs to R71 lakhs and of the latter from R1 lakh to R9 lakhs.

Italy (Imports R4.51 lakhs, Exports R7.93 lakhs)—The total trade with Italy declined further from R18.20 lakhs to R12.44 lakhs, imports decreasing by R2.22 lakhs to R4.51 lakhs and exports by R3.54 lakhs to R7.93 lakhs. On the import side receipts of cotton piecegoods, coloured, printed or dyed, fell off from 23 million yards valued at R83 lakhs to 9 million yards valued at R28 lakhs. Cotton twist and yarn which were valued at R17 lakhs in 1929-30 sank to comparative insignificance during the year. Arrivals of silk and woollen manufactures were on a much smaller scale. Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk recorded a decline but there was an expansion in the supplies of artificial silk yarn, consignments of which improved by over a million lbs to 4.5 million lbs in quantity and by R5 lakhs to R51 lakhs in value. Turning to other principal articles of import, there were decreases under fruits and vegetables, rubber manufactures and motor cars. On the export side, there was a decline of nearly 5,000 tons (from 70,000 tons to 65,000 tons) under raw cotton, the corresponding decline in the value being one of R2 crores (from R5½ crores to R3½ crores). Italy's requirements of oilseeds rose from 92,000 tons to 118,000 tons but the value showed a decline of R8 lakhs to R2.00 lakhs in 1930-31. Shipments of groundnuts totalled 77,000 tons (R1.13 lakhs) as against 51,700 tons (R1.23 lakhs) and those of linseed amounted to 32,900 tons (R72½ lakhs) as compared with 28,400 tons (R66 lakhs) a year ago. Exports of raw jute, however, declined by 13,000 tons to 42,000 tons in quantity and by R98 lakhs to R92 lakhs in value. Despatches of cow hides and of rice were slightly larger than in the preceding year, but the values recorded a decline of R11 lakhs and of R5 lakhs to R31 and R10 lakhs respectively. There were smaller off-takes of pepper and the trade in raw silk disappeared altogether during the year under review.

Netherlands (Imports R3.22 lakhs, Exports R6.65 lakhs.)—The value of the total trade of India with the Netherlands amounted to R9.87 lakhs as compared with R13.38 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports fell by R1.01 lakhs to R3.22 lakhs and exports by R2.51 lakhs to R6.65 lakhs. The demand for vegetable product from this particular source continued to decline, the imports during the year amounting to 232,000 cwts valued at R85 lakhs as compared with 291,000 cwts valued at R1.09 lakhs in 1929-30 and 401,000 cwts valued at R1.55 lakhs in 1928-29. There was also a small reduction of R6 lakhs under paper and pasteboard. The consignments of piecegoods declined from 22 million yards valued at R99 lakhs to 13 million yards valued at R50 lakhs in 1930-31 and in consequence, the value of cotton manufactures fell from R1.16 lakhs to R62 lakhs. On the export side also there were considerable decreases in value under groundnuts, rapeseed, rice, raw cotton and jute. Shipments of groundnuts increased from 154,000 tons to 167,000 tons, but the value realised fell from R3.51 lakhs to R2.67 lakhs. Linseed showed a remarkable expansion, despatches rising from 7,000 tons valued at R18 lakhs to 23,000 tons valued at R52 lakhs. Shipments of rice which had amounted to 125,000 tons valued at

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R1 54 lakhs in 1929-30 declined to 86 000 tons valued at R88 lakhs in 1930-31. The demand for hides and skins was well maintained during the year but the off takes of raw cotton and jute and oilcakes were considerably less than in the preceding year.

Java (Imports R10.34 lakhs, Exports R2.63 lakhs).—The import trade with Java declined from R13.67 lakhs to R10.34 lakhs and the export trade from R4.27 lakhs to R2.63 lakhs. Sugar which represents about 95 per cent of the total value of the imports from Java, fell in value from R12.97 lakhs to R9.85 lakhs notwithstanding an increase in quantity from 853,000 tons to 912 000 tons. Sugar 16 D S and above accounted for 802 000 tons valued at R9.36 lakhs as compared with 779 000 tons valued at R12.69 lakhs in 1929-30. Imports of molasses showed an increase from 72 000 tons to 102 000 tons. There was also at the same time a considerable increase under denatured spirit. On the export side the bulk of the decline which occurred during the year is attributable to a fall in the shipments of rice from 155 000 tons to 51 000 tons in quantity and from R1.94 lakhs to R.47 lakhs in value. The value of exports of jute gunny bags fell away from R1.68 lakhs to R1.59 lakhs although the quantity despatched improved from 37 millions to 42 millions. Exports of opium on private account were valued at R26 lakhs as compared with R24 lakhs in 1929-30.

China (Imports R3.33 lakhs Exports R13.27 lakhs).—The unhealthy state of the import trade with China noticed in the preceding year showed a further aggravation during the year under review the value recorded falling from R4.10 to R3.33 lakhs. But what is remarkable is that the steady increase in China's off take from the Indian markets was well maintained during the year the value of the total exports amounting to R13.27 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with R13.06 lakhs in 1929-30 and R9.48 lakhs in the year before. On the import side, receipts of cotton twist and yarn showed a further fall in value from R1.10 lakhs to R96 lakhs in spite of an increase in quantity from 10.5 million lbs. to 11.7 million lbs. Under piecegoods, the yardage of grey goods (which description alone is of any importance in the trade with this country) contracted from 9.7 to 2.4 millions and the value thereof from R20 lakhs to R5 lakhs. Notwithstanding an improvement in the imports of silk yarn total imports of silk manufactures registered a decline of R11 lakhs. Imports of raw silk fell from 2 million lbs. valued at R1.13 lakhs to 1.6 million lbs. valued at R76 lakhs. The quantity of tea (principally green tea) imported showed a fall from 3.7 million lbs. to 2.8 million lbs., although the value showed no appreciable variation from R20 lakhs recorded in 1929-30. The export trade in rice showed a remarkable expansion shipments rising from 260 000 tons valued at R3 crores in 1929-30 to 467 000 tons valued at R5 crores in 1930-31. Judging by quantity exports of raw cotton which had reached the high level of 101 000 tons in 1929-30, attained a new record of 168 000 tons in 1930-31 but as far as value are concerned there was a heavy drop from R9½ crores to R7½ crores. The demand for black tea which had dwindled into insignificance in the preceding year revived the consignments of the year having amounted to 1.7 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs. There were smaller takings of jute raw and manufactured but paraffin wax showed some improvement.

Iraq (Imports R1.61 lakhs, Exports R1.19 lakhs).—The trade between India and Iraq declined from R4.63 lakhs to R2.04 lakhs. Imports

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showed a nominal reduction from R1,02 lakhs to R1,01 lakhs, so that the decline was practically confined to exports, which fell from R1,61 lakhs to R1,19 lakhs. The relatively strong position of the import trade was due to an advance in consignments of wheat from 8,000 tons valued at R14½ lakhs to 23,000 tons valued at R35 lakhs. There was an increase in the supplies of dates from 43,000 tons to 45,000 tons in quantity but the value recorded fell by R13 lakhs to R45 lakhs. On the export side, the decrease was fairly spread over all items excepting a few minor ones such as pepper, exports of which showed a slight increase from R1,20,000 to R1,33,000. Among items deserving separate mention, cotton manufactures, mainly piecegoods, fell from R48 lakhs to R35 lakhs.

South America (Imports R6 lakhs, Exports R5,27 lakhs)—Imports from South America declined from R22 lakhs to R6 lakhs and exports thereto from R10,03 lakhs to R5,27 lakhs. As far as imports are concerned, the outstanding feature was the disappearance of imports of wheat from Argentina altogether. The cessation of wheat shipments meant a reduction of R8 lakhs in the import trade with South America. To this decline due to wheat may be added the falling off in imports of Chilean nitrate of soda which declined from 9,700 tons (R13 lakhs) to 3,800 tons (R5 lakhs). On the export side, shipments of gunny bags to Argentina decreased from 2.2 millions valued at R11 lakhs to 1.5 millions valued at R5 lakhs. Chile curtailed her demands from 33.6 millions (R1,21 lakhs) to 18.7 millions (R45 lakhs). Peru took 5.8 millions valued at R19 lakhs as compared with 9 millions valued at R28 lakhs in 1929-30. Under gunny cloth, Argentina's requirements amounted to 209 million yards valued at R3,16 lakhs as against 329 million yards valued at R6,49 lakhs in the preceding year. Peru took 1.5 million yards (R1 lakh) as against 2.5 million yards (R4 lakhs) in 1929-30. Uruguay's off-take remained almost unchanged at 14 million yards in quantity but the value fell by about R8 lakhs. There was a smaller demand for raw jute from Argentina, shipments falling from 5,800 tons valued at R16 lakhs to 5,300 tons valued at R10 lakhs. Raw jute exports to Brazil amounted to 15,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs as against 18,000 tons valued at R68 lakhs in 1929-30. The value of exports of cleaned rice to Argentina remained almost stationary at R7 lakhs.

CHAPTER V

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade

I—FRONTIER TRADE

India proper.—Under the existing system of registration of land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma) the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is recorded. It is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic at these stations is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier, but ordinarily it is impracticable to specify the exact proportion of the actual frontier trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to table No. 57 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year 1930-31 compared with the two preceding years. The following table summarises the results —

Articles	Imports		Quantity	
	1929-30 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)
Wheat	293,883	275,740		153,627
Gram and pulse	311,317	235,837		233,797
Rice—				
Husked	1,479,943	1,249,010		1,409,403
Unhusked	1,069,111	857,809		789,582
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,176,582	1,203,160		887,209
Wool, raw	213,535	213,531		103,343
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	35,073	303,229		257,921
Linseed (from Nepal)	393,303	53,631		498,903
Mustard and rape seed (from Nepal)	324,287	23,093		59,731
<i>Treasures</i>	<i>Ounces</i>	<i>Ounces</i>		<i>Ounces</i>
Gold		1		1,72
Silver	5,907,913	4,943,004		3,775,403
Articles	Exports		Quantity	
	1929-30 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (foreign and Indian)	633,703	603,713		434,00
Wheat	1,120,833	1,113,81		1,410,613
Rice, husked	529,503	701,11		61,917
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,439,003	1,203,709		1,103,60
Iron and steel including machinery hardware and cutlery	201,10	410,003		44,03
Petroleum	227,000	270,00		20,72
Salt	1,342,819	1,000,000		1,000,000
Sugar refined and unrefined	1,021,314	1,012,007		1,112,000
Tea	1,000,000	1,012,000		1,000,000
<i>Treasures</i>	<i>Ounces</i>	<i>Ounces</i>		<i>Ounces</i>
Gold	1,000	2,000		1,000
Silver	3,377,004	6,103,10		8,000,000

Frontier Trade.

Burma.—The principle followed in the registration of the land frontier trade of India, namely, that of registering only the traffic in selected commodities at the chief centres, through which the bulk of the frontier trade passes, has also been extended to Burma. The stations selected for purposes of registration are (i) Bhamo in the north which catches the trade entirely river-borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the rail-head Katha; (ii) the rail-heads Lashio, Heho and Shwenyaung in the Shan States and (iii) Thungannyaung in the South, through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ in some respect from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of imports and exports of the selected articles as recorded under the new system during 1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31 are shown separately in table No 58. The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during the past three years —

Imports

Articles	Quantity		
	1928-29 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	54,483	55,834	42,364
Rice, husked	85,280	99,390	133,812
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	30,365	45,634	22,210
Hides of cattle	16,682	8,752	6,435
Lac	137,351	124,782	30,547
Tea	11,258	13,798	14,131
Tobacco	3,953	6,956	3,153
Orpiment	12,965	8,568	5,601
Silk, raw	3,650	4,798	4,265
<i>Treasure</i>			
Silver (in ounces)	187,253*	295,040*	351,646*

Exports

Articles	Quantity		
	1928-29 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	10,653	14,675	17,954
Cotton twist and yarn	81,952	78,432	64,120
Cotton piecegoods	49,984	40,622	28,763
Rice, husked	30,280	3,566	367
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	41,050	33,906	16,181
Kerosene oil	87,397	90,918	78,089
Petrol	38,461	54,312	61,292
<i>Provisions and oilman's stores—</i>			
Condensed milk	7,679	8,981	6,221
Fish, dry and fish, wet	28,307	30,814	27,727
Other sorts	20,654	29,816	12,957
Salt	232,317	213,574	204,001
Sugar refined and unrefined	24,504	27,520	22,903
Tea, dry	2,729	2,746	2,682
Tobacco	5,185	3,663	3,136
Cardamom	9,136	7,869	5,491
Matches	6,113	9,657	8,664
<i>Treasure</i>			
Silver (in ounces)	2,748	324	.

* Include Government treasure

CHAPTER V

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade

I.—FRONTIER TRADE

India proper.—Under the existing system of registration of land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma) the traffic in selected articles at certain rail way stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is recorded. It is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic at these stations is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier but ordinarily it is impracticable to specify the exact proportion of the actual frontier trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to table No 57 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year 1930-31 compared with the two preceding years. The following table summarises the results —

Articles	Imports		Quantity	
	1923-29 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)
Wheat	293,853	275,740		153,637
Gram and pulses	311,317	235,837		43,797
Rice—				
Husked	1,479,942	1,240,048		1,404,488
Unhusked	1,080,111	657,899		789,662
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,175,583	1,338,100		587,509
Wool raw	313,333	713,621		103,343
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	38,673	303,320		73,921
Linseed (from Nepal)	293,293	53,531		496,963
Mustard and rape seed (from Nepal)	324,337	28,093		0,751
<i>Treasure</i>	<i>Ounces</i>	<i>Ounces</i>	<i>Ounces</i>	<i>Ounces</i>
Gold		1	1	
Silver	5,907,912	4,913,004		3,225,423
Articles	Exports		Quantity	
	1923-29 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (foreign and Indian)	600,706	303,723		404,700
Wheat	1,120,823	1,313,84		1,410,012
Rice, husked	79,801	01,14		61,917
Other grain, pulse and flour	14,30,03	1,332,712		1,626,68
Iron and steel including machinery hardware and cutlery	201,16	410,033		49,63
Petroleum	350,300	376,300		3,007
Salt	1,513,519	1,70,000		1,000,000
Sugar refined and unrefined	1,001,014	1,001,007		1,172,154
Tea	10,000	101,000		1,000
<i>Treasure</i>	<i>Ounces</i>	<i>Ounces</i>	<i>Ounces</i>	<i>Ounces</i>
Gold	1,000	213		3,123
Silver	3,277,004	6,130,15		4,970

Frontier Trade.

Burma.—The principle followed in the registration of the land frontier trade of India, namely, that of registering only the traffic in selected commodities at the chief centres, through which the bulk of the frontier trade passes, has also been extended to Burma. The stations selected for purposes of registration are (i) Bhamo in the north which catches the trade entirely river-borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the rail-head Katha; (ii) the rail-heads Lashio, Heho and Shwenyaung in the Shan States and (iii) Thingannynaung in the South, through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ in some respect from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of imports and exports of the selected articles as recorded under the new system during 1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31 are shown separately in table No. 58. The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during the past three years —

Imports

Articles	Quantity		
	1928-29 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	54,483	55,834	42,364
Rice, husked	85,280	99,390	133,812
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	30,365	45,634	22,210
Hides of cattle	16,682	8,752	6,435
Lac	137,351	124,782	30,547
Tea	11,258	13,798	14,131
Tobacco	3,953	6,056	3,153
Orpiment	12,965	8,568	5,601
Silk, raw	3,650	4,798	4,265
Treasure			
Silver (in ounces)	187,253*	295,040*	351,646*

Exports

Articles	Quantity		
	1928-29 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	10,653	14,675	17,954
Cotton twist and yarn	81,952	78,432	64,120
Cotton piecegoods	49,084	40,622	28,763
Rice, husked	30,290	3,566	367
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	41,050	33,906	46,181
Kerosene oil	87,397	90,918	78,088
Petrol	38,464	54,312	61,292
Provisions and oilman's stores—			
Condensed milk	7,679	8,981	6,221
Fish, dry and fish, wet	28,307	30,614	27,727
Other sorts	20,654	29,816	12,957
Salt	232,317	213,374	204,001
Sugar refined and unrefined	24,504	27,520	22,908
Tea, dry	2,729	2,716	2,682
Tobacco	5,185	3,663	3,136
Curdies	9,136	7,869	5,191
Medicines	6,143	9,657	8,064
Other articles	2,748	324	

* Include Government treasure

Coasting Trade

II—COASTING TRADE BETWEEN BURMA AND OTHER PROVINCES OF INDIA

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the past three years as compared with pre war figures is shown in the statement below —

Provinces	IMPORTS INTO BURMA				EXPORTS FROM BURMA			
	Pre-war average	1929-30	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	1929-30	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal	6.02	9.71	9.59	7.89	6.06	14.90	10.54	7.24
Bombay	83	2.27	2.17	1.58	8.04	8.71	7.32	5.45
Sind	4	17	11	19	24	24	24	77
Madras	1.48	2.75	2.89	2.02	2.40	8.60	9.45	7.93
TOTAL	8.48	14.90	14.46	11.68	11.77	21.03	27.51	1.29

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of coal into Burma decreased from 703 000 tons in 1929-30 to 654 000 tons in 1930-31 the pre war average being 413 000 tons. The imports of Indian cotton piecegoods also declined in quantity from 25 million yards to 23 million yards and in value from Rs 5 lakhs to Rs 75 lakhs. The imports of cotton twist and yarn from India proper recorded a fall from 13 million lbs valued at Rs 1.01 lakhs in 1929-30 to 12 million lbs valued at Rs 70 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of jute gunny bags remained on the same level as in the preceding year and numbered 19 millions but the value fell from Rs 2.10 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs 1.87 lakhs in 1930-31.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice not in the husk declined from 909 000 tons in 1929-30 to 811 000 tons in 1930-31. The despatches of kerosene oil from Burma to Indian ports shrank from 120½ million gallons in 1929-30 to 114 million gallons in 1930-31. Shipments of petroleum dangerous including petrol benzene and benzol declined by 1 million gallons to 51 million gallons in the year under review. The value of lac exported to India consisting chiefly of stick lac shipped to Calcutta amounted to Rs 1 lakhs only in 1930-31 as compared with Rs 37 lakhs in 1929-30. Shipments of teak wood fell from 109 000 cubic tons valued at Rs 2.60 lakhs to 123 000 cubic tons valued at Rs 1.90 lakhs and those of other kinds of timber from 36 000 cubic tons valued at Rs 11 lakhs to 21 000 cubic tons valued at Rs 1 lakhs.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

1. BALANCE OF TRADE

India normally enjoys a favourable balance of trade, the value of exports of merchandise being in excess of her imports. In the year under review the value of both imports and exports reached a level which was the lowest during the post-war period. This decline in the value of both imports and exports resulted from a combination of lower prices and smaller volume. It should, however, be noted that the effect of price declines was much more apparent in exports where raw materials are a major element than in imports, where manufactured goods form the most important classification. As a result, the surplus of India's exports over imports of private merchandise was considerably reduced and amounted to Rs2 crores, the lowest recorded since 1922-23, as compared with Rs79 crores in 1929-30, and Rs6 crores in 1928-29. The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1930-31 —

(In lakhs of Rupee-)

	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE		Excess Net exports+	Excess in the corresponding month of 1929-30
	Imports	Exports		
1930—				
April .	17,97	21,57	+6,60	+3,70
May .	17,68	21,84	+4,16	+5,28
June .	13,79	20,71	+6,92	+10,33
July .	13,57	20,96	+7,39	+6,63
August .	12,64	17,64	+5,00	+7,25
September .	11,02	19,40	+8,38	+7,26
October .	12,73	18,14	+5,41	+7,12
November .	11,86	17,28	+5,42	+4,98
December .	11,49	16,73	+5,24	+7,18
1931—				
January .	14,39	17,38	+2,99	+4,14
February .	13,62	15,13	+1,51	+7,65
March .	12,85	15,85	+3,00	+7,46
TOTAL	163,61	225,63	+62,02	+78,98

N B — Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has, therefore, been excluded from the import side.

The year began with a credit balance of Rs7 crores, when both imports and exports were the highest recorded in any one month of the year. In May the balance fell to Rs4 crores, exports having shown a larger decrease than imports. With the abrupt fall in imports the credit balance rose again in the succeeding two months and amounted to Rs7 crores in July. After a setback in August, the balance reached the highest figure of Rs8 crores in September when imports were the lowest. In the next three months the balance remained fairly steady at Rs5 crores, but declined again and the minimum balance of Rs1½ crores was recorded in February 1931 when exports touched

Balance of Trade

the lowest figure. There was a slight revival and the year closed with a credit balance for March of Rs3 crores.

The net imports of private treasure were valued at R24 crores in 1930-31 as compared with R26 crores in 1929-30 and R34 crores in 1928-29. As usual, there was an excess of imports over exports in each month of the year, but the import balance was much greater in the first half of the year than in the second half. In the first quarter the net imports of private treasure amounted to R10 crores and in the second to R8 crores but dwindled down to R1 crore only in the third quarter, in the last quarter the net imports rose to nearly R6 crores. Chart No 5 prefixed to this Review shows the net imports of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on private account during the last two years.

The visible balance of trade as measured by the statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of Rs 38 crores in 1930-31 as compared with Rs 3 crores in 1929-30 and Rs 12 crores in the pre-war quinquennium. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *plus* Rs 8 lakhs as against *minus* Rs 21 crores in the preceding year. These figures include the more important Government remittances and do not take into account (a) net payment in India of foreign money and postal orders and (b) telegraphic transfers on India from Iraq which together amounted to Rs 98 lakhs in 1930-31 as against Rs 1,01 lakhs in 1929-30. The following table shows the details —

	Pre-war crisis	War crisis	1916-27	1928	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Exports of Indian merchandise (pri- vate)	+210.30	+212.97	+201.41	+319.15	+330.13	+310.80	+220.10
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (pri- vate)	+4.8	+8.14	+8.01	+9.54	+7.83	+7.13	+5.14
Imports of Foreign merchandise (pri- vate)	-143.25	-147.50	-229.88 (a)	-346.72 (a)	-301.49 ()	-235.85 (a)	-163.61 ()
Balance of trade in merchandise	+78.87	+73.61	+79.57	+71.97	+66.47	+72.08	+61.63
Gold (private)	- 8.87	-7.81	-19.40	-18.10	- 1.00	-14.22	-12.75
Silver (private)	- 21	-2.09	-19.79	-17.85	-12.04	-11.89	-11.63
Currency notes (pri- vate)	-	-	-24	-24	-22	-8	-3
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	-38.08	-10.80	-39.33	-35.19	-34.36	-26.20	- 6.43
Total visible balance of trade	+42.19	+63.81	+40.14	+48.78	+52.11	+55.78	+47.53
Cowdell Bill, purchase (telling and other Government remit- tances to the United Kingdom etc.)	-61.35	-34.98 (b)	-5.62	-37.77	-41.02	- 0.28	-7.6
Sterling Transfers London and India	+6	+3.50	+2.63				+7.5
Transfers of Govern- ment securities.	-47	- 9	+3	+ 8	-3	-23	-9
Interest in respect of Government of India securities.	-48	- 0	-34	-30	-6	-23	-13
Balance of remittances of trade.	-43.61	-38.16	-120	-37.81	-41.28	-41.61	6

Evidence Unreliable - highly subjective and unreliable
 (a) Reliability of the value of property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 very management - it was not sold to the company or any other person, but it was used by the company for its own purposes
 (b) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (c) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (d) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (e) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (f) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (g) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (h) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (i) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (j) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (k) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (l) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (m) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (n) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (o) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (p) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (q) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (r) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (s) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (t) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (u) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (v) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (w) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (x) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (y) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes
 (z) The value of the property material (in) that was not used by the company for its own purposes

Movements of Treasure.

The above table does not, however, reveal the character of all the business dealings which India has with all other countries of the world. A resumé of India's trade relations with foreign countries requires consideration of the "invisible" transactions, such as, shipping services, private remittances, exports and imports of capital, insurances, tourists' expenditure, etc., which are not susceptible to as accurate appraisement as the visible items

II —MOVEMENTS OF TREASURE

The trade in gold and silver on private account during the last five years as compared with the average of the pre-war, war and post-war periods is set forth in the table below —

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	GOLD		SILVER		Net imports— Gold and Silver
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre war period .	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
Average of war period	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
Average of post-war period (1919-20 to 1923-24)	21,57	9,03	14,18	2,66	—24,06
Average of next five years (1924-25 to 1928-29)	33,68	18	19,62	2,85	—50,27
1926-27	19,50	10	21,66	1,89	—39,17
1927-28	18,14	4	16,44	2,59	—31,95
1928-29	21,22	2	15,92	2,88	—34,24
1929-30	14,23	1	13,36	1,47	—26,11
1930-31	13,24	49	13,46	1,81	—24,40

Imports of gold into India were valued at R13 crores in 1930-31 as compared with R14 crores in 1929-30, R21 crores in 1928-29 and a pre-war average of R33 crores. The value of gold tendered to

Gold.

Government during the year 1930-31 was R2,08 lakhs, the corresponding figure for the preceding year being R5 lakhs. Gold bullion was imported to the value of R6 crores and accounted for 46 per cent of the total imports in 1930-31 while R7 crores or 54 per cent represented sovereign and other gold coins. More than half of the import during 1930-31 came from Natal, the supplies from that country being valued at over R6½ crores as compared with R4 crores in the preceding year. Arrivals from Australia fell from R3 crores to R1 crore in value, while the consignments from China (including Hongkong) and the Straits Settlements increased from R7 lakhs and R5 lakhs to R99 lakhs and R75 lakhs respectively in 1930-31. The supplies from the United Kingdom dropped slightly to R2 crores, while the imports from the United States were negligible as in 1929-30. The receipts from Ceylon and Egypt were substantially reduced and amounted to R45 and R12 lakhs as against R140 lakhs and R183 lakhs respectively in 1929-30. Exports of gold, mostly to the United Kingdom, were valued at R49 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with only R1 lakh in the preceding year. There were no transactions of gold on Government account during the year under review.

Despite great demand from the Continental countries especially France, the price of gold in London during the year fluctuated within narrow limits, the prevailing rate being 85s. per fine ounce. In Bombay the price of ready gold stood at R21-8-6 per *tola* in the beginning of April which firmed up

Movements of Treasure

toward the end of the month and rose to R21 13-3 on the 9th May. Owing, however, to the accumulation of large stocks in Bombay the price fell to R21 5-3 by the end of June. Demands from Calcutta and up-country centres kept up the prices in the next two months, the rates being maintained at about R21 7. During the latter half of the year the demand subsided while the stocks in Bombay were further supplemented by the sale of large quantities of gold and gold ornaments and the price sagged reaching the low level of R21-4-6 in the beginning of January 1931 and R21 3-6 at the end of March.

Imports of silver on private account were valued at R13 46 lakhs or R10 lakhs more than in 1929-30. The supplies from the United Kingdom and the United States of America were almost on the same level as in the preceding year and amounted to R7½ crores and R2 33 lakhs respectively in 1930-31 while the receipts from Australia declined from R1½ crores to a little over R1 crore. Iraq and the Bahrein Islands supplied to the value of R21 and R20 lakhs respectively as in 1929-30 but consignments from France declined from R15 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Arrivals in 1930-31 also included silver bullion worth R80 lakhs from China, R58 lakhs from Ceylon and R24 lakhs from the Straits Settlements.

The chief feature of the silver market during the year under review was a continuation of the fall in prices and the establishment of the lowest quotations ever recorded. In London the price for cash which remained at the level of 19½d in April declined to 17½d by the end of May. It may be mentioned that on May 15 the importation of silver coin and the export of gold from China was prohibited by Chinese Government the former provision being directed against the dumping of demonetised silver from Indo-China which had adopted the gold standard in February 1930. But as a result of poor demand from India and heavy selling from China the decline in prices continued with very brief rallies throughout the next month until on the 24th June quotations sank to 15½d. Conditions in July, August and most of September were quieter but there was again a fall at the end of September owing to speculative operations in China. October and November showed less variations but in December the prices rapidly declined to as low as 14½d only to be beaten again on February 16 when the price touched 12½d per ounce which was not only the lowest of the year but created also a new low record. On March 31 the quotation stood at 13½d. Chart No 6 shows the trend of silver prices in London, the telegraphic transfer rates of exchange in Calcutta and the price of gold in Bombay at or about the end of each month during the past two years.

Imports of currency notes declined from R17 lakhs to R15 lakhs while exports advanced from R8½ lakhs to R12 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports on Government account were valued at only R11, 600 as against R92,000 in 1929-30 while there were no export transactions on Government account during the year under review.

Currency notes.

D B MEER

Director-General of Commercial

Intelligence and Statistics

CALCUTTA

The 10th July 1931

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year.

(2) Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, "war average" the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and "post-war average" the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24.

No 1—VALUE OF TOTAL FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE

		(In lakhs of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929 30	1930 31
IMPORTS.	Private merchandise	1,45.85	1,47.80	2,54.05	2,40.80	1,64.82
	Government Stores	5.82	11.45	13.00	8.91	8.27
	Treasure—	1,51.67	1,59.25	2,67.05	2,49.71	1,73.09
	Private	32.79	10.00	21.57	14.23	13.24
	Government	10.88	4.56	14.18	13.36	13.46
	TOTAL TREASURE	—	—	1.00*	17	16
		—	1.54	9.07	—	—
		3.53	22.97	0.10	0	1
		—	—	49*	1	—
		32.79	12.14	31.24	14.23	13.24
EXPORTS.	Private merchandise—	1,08.87	1,08.32	3,20.21	2,77.54	1,90.95
	Indian produce	2,19.50	2,15.97	2,80.33	3,10.80	2,20.49
	Foreign goods (re exports)	4.62	8.14	15.65	7.13	5.14
	Government Stores	2,24.12	2,24.11	3,01.08	3,17.03	2,25.03
	Treasure—	11	1.72	4.40	1.06	87
	Private	2,24.23	2,25.83	3,06.38	3,18.09	2,20.50
	Government	3.92	2.90	9.03	1	49
	TOTAL TREASURE	3.67	1.77	2.60	1.47	1.81
		—	—	10*	0	12
		72	1.27	1.22	3.32	1.68
		1	1.27	10	25	—
		—	—	15*	1	49
SEA-BORNE TRADE.	Private merchandise—	4.04	1.20	10.2	4.79	3.39
	Indian produce	3.08	3.04	2.70	84	12
	Foreign goods (re exports)	—	—	25*	5.14	4.00
	Government Stores	8.32	7.30	13.26	—	—
	Treasure—	2,32.55	2,31.13	3,19.04	3,24.13	2,30.50
	Private	4,31.42	4,31.45	0,30.55	6,01.67	4,30.45
	Government	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—

* Average for two years, 1922 23 and 1923 24

NO 2—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE, AND GOLD SEPARATELY DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS WITH
QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES FOR THE PAST SIXTY FIVE YEARS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	MERCHANDISE			TREASURES			TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURES	GOLD		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net Imports		Imports	Exports	Net Imports
Quinquennial averages—										
1861-65 to 1866-65	81.70	65.66	87.66	17.62	1.80	19.22	1,06.96	6.18	32	5.83
1865-70 to 1870-71	53.01	66.25	86.25	8.26	1.39	6.67	89.14	8.20	19	8.07
1871-76 to 1876-77	53.26	60.32	93.66	9.86	2.81	7.06	111.26	1.66	1.04	0.4
1877-82 to 1882-83	50.16	70.08	120.14	11.66	1.23	10.33	1,42.22	4.23	10	4.12
1883-88 to 1888-89	61.81	84.61	1,50.16	13.62	1.64	11.99	1,66.41	2.41	32	2.08
1889-90 to 1893-91	70.78	1,04.99	1,78.77	17.67	8.66	14.24	1,97.27	4.12	2,02	2.10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73.67	1,07.23	1,81.20	14.89	6.46	8.49	2,02.40	5.46	3.23	2.25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84.63	1,21.97	2,09.60	26.01	11.45	14.56	2,47.86	12.00	6.23	6.16
1904-05 to 1908-09	119.86	1,60.44	2,80.28	26.15	9.80	26.35	3,31.24	18.86	7.80	0.85
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51.67	2,25.23	3,76.90	47.29	8.23	39.06	4,31.43	21.79	4.61	22.16
1914-15 to 1918-19	1,59.22	2,25.62	3,85.06	59.67	7.20	31.77	4,31.48	12.16	4.24	7.28
1919-20 to 1923-24	~87.0	2,06.23	3,73.43	52.16	12.27	39.89	6,39.86	21.84	10.25	20.99
1924-25 to 1928-29	51.02	2,20.21	6,04.88	52.66	6.14	49.64	6,02.28	22.66	18	32.50
In 1929-30	2,40.82	3,11.96	5,51.87	41.23	2.21	39.22	8,06.61	19.50	10	19.40
1930-31	2,41.53	3,20.08	5,61.76	21.00	2.14	31.76	6,20.23	18.14	4	18.10
1931-32	2,63.40	3,29.16	6,02.56	27.29	6.23	30.81	6,46.19	21.22	2	21.20
1932-33	2,43.71	3,18.99	5,64.76	27.23	5.14	22.69	6,01.67	14.23	1	14.22
1933-34	1,79.06	2,24.59	3,99.20	24.46	4.80	22.86	4,20.43	13.21	49	12.76

Note.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.

No 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1930-31, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR 1929-30, AND THE PRE-WAR, WAR AND POST-WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	IMPORTS					EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)					EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS				
	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1929 30	1930 31	Pre war average	War average	Post war average	1929 30	1930 31	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1929 30	1930 31
April	11,77	11,77	20,16	24,54	18,06	19,84	17,22	24,70	26,10	24,58	8,07	5,45	4,54	3,56	6,52
May	10,95	11,33	19,29	21,23	17,90	18,70	20,01	25,25	26,35	21,84	7,75	8,68	5,96	5,15	3,94
June	9,70	11,81	18,30	16,62	13,86	17,61	19,13	21,89	26,71	20,71	7,75	7,32	3,59	10,19	6,65
July	10,88	13,45	19,09	19,06	13,67	17,77	17,88	23,26	25,03	20,05	6,89	4,43	4,17	6,57	7,29
August	12,05	13,03	21,21	20,34	12,74	15,90	17,50	23,16	27,37	17,64	3,85	4,53	1,95	7,00	4,90
September	12,92	12,11	20,40	19,23	11,18	16,27	17,02	23,62	26,27	19,40	3,75	1,91	3,13	7,04	8,22
October	13,79	13,20	23,04	19,24	12,78	18,00	18,92	23,12	26,26	18,14	4,21	5,72	8	7,02	5,36
November	13,74	13,33	23,48	22,50	11,91	17,71	18,21	25,21	27,31	17,23	3,97	4,88	1,73	4,84	5,37
December	11,00	10,71	21,38	17,03	11,56	16,67	17,09	25,55	24,10	16,73	5,07	6,38	4,17	7,07	5,17
January	14,47	13,87	25,59	22,94	14,50	21,04	19,16	27,85	26,99	17,38	6,57	5,29	2,27	3,96	2,88
February	11,39	11,36	20,52	17,30	13,05	22,06	19,96	26,95	24,80	15,13	10,67	8,60	6,43	7,50	1,48
March	12,53	11,83	21,50	20,87	13,01	22,65	21,95	30,39	23,07	15,85	10,12	10,12	8,89	7,20	2,84
Total	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	2,40,80	1,64,82	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	3,17,93	2,25,64	78,27	70,31	46,91	77,13	60,82

No 4 -- VALU OF IMPORTS PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ACCORDING TO FIVE MAIN CLASSES AND SUB DIVISIONS THEREOF

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
I--FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO--					
A. Milk (excluding condensed milk)	20.82	20.14	23.47	24.31	23.86
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07.72	1,10.20	1,75.96	1,82.67	1,49.50
C. Grains, Pulse and Flour	19.68	53.50	2,60.46	4,82.60	2,81.63
D. Oils	1,72.04	2,04.04	2,34.45	2,10.64	2,78.06
E. Provision and Oilsman's stores	2,04.10	2,14.83	2,86.95	2,73.61	4,17.78
F. Spices	1,24.72	1,06.04	2,23.86	2,25.71	2,44.04
G. Sugar	18,17.48	14,70.48	19,08.76	18,77.66	10,06.46
H. Tea	22.20	47.20	54.42	52.90	44.68
I. Other Food and Drink	89.43	1,89.12	1,02.87	1,02.48	1,41.16
J. Tobacco	71.67	1,82.43	3,23.04	2,60.71	1,51.16
	21,84.93	24,33.94	37,23.25	40,28.00	39,09.32
II--RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS AND ARTICLES MAINLY OF MANUFACTURE--					
A. Coal	76.06	27.49	2,18.79	41.45	28.20
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	60.54	81.91	1,67.72	1,61.21	1,03.02
C. Rubber, Brins and Potatoes	2.27	2.41	1.01	2.16	2.03
D. Cotton, Jute and Lin	2,55.52	2,80.00	62.13	99.00	29.14
E. Hides and Skins, raw or dressed	12.86	15.47	12.10	20.94	12.86
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	2.51	2.46	2.81	2.68	2.04
G. Other vegetable, mineral and animal	2,94.26	4,23.26	8,26.22	11,63.12	10,92.25
H. Offscuts of all kinds	2	22	47	12	4
I. Paper, mail, materials	11.21	18.12	30.23	44.86	43.07
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	10	2.44	1.40
K. Bone, tallow and fat for oils	7.72	28.10	40.86	16.21	7.44
L. Tallow, tallow and wax	1,03.42	17.71	29.64	33.23	29.26
M. Oils, raw and waste	44.90	44.90	2,01.19	2,42.16	6,28.97
N. Jute, raw and waste	11	68	26	0	1
O. Wool, raw and waste	1,18.40	1,11.12	1,52.43	1,23.18	86.45
P. Other textile materials	10.21	18.25	18.24	51.71	15.64
Q. Wood and timber	8.26	14.22	6.66	6.78	4.68
R. Wood and timber	71.10	52.51	81.42	72.04	70.70
S. Iron, steel and other	43.48	29.67	60.37	1,87.26	92.32
	10,08.02	9,37.70	19,00.67	22,80.22	22,76.13
TOTAL, CLASS I					
TOTAL, CLASS II					

III--ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED--

A. Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	2,10,12	2,59,06	1,99,17
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	38,78	32,85	50,72	2,65,44	54,02
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	4,13,85	5,40,99	4,80,24
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus)	4,86,00	3,77,57	7,61,70	7,59,20	5,75,11
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06,53	2,09,01	4,30,51	3,99,50	2,82,79
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70,20	1,09,31	2,84,20	3,60,95	3,10,61
G. Furniture, Cabinetwork and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	20,82	31,73	53,41	63,17	40,79
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15,00	1,75,90	3,31,51	3,24,88	2,14,64
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45,40	36,13	70,70	68,36	48,28
J. Machinery of all kinds including Bolting for machinery	5,80,04	5,79,52	22,75,07	19,34,92	15,12,89
K. Metals--Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11,15,63	9,59,32	20,06,82	17,20,01	10,86,08
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58,90	2,77,89	6,82,26	6,38,10	5,02,24
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	4,56,25	4,56,25	4,77,38	3,67,69
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	12,08,22	---	---
O. Rubber manufactures	23,15	97,14	1,84,23	3,30,14	2,56,83
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,32	10,84,73	7,30,53
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18,03	52,38,10	71,15,04	50,48,73	25,25,50
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19,87	35,08	22,14	24,15	18,30
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,76,79	2,82,03	4,21,44	3,35,30	2,11,47
T. Woolen yarns and manufactures	3,08,38	1,81,70	2,46,28	3,76,75	2,12,57
U. Other yarns and manufactures	1,67,21	1,72,14	2,46,51	5,71,51	4,00,05
V. Miscellaneous	5,86,58	9,33,48	10,50,07	9,90,46	7,75,48

TOTAL, CLASS III

IV--LIVING ANIMALS--

A. Horses	39,73	50,43	23,14	30,09	18,46
B. Other living animals	3,04	1,45	1,36	2,33	2,39

TOTAL, CLASS IV

V--POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED

	1,00,50	2,77,82	4,41,85	4,08,01	3,54,41
	43,07	51,88	24,50	32,42	20,85
	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	2,40,70,00	1,64,82,00

GRAND TOTAL

NO 6--VALUE OF EXPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ACCORDING TO FIVE MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
L. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO--					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	38.03	42.46	56.80	77.81	63.33
B. Fruits and vegetables	40.43	57.30	81.34	80.02	78.75
C. Grains, pulses and flour	45,51.11	37,41.90	33,62.07	31,79.16	29,50.13
D. Legumes	61	12	8	1	1
E. Provisions and oilman's stores	45.03	60.37	65.57	60.40	49.05
F. Spices	85.88	1,02.34	1,13.00	1,00.30	1,57.19
G. Sugar	10.01	81.91	16.35	2.66	3.51
H. Tea	13,00.78	17,54.17	20,09.43	28,09.04	3,135.9
I. Other Food and Drink	1,80.38	1,16.53	1,47.51	1,46.43	1,91.80
J. Tobacco	20.91	60.33	84.90	1,06.48	1,03.63
TOTAL, CLASS I	63,86.53	59,58.96	59,62.90	87,56.56	89,67.30
CU II.--RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UN MANU- FACTURED--					
A. Coal	75.53	42.34	54.30	71.81	49.03
B. Other Non metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37.07	40.86	80.48	1,04.00	64.34
C. Fossils, Earth and Pollards	28.78	41.50	1,80.37	1,16.43	70.8
D. Quartz, Slates and Lacs	3,23.85	8,63.53	8,53.03	7,51.66	3,21.95
E. Rubber, gut skins, raw or unmanufactured	10,31.00	9,60.51	9,45.49	7,00.37	5,48.08
F. M. (Rubber, gut and scrap) on or other (for re-manufacture)	1,14.83	1,80.83	2,08.45	2,51.00	2,68.17
G. Oil--Vegetable, mineral and animal	61.90	1,87.33	2,79.30	77.32	47.34
H. Oil--Others of all kinds	1,06.37	94.90	1,00.01	8,11.38	3,08.03
I. Paper making materials	6	8	6	1.18	63
J. Rubber, raw or crude	23.60	1,58.13	1,17.41	1,78.83	1,39.78
K. Woods, including is for oils	51,26.97	13,17.43	33,53.63	50,48.78	17,09.18
L. Yellor, Blachite and Wax	0.46	7.03	13.04	0	7.28
M. Cotton, raw and waste	23,37.33	32,86.07	45,62.31	45,80.35	40,73.61
N. Jute, raw	23,30.34	18,50.34	10,63.77	27,17.36	18,08.47
O. Silk, raw and waste	43.73	30.65	37.28	30.00	8.04
P. Wool, raw	3,88.70	2,89.61	2,50.07	4,48.33	3,51.41
Q. Other textile materials	78.26	1,17.97	90.06	65.34	30.30
R. Wood and Timber	94.14	68.43	1,03.83	1,77.08	1,89.01
S. Miscellaneous	1,09.60	1,16.78	2,31.77	2,53.10	2,14.60
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,66.38	86,41.03	1,45,90.36	1,56,44.08	1,01,34.53

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—

A	Apparel
B	Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores
C	Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines
D	Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (<i>excluding</i> electrical instruments and apparatus)
E	Dyes and Colours
F	Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)
G	Furniture, Cabinetwork and Manufactures of Wood and Timber
H	Glassware and Earthenware
I	Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather
J	Machinery of all kinds <i>including</i> Belting for machinery
K	Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof
L	Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof
M	Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery
N	Railway Plant and Rolling Stock
O	Rubber manufactures
P	Vehicles (<i>excluding</i> Locomotives, etc., for Railways)
Q	Cotton yarns and manufactures
R	Jute yarns and manufactures
S	Silk yarns and manufactures
T	Woollen yarns and manufactures
U	Other yarns and textile fabrics
V	Miscellaneous

TOTAL, CLASS III

IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—

A	Horses
B	Cattle
C	Sheep and Goats
D	Other living animals

V.—POSTAL ARTICLES

GRAND TOTAL

17,70	12,30	31,31	29,59	19,69
1	1	3	1	2
10,52,59	3,37,50	3,20,14	2,05,18	1,54,03
5,86	3,78	10,20	21,04	13,70
1,17,55	2,42,13	1,53,27	1,17,22	1,11,88
6,59	4,32	0,97	6,18	5,01
1,21	1,21	2,80	2,37	1,97
4,29,58	7,10,24	0,21,25	8,10,21	0,39,11
24	55	85	62	42
22,41	34,96	77,50	2,61,70	1,73,88
31,80	47,42	1,36,00	4,14,50	3,62,00
64	2,43	2,01	1,13	1,27
1,02	1,73	5,16	—	—
68	22	25	30	33
30	37	59	43	26
11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,05	7,18,67	5,21,54
20,24,87	40,10,32	43,15,65	51,02,68	31,89,45
7,09	5,87	4,00	2,31	1,12
25,00	21,20	80,83	91,33	71,81
1,11	1,90	4,75	14,78	11,21
1,72,56	2,15,22	3,00,15	5,12,21	4,48,28
50,61,01	68,44,39	77,96,18	84,08,72	57,20,95
57	40	1,10	34	14
17,15	8,20	14,69	1,74	2,51
15,15	12,56	12,16	30,74	20,59
2,18	1,02	2,38	3,90	2,76
35,05	22,18	30,42	36,81	26,00
90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	2,34,41	2,04,34
2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	3,10,80,55	2,20,49,26

No — QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

		QUANTITY (MEASURES IN TONS, ETC.)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1920-20	1920-21	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1920-20	1920-21
A. C. raw waste Manufactures—	Pre-war goods	1,221.01	904,974	676,828	923,240	243,050	1,08,25	44,44	2,01,10	2,03,15	0,23 04
	Yds	654,224	418,980	373,000	473,834	371,423	11,20,22	19,25,15	22,02,60	80,02,53	0,26 76
	Yds	631,562	356,577	255,433	468,475	215,713	12,94,20	12,41,16	16,10,40	12,27,55	0,30 51
	Yds	41,794	34,053	44,081	42,852	29,149	3,77,18	4,01,70	17,02,95	15,14,08	0,81,52
	Yds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,52,72	5,09,56	2,08,27
	Yds	24,014	6,970	5,613	10,414	3,000	55,20	54,23	1,11,72	1,13,70	0,67,90
	Yds	87,127	30,913	18,068	34,720	7,378	27,60	60,78	22,58	16,47	6 18
	Yds	1,008	1,723	1,253	3,402	1,941	26,10	49,05	70,93	81,12	13,53
	Yds	—	—	—	—	—	1,19,97	64,22	10,44	82,72	30,44
	Yds	—	—	—	—	—	52,20,51	82,83,00	72,16,23	03,00,23	31,24 40
B. C. steel— Iron and steel— Rods and plates— Unfinished Finished Not galvanized or dipped Bars (rolled) Bars (cast) Channels (rolled) Angles, channels, plates, girders and bed-plates Tees, pipes and fittings, wrought Ropes and cables Wires and cables Rings and bolts Rivets Nuts and washers Steel (cast) Steel (mild) Other metals	Tons	176	46	100	224	147	8,20,22	1,03,23	2,47,06	5,55,79	2,20,23
	Tons	81	41	41	21	17	73,51	1,54,53	2,03,72	2,03,72	44,76
	Tons	92	31	65	43	39	1,25,20	2,21,03	81,91	81,91	53,01
	Tons	140	20	120	108	87	1,33,30	87,59	2,09,40	1,02,55	91,21
	Tons	20	15	10	8	4	81,20	20,84	45,17	5,47	6 48
	Tons	71	12	65	105	67	93,01	20,36	1,02,29	1,21,53	1,04,89
	Tons	214	16	19	6	2	23,22	22,24	47,60	75,22	1,02,22
	Tons	154	22	34	24	25	29,54	79,50	2,02,75	1,01,08	1,15 01
	Tons	20	87	25	29	23	24,04	90,08	79,77	84,00	43,70
	Tons	20	12	10	17	14	31,40	24,46	59,40	48,26	23,22
C. C. steel— Iron and steel— Rods and plates— Unfinished Finished Not galvanized or dipped Bars (rolled) Bars (cast) Channels (rolled) Angles, channels, plates, girders and bed-plates Tees, pipes and fittings, wrought Ropes and cables Wires and cables Rings and bolts Rivets Nuts and washers Steel (cast) Steel (mild) Other metals	Tons	134	133	95	197	214	2,41,97	1,62,79	8,47,43	2,44,11	2,28 07
	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		808	432	561	973	614	12,48,51	10,11,04	21,28,94	17,20,42	10,98,05

Metals--contd.		38	30	40	58	55	51.87	44.01	69.03	80.54	54.45
Tin	Owt	20	113	444	482	380	11.05	78.58	2,76.07	2,53.12	1,03.24
Brass	"										
Copper, wrought	"	582	63	191	120	181	2,75.37	52.44	1,49.84	81.01	92.98
" unwrought	"	61	27	60	21	24	31.63	18.27	41.60	11.85	10.58
TOTAL COPPER	"	593	90	200	147	205	3,07.00	70.71	1,91.50	93.46	1,03.50
Lead	"	123	102	67	44	37	18.41	30.18	10.80	9.43	7.10
Zinc	"	106	51	101	194	208	22.11	22.89	30.16	39.73	30.84
Aluminum	"	31	9	58	171	123	24.45	10.77	67.96	1,42.35	1,00.08
German silver	"	22	5	5	20	10	17.07	3.03	9.12	10.72	12.52
Others	Tons	41	1	1	2	4	0.74	17.11	10.23	32.84	20.83
TOTAL OF METALS	"	896	443	711	1,028	600	17,07.41	12,88.92	28,21.21	23,58.82	15,91.18
TOTAL OF ORES	"	1	--	0	0		1.00	1.77	4.35	3.09	1.07
Machinery and millwork--											
Metal working machinery (including machine tools)											
Textiles, Cotton							1.40	88	35.03	35.73	29.08
" Jute							1,40.16	1,30.32	5,34.29	2,10.46	1,78.08
" Other sorts							1,15.06	83.05	2,34.71	1,43.86	81.33
Prime-movers							3.05	3.78	37.96	23.25	23.25
Electrical							70.20	45.91	1,09.59	4,11.64	2,73.88
Paper mill machinery							30.89	39.60	2,43.07	2,40.67	2,38.03
Sawing and knitting machines and parts							3.00	4.29	10.15	7.08	7.32
Rollers							26.35	40.20	51.40	85.49	75.99
Tea								20.34	1,37.69	1,03.80	96.75
Mining							10.57	16.05	30.65	28.47	10.82
Typewriters							11.51	13.26	58.27	61.22	4.08
Rice and flour mill machinery	No	6	6	10	16	16	2.75	10.92	18.97	21.93	21.90
Sugar							6.28	6.27	39.13	23.75	21.81
Other kinds							3.33	2.40	28.00	9.21	1.69
							1,02.52	90.51	5,01.88	4,00.10	2,98.22
TOTAL							5,01.14	5,13.87	21,64.84	18,21.85	14,34.78
Sugar--	Tons										
Sugar, 16 D 8 and above (including beet)		624	460	443	937	893	12,33.90	14,07.55	19,03.05	15,48.52	10,46.98
" 16 D 8 and below	"	10	3	1	2	8	17.07	7.47	1.69	2.90	6.85
Molasses	"	98	81	73	72	102	41.53	41.40	60.26	20.23	42.04
TOTAL	"	727	553	517	1,011	1,003	12,92.50	14,56.42	19,71.00	15,77.05	10,96.47

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14;

† Average for four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

No 6—continued

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lb	1,417	1,622	707	1,838	1,770	15,05	24,37	24,71	31,57	26,03
lb	110	76	81	129	107	24,74	21,87	24,70	48,56	42,91
						11,61	17,80	27,58	28,75	22,88
						42,11	56,71	93,02	1,17,37	1,01,32
TOTAL						94,11	1,20,84	1,70,01	2,26,25	1,93,94
Gross										
Cwt	166	345	333	703	616	91,55	31,50	74,88	85,23	49,90
Sq ft	20	18	22	47	19	12,50	25,14	37,80	30,49	29,05
	10,187	8,329	16,509	22,185	19,804	24,07	17,05	37,12	30,61	15,72
						17,46	20,09	42,08	30,97	23,88
						12,44	14,21	18,75	21,08	12,26
						3,24	19,04	41,52	44,55	33,07
TOTAL						1,01,02	1,28,02	2,53,05	2,51,98	1,64,78
lb	1,731	2,023	4,120	5,283	3,054	52,74	1,12,79	1,79,08	2,13,17	1,22,48
"	1,408	1,917	2,171	4,838	1,882	18,33	19,03	43,26	56,54	28,08
TOTAL	3,229	3,940	6,300	10,131	4,936	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	2,69,71	1,51,16
Tons	40	47	55	56	56	58,03	97,52	1,00,61	86,91	64,07
"	3	3	5	5	4	23,78	25,01	46,06	45,58	32,14
"	4	3	3	0	0	10,27	8,72	13,38	16,78	20,81
TOTAL						15,04	8,45	9,01	33,90	30,07
						1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,06	1,82,87	1,46,50
Tons	515	444	511	644	704	79,10	1,81,05	1,73,08	1,30,39	1,17,79
Cwt	206	235	290	403	453	54,10	83,08	1,13,50	1,13,78	85,81
						16,81	15,91	30,11	32,77	26,28
TOTAL						71,00	98,99	1,43,70	1,46,55	1,12,00
Cwt	314	342	280	448	332	61,87	96,45	1,71,16	1,00,08	1,11,98
						74,04	77,31	95,06	75,04	49,67
						43,40	39,06	32,01	30,99	20,47
						14,40	15,05	21,10	20,44	18,54
						12,76*	7,12	9,72	10,25	11,89
						1,32	7,30	10,24	10,52	10,66
TOTAL						1,40,07	1,48,44	1,60,63	1,71,24	1,11,18

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No 6—concluded
Government Stores—contd.

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN TONS)				VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)			
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-31
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arms ammunition and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metals and ores— Iron and steel Copper Others	25 31 2	19 79 2	22 42 2	11 23 1	22.15 24.22	27.27 125.58	1.11.28 24.22	2,57.20 43.71
TOTAL "	28	28	26	13	22.10	141.86	1,26.40	42.20
Textile and apparel and dyestuffs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarn— Cotton Flax Wool	—	—	—	—	16.16	27.78	26.06	24.40
Textile manufactures	—	—	—	—	4.78 4.09 0.56	51.24 42.04 112.82	22.02 11.21 24.27	5.89 7.27 5.52
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	18.12	2,07.01	60.41	18.34
Handicrafts and other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	20.20	44.45	22.02	19.20
Ships, parts of (including launch and boats)	—	—	—	—	2.29	22.29	10.22	19.20
Iron and metal	—	—	—	—	1.25	27.77	12.27	2.20
Stoneware	—	—	—	—	7.06	15.15	22.22	2.22
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	2.16	11.40	40.00	2.02
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	11.23	17.02	42.21	1.02
Oil and fuel	—	—	—	—	18.17	4.02	42.21	2
All other articles	71	10	141	—	71.70	2,14.27	2,20.22	2,20.20
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES	—	—	—	—	5,22.22	11,42.12	12,00.27	2,20.20

No. 7.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT, ARRIVED IN THE ORDN OF THE IMPORTANCE

	QUANTITY (POUNDS IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Cotton, raw	430	301	521	7.7	701	23,27,82	22,62,19	64,75,59	6,07,70	10,00,50
" waste (a)	—	—	812	230	20	—	—	73,02	52,0	2,74
" manufactures—										
Pleacegoods, Grey	47,414	74,576	45,515	16,018	0,706	73,84	1,64,11	1,60,50	44,11	1,60,50
" Coloured	43,384	80,377	141,443	117,164	67,500	1,33,37	2,76,41	6,77,18	4,13,54	1,00,00
Twist and yarn	102,844	120,085	62,160	24,570	23,473	9,12,45	7,18,93	0,00,70	1,00,44	1,57,65
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	19,57	29,00	70,25	65,78	33,4
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,52,60	64,69,6	72,70,0	61,04,16
Jute, raw	764	464	554	807	620	22,50,54	12,60,25	10,00,77	27,17,78	12,50,47
" manufactures—										
Gunny bags—	339,122	412,631	08,105	0,000	40,000	0,39,10	6,70,99	7,10,81	2,00,52	2,00,00
Hessian (b)	—	302,806	300,154	127,005	1,110	—	14,26,92	14,91,81	1,88,75	1,50,77
Sacking (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunny cloth—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hessian (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacking (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rope and twine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	44,45,11	52,92,50	62,65,44	79,10,05	44,77,01
Grain, pulse and flour—										
Rice (in the husk)	42	32	35	28	25	27,18	20,00	31,36	22,50	14,62
Rice (not in the husk)	2,808	1,085	1,482	2,308	2,201	25,00,55	18,86,25	24,33,66	31,5442	25,81,79
Wheat	1,808	807	237	13	107	13,00,60	10,33,41	5,66,61	21,14	1,04,85
Wheat flour	65	67	66	51	47	80,00	1,13,20	2,02,78	1,07,16	80,04
Pulse	169	120	141	07	82	1,29,81	1,88,52	4,00,66	1,63,78	1,05,01
Barley	227	108	40	0	1	1,03,16	2,21,75	1,00,66	0,72	1,00,01
Lentils and dals	41	41	11	15	7	37,00	44,15	17,53	25,23	8,16
Other sorts	181	192	37	2	1	1,42,00	2,33,46	84,03	4,40	2,54
TOTAL	4,411	3,141	2,002	2,510	2,014	45,61,11	37,41,60	52,88,65	34,70,16	29,88,10

(a) Separately recorded from December, 1918
(b) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN TONS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Ten	256,487	222,627	227,160	276,654	244,279	13,00.78	17,84.57	20,02.42	26,00.64	25,53.93
Feed—										
Essential	10	8	8	4	4	20.37	24.16	25.83	15.43	17.80
Non-essential—										
Lumber	270	270	251	245	237	7,00.00	4,04.24	7,87.72	5,72.27	5,41.07
Groundnut	212	119	105	114	601	2,82.27	1,01.17	1,81.57	1,35.24	8,04.0
Rapeseed	273	91	200	44	23	4,14.03	1,43.01	1,07.27	2,04.06	5,21.7
Resemina (12 or 14, 17)	114	22	22	11	1	2,48.15	67.25	1,02.72	27.18	2.48
Castor	114	22	22	106	91	1,04.43	1,57.55	1,14.44	2,14.06	1,54.45
Cotton	21	10	4	5	41	1,10.43	20.72	20.64	6.9	22.4
Cotton	240	60	115	85	3	1,70.86	20.32	1,22.06	64.27	22.4
Mustard	4	2	0	2	1	10.06	0.16	8.75	7.02	0.48
Mow	22	2	0	1	1	42.43	5.04	12.70	7.02	1.40
Poppy	23	2	0	1	1	60.41	0.53	20.97	71	1.72
Other seeds	0	2	0	7	4	22.22	0.48	18.03	21.12	18.43
TOTAL	1,433	708	582	1,194	1,027	24,20.97	13,17.42	23,43.44	22,48.76	17,84.18
Leather—										
Cow hides	(a)	16	10	12	10	(a)	4,18.06	2,84.00	2,20.44	2,22.02
Buffalo hides		1	1	1	1		21.42	18.02	21.57	15.78
Goat skins		2	2	2	2		1,42.52	1,02.40	2,23.27	1,72.04
Sheep skins		2	2	2	2		1,20.60	1,02.40	2,23.27	1,72.04
Other skins		—	—	—	—		18.61	26.16	2,23.27	1,72.04
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	4,20.48	7,78.34	6,24.24	2,18.24	2,02.11

Metal and manufactures— Iron or steel Other metals	Tons	42 10	61 11	95 38	048 171	495 168	22,41 31,81	34,98 47,42	70,04 1,36,41	2,87,14 4,14,56	1,90,30 3,03,00
TOTAL OF METALS	"	52	72	133	810	053	54,22	82,38	2,15,45	7,01,70	5,52,30
Hides and skins, raw— Cow hides Buffalo hides Goat skins Calf skins Other kinds	Tons	(a)	{ 24 8 21 1 3	24 5 21 1 2	20 5 21 1 6	18 4 17 1 5	(a)	{ 3,70,78 1,11,07 4,89,66 22,68 44,07	{ 2,78,69 46,72 5,79,10 10,51 24,38	{ 2,18,54 41,06 4,48,16 10,18 86,38	{ 1,40,92 29,98 3,85,96 6,39 38,38
TOTAL	"	78	57	53	53	45	10,31,90	9,88,21	9,45,40	7,08,27	5,40,63
Wool, raw " manufactures— Carpet and rugs Other sorts	lb " "	54,673 1,775 —	49,088 1,254 —	30,203 8,283 —	50,380 4,630 —	30,482 4,232 —	2,08,39 23,16 2,84	3,80,01 10,09 2,12	3,28,07 77,98 2,80	4,42,22 85,02 6,30	2,51,44 67,04 4,77
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	2,94,30	4,10,82	4,08,01	5,33,54	3,23,25
Lea	Cwt	434	345	410	660	547	2,20,15	2,57,06	8,41,80	9,00,72	3,13,74

(a) Detailed figures not available

No 7—continued

		QUANTITY (TONS IN TENS OF THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN TENS OF THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
One—	Manure and cse	607	474	643	816	456	58.64	88.94	145.19	2,23.56	1,20.18
	Others	15	21	27	50	48	16.18	1,00.00	55.89	1,03.80	1,02.04
TOTAL OF ONE		610	494	655	878	508	1,14.82	1,88.93	2,01.08	3,27.35	2,22.22
Two—	Parilla wax	15	23	26	66	58	64.99	97.03	1,19.06	2,17.60	2,31.83
	Others	140	117	135	273	234	1,04.27	94.62	1,00.81	2,11.92	2,08.06
Q. Two		50	28	25	83	40	77.44	50.91	91.73	147.52	1,17.88
Wood and timber—	Teakwood	—	—	—	—	—	13.73	9.89	8.10	16.34	11.84
	Bamboo	—	—	—	—	—	9.06	4.44	10.13	16.91	11.85
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,00.43	71.84	1,12.00	1,80.07	1,40.47
TOTAL		1,139	773	1,111	2,111	2,137	2,11.11	1,58.13	1,17.60	1,78.48	1,29.75
Rubber raw	Spices—	117	122	90	181	161	22.43	23.23	24.21	1,06.03	53.18
	Pepper	124	126	131	170	173	20.43	27.23	22.23	1,06.03	53.18
Others	Chillies	75	75	60	41	41	19.86	12.01	15.73	1,06.03	53.18
	Others	9	11	12	18	19	6.97	9.99	16.31	22.70	24.02
TOTAL		233	215	218	247	242	26.63	1,00.38	1,12.30	1,80.28	1,27.19

Manufactures—	Tons	95	39	90	110	105	65.41	28.06	94.61	1.08.21	1,02.70
Bones	"	22	18	28	12	16	13.76	24.80	40.47	10.74	19.85
Other kinds	"	117	57	118	122	121	79.17	53.26	1,35.08	1,24.95	1,22.55
TOTAL	"	61	14	9	4	4	9,90.17	2,17.35	2,38.05	1,42.00	1,22.07
Opium	Cwt.	255	216	226	184	293	1,37.52	1,18.09	1,40.90	1,45.40	1,91.80
Coffee	"										
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	16	31	13	1	1	29.92	1,57.35	52.40	2.41	2.45
Myrobala	"	1,399	1,058	1,831	1,236	1,304	59.78	56.51	99.48	78.12	77.71
Turmeric	"	92	78	63	71	76	11.08	12.31	11.38	14.66	14.47
Others	"	107	94	106	104	82	14.13	14.90	18.39	16.88	18.60
TOTAL	"	1,013	1,261	1,503	1,412	1,403	1,14.91	2,41.07	1,51.71	1,11.57	1,08.23
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb	29,427	24,046	25,934	25,973	27,971	23.27	41.56	73.47	99.48	96.73
Chairs	"	1,555	1,260	480	281	230	13.01	11.23	6.00	2.00	2.46
Others	"	384	611	952	815	902	68	3.44	5.34	3.95	4.40
TOTAL	"	23,346	25,917	27,866	27,069	29,093	36.91	56.23	84.90	1,06.42	1,03.65
Cedar	Tons	86	23	32	32	26	80.25	54.03	1,02.01	1,04.63	88.56
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh	Tons										
Dried, salted or preserved	"	— 11	— 10	— 10	— 12	— 0	24.81	34.63	41.03	43.02	40.73
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	21.82	22.57	23.21	46.70	30.62
Fodder, bran and pollards	Tons	223	129	211	250	262	40.63	57.20	94.24	90.62	79.75
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	"	185	166	148	222	185	20.97	24.61	28.14	49.83	42.73
Flounders and sharkfins	"	10	8	10	10	8	12.88	10.65	16.44	12.17	10.21
Others	"	54	65	75	70	85	5.27	7.40	12.22	11.81	15.30
TOTAL	"	240	239	233	302	278	38.02	42.00	56.80	73.81	68.33
Mica	Cwt.	49	50	60	116	74	35.87	57.45	79.56	1,03.08	97.59
Provisions and oilmen's stores—											
Gul	Cwt.	47	46	41	36	31	29.48	33.25	41.23	35.14	28.55
Other stores	"	—	—	—	—	—	10.15	27.02	24.34	25.20	21.40
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	45.03	60.27	65.57	60.40	49.95
Cash and c/o	Tons	825	520	434	683	430	75.77	48.40	57.24	72.00	40.35

No. 8.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF LAKHS)				
		Pre war average	War average	Post war average	1920-20	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post war average	1920-20	1930-31
Hides and Skins, raw	Tons	—	..	..	.	.	—	2,57	20,02	1,00,57	1,01,23
Wool, raw	lb	6,680	13,073	12,003	8,227	4,923	4,220	1,02,06	93,03	65,14	2,75,26
„ manufactures	.	—	—	—	—	—	4,16	837	57,63	77,54	41,66
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,42	1,50,66	1,42,75	70,34
Cotton, raw	Tons	..	.	3	1	.	14	66	66,54	12,77	1,15
Cotton manufactures—											
{ Grey	Yds	4,703	22,013	42,970	8,204	7,261	6,10	70,27	1,95,29	22,12	18,17
{ White	„	9,371	14,072	9,709	3,360	,110	17,14	46,53	4,153	11,16	6,53
{ Coloured	„	50,790	37,883	10,066	10,013	6,732	1,16,79	1,26,10	1,12,22	20,37	21,77
Twist and yarn	lb	926	1,015	1,363	474	412	6,07	1,77	20,47	5,82	3,59
Other sorts	.	—	—	—	—	—	7,12	16,19	21,60	2,00	2,07
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,57,10	1,93,06	1,55,57	97,06	55,39
Rubber manufactures	.	—	—	—	—	—	1,12	00	3,51	27,36	29,64
Metals and ores—											
Iron or steel	Tons	19	5	7	60	37	10,20	10,02	14,23	20,85	14,63
Others	„	1	..	2	1	1	9,65	8,18	17,23	10,72	8,07
TOTAL		20	5	9	67	38	20,05	18,20	31,66	37,57	22,60

	QUANTITIES (FIGURES IN TROUSKINGS)					VALUES (IN TROUSKINGS OF RUSSIA)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-30	1930-31
Hardware	—	—	—	—	—	13,80	11,93	27,06	25,05	19,33
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	5,80	4,80	16,43	27,37	19,40
Vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	7,72	5,49	18,93	24,56	10,46
Grains and feeds	23	43	61	78	83	10,34	13,90	23,04	28,18	14,90
Apparel (excluding hosiery goods and shoes)	—	—	—	—	—	18,89	13,80	46,32	12,49	10,64
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	21,66	10,05	9,03
Beeswax	27	32	55	7	3	53,95	1,12,37	3,16,23	17,01	6,86
Rubber and rubbery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,04	6,12	8,44	8,07
Sub- Raw	47	49	79	9	13	1,23	2,00	4,96	4,2	6,2
Manufactures— Foods	776	997	823	96	69	6,37	11,67	14,98	1,14	6,6
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	8,94	8,20	8,1
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	8,28	14,08	23,90	4,76	2,08
Postal articles	—	—	—	—	—	16,34	22,28	45,16	21,19	12,78
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	92,13	1,41,76	2,76,48	1,22,37	1,18,67
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	4,51,86	8,14,88	18,64,74	7,13,60	8,14,40

No. 9.—VALUE OF TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1929-30			1930-31		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	91.58	56.30	1,47.88	83.50	69.02	1,53.18	1,40.43	73.04	2,10.47	1,03.10	69.59	1,72.69	61.20	54.23	1,15.52
Egypt (a)				88	9.30	10.24	(b)85	(b)3.34	(b)4.19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	72	8.24	8.06	1.00	9.03	11.29	1.71	12.32	14.03	1.80	13.22	15.02	1.43	11.38	12.81
Strait Settlements	3.08	7.73	10.81	4.37	0.23	10.60	4.85	8.20	13.05	0.17	8.02	14.10	3.07	0.31	10.38
Australia	1.01	3.14	4.15	1.11	5.03	6.14	3.19	4.09	8.18	5.51	5.80	11.34	2.42	4.19	6.91
Hongkong	98	9.26	10.24	1.80	4.48	5.78	1.80	0.93	8.70	74	3.04	3.78	87	1.07	2.54
Canada	1	1.09	1.10	4	1.70	1.83	69	1.83	2.52	1.01	2.41	4.32	1.33	1.72	3.05
Aden and Dependencies	41	1.25	1.06	77	2.15	2.92	80	2.79	3.59	57	1.13	2.00	33	1.31	1.04
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	36	89	1.25	1.15	1.32	2.47	1.09	2.14	4.13	3.44	1.72	5.16	3.90	1.16	4.52
Other countries of the British Empire	3.39	4.16	7.55	1.80	0.17	7.97	3.17	9.54	12.71	1.10	9.38	10.57	1.02	7.18	8.20
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,01.54	92.06	1,93.60	96.64	1,15.78	2,12.42	1,05.54	1,25.12	2,90.66	1,24.40	1,14.61	2,39.07	76.02	89.45	1,65.47

(a) English included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23,
(b) Average for 4 years

(In lakhs of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	PRE WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST WAR AVERAGE			1920-20			1930-31		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—															
United States of America	4.40	18.90	23.30	10.98	56.78	67.76	21.84	34.58	56.42	17.66	37.03	54.69	24.19	21.14	45.33
Japan	8.64	18.96	27.60	14.41	24.90	39.31	17.48	40.31	57.79	23.60	37.06	60.66	14.31	21.17	35.48
France	2.21	16.48	18.69	1.79	10.08	11.87	8.27	16.37	24.64	4.57	10.94	15.51	2.59	11.77	14.36
Italy	1.45	7.08	8.53	1.78	8.77	10.55	2.47	9.43	12.10	0.72	11.47	12.19	4.81	7.93	12.74
Portugal	1.26	1.73	2.99	1.28	2.60	3.88	2.76	2.68	5.44	2.78	2.04	4.82	2.78	1.54	4.32
Greece	1.45	2.73	4.18	1.28	2.60	3.88	2.76	2.68	5.44	2.78	2.04	4.82	2.78	1.54	4.32
Turkey	2.10	2.10	4.20	1.28	2.60	3.88	2.76	2.68	5.44	2.78	2.04	4.82	2.78	1.54	4.32
China	9.38	2.21	11.59	11.06	2.21	13.27	17.16	11	12	4.10	18.06	17.18	3.23	18.27	20.50
India	2.21	2.21	4.42	1.28	2.60	3.88	2.76	2.68	5.44	2.78	2.04	4.82	2.78	1.54	4.32
Argentina Republic	1	2.21	3.21	1	2.60	3.60	1	2.60	3.60	1	2.60	3.60	1	2.60	3.60
Uruguay	1	2.21	3.21	1	2.60	3.60	1	2.60	3.60	1	2.60	3.60	1	2.60	3.60
Chile	1	2.21	3.21	1	2.60	3.60	1	2.60	3.60	1	2.60	3.60	1	2.60	3.60
Spain	17	1.96	18.96	24	1.96	25.96	20	1.96	21.96	18	1.96	19.96	18	1.96	19.96
Sweden	17	1.96	18.96	24	1.96	25.96	20	1.96	21.96	18	1.96	19.96	18	1.96	19.96
Netherlands	2.21	1.96	4.17	1.28	1.96	3.24	1.28	1.96	3.24	1.28	1.96	3.24	1.28	1.96	3.24
Belgium	2.21	1.96	4.17	1.28	1.96	3.24	1.28	1.96	3.24	1.28	1.96	3.24	1.28	1.96	3.24
Germany	2.21	1.96	4.17	1.28	1.96	3.24	1.28	1.96	3.24	1.28	1.96	3.24	1.28	1.96	3.24
Austria	2.21	1.96	4.17	1.28	1.96	3.24	1.28	1.96	3.24	1.28	1.96	3.24	1.28	1.96	3.24
Switzerland	2.21	1.96	4.17	1.28	1.96	3.24	1.28	1.96	3.24	1.28	1.96	3.24	1.28	1.96	3.24
Other countries	2.14	2.64	4.78	4.01	7.56	11.57	7.06	13.01	20.08	13.78	10.03	23.81	10.31	12.43	22.74
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	44.81	1,22.06	1,76.87	81.16	1,08.23	1,89.39	88.81	1,76.96	2,65.77	1,14.84	2,03.33	3,18.66	88.00	1,34.19	2,22.19
GRAND TOTAL	1,48.88	2,24.12	3,73.00	1,67.30	2,24.11	3,91.41	2,54.06	3,01.96	5,96.02	3,40.80	3,17.33	6,58.13	1,64.83	2,30.64	3,95.47

Note.—Exports include re-exports.

Figures refer to 1913-14 relative to America-Hungary

(a) 1913-14 included in British Empire from 1914-15 to 1923-24.

(b) Average for 2 years.

(c) One year's figure.

NO. 10.—PERCENTAGE SHARE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY

COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1929-30			1930-31		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL
British Empire— United Kingdom	62.8	25.1	40.0	56.5	31.1	41.2	57.6	24.2	39.5	42.8	21.9	30.9	37.2	24.0	29.6
Ceylon	5	3.7	2.4	1.1	4.3	3.0	7	4.8	2.5	7	4.2	2.7	9	5.0	3.3
Straits Settlements	2.1	8.4	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.0
Australia	7	1.4	1.1	8	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.3
Hongkong	7	4.1	2.7	9	2.0	1.0	7	2.3	1.0	.3	1.0	7	5	7	0
Mauritius and Dependencies TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	1.8	6	1.1	1.1	6	8	2.2	3.1	2.7		6	2		5	3
	69.7	41.1	52.3	65.4	51.7	57.1	65.2	41.4	25.3	51.7	36.0	42.5	40.1	39.6	42.4
Foreign Countries— Japan	2.5	7.5	5.5	10.4	11.2	10.9	6.9	13.3	10.4	9.8	10.2	10.0	8.8	10.0	9.8
United States of America	3.1	7.5	5.8	7.0	11.9	9.9	8.5	12.0	10.4	7.3	11.6	10.1	9.2	9.4	9.3
Java	6.4	1.8	3.3	7.8	1.1	3.8	6.8	1.0	3.7	5.7	1.3	3.2	6.3	1.2	3.3
France	1.5	6.6	4.6	1.3	4.5	3.2	9	4.8	3.0	1.9	5.3	3.8	1.8	5.0	3.6
Italy	1.0	3.2	2.3	1.2	3.9	2.8	1.0	3.2	2.2	2.8	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.5	3.2
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	1.1	3.9	2.8	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	3.6	2.5	1.7	4.1	3.1	2.0	5.9	4.3
Persia	4	5	5	6	1.6	1.2	7	1.3	1.0	1.5	0	1.0	1.0	.7	1.1
Russia	1	9	6	1	1.2	8	0.5		0.5	3	1	2	.6	2	.4
Netherlands	9	1.5	1.3	6	2	3	0	1.5	9	1.8	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.5
Belgium	1.9	5.3	3.9	3	5	4	1.8	3.7	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.1
Germany	6.4	9.8	8.5	7	9	8	2.8	4.9	4.0	6.6	8.3	7.6	7.5	6.3	6.8
Austria (a)	2.2	3.5	2.9	2	4	3	2	2	2	5		2	5		2
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	80.3	58.9	47.7	34.6	48.3	42.9	34.8	58.6	47.7	48.3	64.0	57.5	53.9	60.4	57.6

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No 11.—TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND BRITISH INDIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1928, 1929 AND 1930 WITH RESPECTIVE PRE-WAR AVERAGES*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	IMPORTS				EXPORTS (DOMESTIC)			
	Pre-war average	1928	1929	1930	Pre-war average	1928	1929	1930
United Kingdom ()	690	1,375	1,111	958	405	736	729	571
France	206	450	486	431	252	416	401	315
Egypt (a)	25	53	58	(b)	21	55	52	(b)
Canada	156	241 (c)	257 (d)	262 (d)	60	277 (e)	242 (f)	135 (g)
United States of America	241	341	344	329	422	1,234	1,000	777
Netherlands	(h)	223	227	200	(b)	164	184	143
Germany	477	865	646	509	405	801 (j)	690 (j)	580 (j)
Switzerland	71	106	108	100	63	84	62	69
Italy (i)	137	241	224	127	83	163	108	121
Czechoslovakia	..	117	131	90	..	120	125	106
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union	154 (k)	182	202	177	144 (l)	176	152	140
Denmark	(b)	90	89	98	(b)	85	89	84
Sweden	(b)	94	88	91	(b)	87	100	85
Australia	72 (m)	126	145	94	67 (n)	127	124	91
British India	102	194	182	145	148	248	242	183

Compiled from the F Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions * published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London.
† Tidalal arrivals.

(a) From 1st April 1921, the particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with the Irish Free State. From the same date the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.
(b) Including the value of deliveries on account of repatriation.
(c) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained from mining operations.
(d) Including silver bullion.
(e) Including trade with India.
(f) Including the value of deliveries on account of repatriation.
(g) Excludes the trade of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Dominion of Canada and United Kingdom. In all cases the export figures are included to represent exports of domestic goods, to goods originally imported which, if desirable have been charged the duty paid.

NOTE.—In the case of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Dominion of Canada and United Kingdom, the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are included to represent exports of domestic goods, to goods originally imported which, if desirable have been charged the duty paid.

No. 12—VALUE OF TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, DISTINGUISHING PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31
UNITED KINGDOM				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	8,92	8,76	7,45
Apparel	59,29	69,86	69,54	33,57
Arms, ammunition, etc	30,60	51,54	53,39	44,79
Artificial silk yarn	—	30,52	19,52	11,98
Asbestos	—	24,84	21,68	17,81
Belting for machinery	36,20	65,52	67,67	46,34
Bobbins	—	32,22	35,48	34,49
Books and printed matter	41,05	55,88	60,96	51,51
Boots and shoes	51,33	26,90	22,28	11,15
Building materials	59,80	39,82	65,37	48,26
Carriages and carts	19,11	7,98	7,43	5,73
Chemicals	60,55	1,47,29	1,59,33	1,41,08
China clay	—	9,65	15,10	7,06
Coal and coke	41,33	10,24	5,16	6,36
Cordage and rope	4,39	4,21	5,10	4,96
Cotton—				
Raw	53,67	11,77	4,64	27,42
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	3,56,10	2,95,91	1,26,57
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	13,78,09	11,75,09	2,81,28
White	10,87,38	14,23,36	12,02,58	5,22,94
Coloured	11,20,72	11,99,30	9,50,44	4,47,56
Other manufactures	1,40,25	1,51,88	1,55,03	85,97
Cutlery	10,53	10,90	11,13	8,30
Cycles and parts	29,40	1,07,28	98,62	47,62
Drugs and medicines	54,03	68,98	65,29	64,37
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	16,87	22,08	16,68
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	28,27	25,68	18,00
Flax manufactures	28,83	34,29	32,35	20,67
Furniture	10,84	13,11	14,00	11,75
Glass and glassware	22,26	20,73	22,15	16,32
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	27,32	26,26	18,46
Hardware	1,88,61	1,88,73	1,80,42	1,31,40
Instruments, apparatus, etc	1,04,88	2,88,32	3,03,30	2,55,04
Ivory	11,33	8,79	5,94	5,78
Jewellery, etc	14,51	11,15	21,60	36,77
Jute manufactures	10,09	6,04	6,73	3,24
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc	38,59	39,94	42,00	25,49
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	61,30	68,65	63,69
Spirit	69,47	1,36,04	1,40,61	1,25,13
Wines	13,62	10,72	10,43	8,47
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	14,09,41	13,68,28	10,72,13
Manures	1,68	23,63	31,45	35,05
Metals—				
Aluminium	5,38	35,71	39,79	21,32
Brass	6,13	84,09	56,03	23,17
Copper	1,67,45	49,25	29,96	29,55
Iron	23,88	7,06	7,93	6,23
Iron or steel	6,06,13	11,90,05	9,23,78	5,13,34
Lead	13,99	3,88	4,20	3,42
Steel	42,02	1,07,94	81,59	50,23
Zinc	14,85	15,22	11,81	5,25
Others	27,43	22,65	26,69	20,91
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc	74,50	1,62,99	1,59,02	93,87
Oils, mineral	22,31	19,99	32,13	25,57
“ vegetable, animal, etc	17,76	14,76	14,44	11,87
Packing engine and boiler	4,98	3,61	3,02	3,36
Paints and painters' materials	56,00	1,04,02	99,98	74,28
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	1,23,24	1,21,87	89,36
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	—	84,12	41,55	12,74
Pitch and tar	8,72	2,23	2,42	1,49
Polishes	9,48	22,02	24,22	19,58
Precious stones	14	9,84	10,17	1,94
Printing materials	14,70	26,90	25,71	16,99
Provisions	1,34,15	2,25,46	2,35,11	1,94,36
Railway plant, etc	5,54,48	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc	16,45	89,80	1,11,46	73,60
Salt	23,44	19,53	19,49	8,86
Ships, parts of	18,00	19,00	10,04	12,39
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	11,03	8,17	6,64
Soap	56,52	1,33,85	1,45,81	97,83
Stationery	41,44	56,10	55,53	43,76

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
UNITED KINGDOM—contd.				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Sugar	25.37	10.10	1,03.30	16.04
Tallow and stearine	10.43	4.41	6.34	4.15
Tea-chests	41.32	55.03	63.06	47.77
Tobacco	51.53	2,13.75	2,26.40	1,29.03
Toilet requisites	10.35	25.09	27.90	19.37
Toys and requisites for games	16.75	16.58	15.30	12.20
Umbrellas	24.71	15.63	11.23	5.73
Woolen manufactures including yarn	1,54.34	1,05.23	1,25.13	67.33
Other articles	1,50.99	5,00.31	5,04.60	4,18.06
TOTAL	91,58.01	1,13,24.43	1,03,10.50	61,23.48
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,04.34	21.78	5.70	7.4
Bristles and fibres	13.74	16.43	13.94	9.33
Coffee	50.86	23.06	24.12	22.19
Coin and manufactures	22.95	10.84	20.06	18.44
Cotton raw	1,73.29	4,42.01	4,31.41	2,00.07
" waste	7.4	18.09	15.13	13.07
" twist and yarn	2.81	1.00	8.6	0.8
" manufactures	11.13	27.11	41.36	13.87
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5.47	6.19	4.54	5.47
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambler	6.87	5.00	5.53	5.37
Indigo	0.52	80	19	37
Myrobalsam	23.46	24.81	23.00	23.40
Fodder Bran and Pollards	45.19	1,00.38	85.67	46.85
Hemp raw (chiefly seann)	23.47	9.70	11.94	4.71
Hides and skins—				
Raw	60.45	32.48	24.20	20.16
Dressed or tanned	2,47.93	7,83.48	6,97.06	5,74.28
Horn, tips and pieces of horn	5.73	2.73	2.20	1.20
Jute, raw	8,04.63	7,57.03	5,50.03	2,73.37
" gunny bags	79.25	2,04.04	2,00.73	1,70.09
" cloth	55.57	64.42	1,14.53	53.35
" gunny bags	55.67	2,04.02	1,58.83	70.31
" cloth	17.63	1,13.33	1,54.50	1,60.33
" gunny bags	10.89	2.81	2.67	3.48
" cloth	20.66	47.60	58.65	34.33
Manures	7.13	23.80	23.48	1,04.97
Manganese ore	20.80	43.91	42.59	54.63
Other metals and ores	15.34	10.56	17.68	0.47
Mica	80.75	1,11.86	1,19.23	91.56
Oil	17.33	57.19	1,12.40	47.41
Oilcakes	5.63	7.33	7.71	7.26
Paraffin wax				
Provisions and oilman's stores				
Pulse—				
Beans		7.06	11.43	2.83
Gram		2.4		7
Lentils		15.90	18.98	9.02
Other pulses		14.20	10.07	7.09
Rice (not in the bag)	1,50.99	49.56	80.11	60.91
Rubber raw	23.23	74.63	87.20	69.59
Saltpetre	6.53	1.71	2.03	2.23
Seeds—				
Castor		58.01	49.81	23.23
Cotton	78.30	53.70	53.70	31.83
Groundnut	1,74.32	1,22.18	1,24.37	71.53
Linseed	8.98	1,20.81	1,24.37	1,24.09
Rape	2,65.01	37.23	1,50.84	14.86
Sesamum	35.17	61.89		
Soybean	2.83			
Soybean	7.56	18.61	10.90	1.99
Soybean	5.93	7.84	12.93	1.69
Soybean	10.68	20.23	24.02	10.83
Soybean	5.89	25		
Soybean	8,51.37	22,35.34	22,19.31	18,91.58
Sugar	10,50.84	1,10.81	8.75	1,70.66
Tea	43.71	93.48	1,01.26	74.17
Wheat	2,81.11	2,84.05	2,52.28	2,27.33
Wood (mainly teak)	18.71	48.90	38.74	28.49
Wool raw	1,20.10	1,80.19	1,11.93	1,84.01
" manufactures				
Other articles				
TOTAL	55,91.99	82,04.29	68,44.65	52,13.96

Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Historical.

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
UNITED KINGDOM—concl'd				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	4,88	4,68	5,00
Skins, raw		1,49,73	1,03,69	99,59
Sugar, 16 D S and above	32,56			
Wool, raw	37,55	54,42	38,86	17,75
„ manufactures	54	50,76	37,40	17,41
Other articles	48,21	72,63	77,57	69,40
TOTAL	1,24,52	3,32,42	2,62,29	2,09,24
AUSTRIA *				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	2,34	71	48
Boots and shoes	2,50	2,96	2,60	47
Cotton manufactures	22,15	13,48	15,29	7,37
„ twist and yarn	3,08	53	79	11
Glass and glassware	68,98	4,99	4,60	2,08
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	5,90	5,30	2,63
Hardware	27,28	16,33	11,90	6,86
Instruments	1,98	5,20	4,20	3,91
Matches	9,07	46	1	
Metals	12,13	17,53	14,10	9,19
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	30,34	33,72	29,45
Sugar	85,12		2,86	4
Woollen manufactures	8,96	1,30	62	56
Other articles	38,31	38,76	26,74	17,81
TOTAL	3,18,75	1,40,12	1,22,94	81,56
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25			
Cotton, raw	2,36,18	34	1,02	
„ twist and yarn	53			
Hides and skins, Raw	1,30,42	44	19	
Indigo	4,19	2		
Jute, raw	1,30,68			
Lac	5,70			
Seeds	78,68	4,06	3,13	7
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	3,82		
Other articles	11,54	14	19	30
TOTAL	7,73,18	8,82	4,53	37
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	15	25	7
BELGIUM				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	10,67	5,48	2,57
Arms, etc	26	2,42	2,55	1,66
Building materials	4,04	5,81	7,46	4,84
Cotton manufactures	42,12	23,54	14,04	0,15
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	2,18	1,12	75
Earthenware and porcelain	8,45	2,19	2,24	1,26
Glass and glassware	16,92	24,82	23,68	17,53
Hardware	5,58	5,22	4,00	3,21
Liquors	1,50	1,64	1,65	2,06
Machinery and millwork	1,76	16,91	17,68	14,39
Manures	75	9,11	8,68	8,44
Metals—				
Brass	37	1,09	73	1,45
Copper	3,54	10,38	4,96	4,59
Iron	15,95	2,89	2,49	1,98
Iron or steel	45,46	2,93,21	2,37,65	2,18,14
Steel	63,54	1,05,95	1,14,02	51,01
Motor cars, etc	4,15	1,78	2,27	1,21
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	4,51	5,70	4,85
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	8,28	7,26	5,42
Precious stones	1	72,49	65,90	39,50
Provisions	1,41	21,21	7,62	12,56
Railway plant, etc	4,28	—	—	—
Sugar	29	97	3,57	76
Woollen manufactures	2,11	8,30	6,68	4,38
Other articles	40,61	79,50	81,20	63,35
TOTAL	2,76,00	7,19,97	6,78,68	4,67,01

* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1923-29	1929-30	1930-31
BELGIUM—contd.				
Imports of Indian produce—	34.65	18.87	24	2,82.83
Barley	2,68.24	6,18.24	5,63.10	4.06
Cotton, raw		7.03	9.82	3.49
“ waste	7.76	4.78	4.28	19.79
Dyeing and tanning substances	13.73	48.93	27.45	9.84
Hemp, raw	10.00	22.43	22.21	23.72
Hides and skins, raw	12.69	25.06	27.90	99.33
Jute manufactures	14.42	1,90.49	1,54.87	9.77
“ raw	1.43	17.31	19.20	4.39
Lae		24.02	22.25	23.98
Lead	25.84	47.32	48.24	58.19
Manganese ore	10.83	43.44	54.34	10.44
Manures	78	24.85	23.65	17.44
Oil cakes	1.43	23.21	20.84	43.92
Paraffin, wax	41.81	11.41	32.67	
Rice (not in the bulk)				8.21
Seeds—	20.16	18.95	7.45	
Castor	7.14			2.87
Copra or coconut kernel	20.78	22.78	18.48	23.68
Groundnut	1,55.71	3.24	23.40	1.20
Linseed	7.97	6.50	47	
Mow	16.11		5.64	2.00
Poppy	1,51.82	4.11		
Rape	58.40	96		1.45
Sesamum (oil or husk)	2.29	2.84	1.08	6.90
Others	1,40.33	13.99	62.55	4.23
Wheat	53	75.24	47.23	46.27
Zinc	49.93	62.54		
Other articles				
TOTAL	11,94.90	12,49.02	12,16.72	7,53.87
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2.61	4.83	5.91	2.91
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—	40.03	22.37	24.78	22.00
Apparel		9.26	14.12	2.27
Artificial silk	47	2.58	2.80	2.10
Chemicals	4.85	1.43	1.06	84
Clocks and watches	2.58	11.15	9.63	8.23
Cotton manufactures	2.68	9.79	12.18	11.21
Drugs and medicines	6.03	12.95	6.11	4.08
Dyeing and tanning substances	8.96	9.71	2.74	1.49
Fruits and vegetables	2.18	4.86	5.16	2.29
Hardware	8.25	4.79	3.98	8.12
Haberdashery	4.20	7.22	6.42	7.30
Instruments	24.04	63.58	63.99	20.84
Liquors	31	4.08	4.94	6.78
Machinery				
Metals—	16	8.31	3.27	2.48
Brass	12.93	21.09	18.02	19.54
Copper	2.84	27.24	27.98	22.72
Iron or steel	20	22.80	12.23	6.79
Steel	5.94	10.15	12.87	9.03
Motor cars, etc.	82	1.62	2.22	1.49
Oils	3.07	9.45	7.72	8.07
Provisions	1.78	22.94	21.74	16.53
Rubber manufactures	61	2.17	6.07	0
Seeds	43	1.37	21.21	3.48
Sugar	27.18	18.43	10.21	27.21
Silk manufactures	12.64	67.48	64.23	8.84
Wool manufactures	63	8.22	6.67	68
Toilet requisites	81	66	66.24	41.4
Umbrellas				
Other articles	81.87	65.83		
TOTAL	2,20.50	4,77.54	4,57.23	2,58.90

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
GERMANY—contd.				
Imports therefrom— <i>total</i>				
Stationery	8,04	24,89	24,78	19,49
Sugar	2,84	54	27,44	16,04
Textiles—				
Artificial silk	—	89,10	16,84	9,21
Cotton manufactures	83,71	29,48	23,71	11,01
Haberdashery	22,10	89,85	23,22	18,56
Silk manufactures	16,81	17,44	13,72	6,66
Wool manufactures	90,83	85,11	63,41	31,78
Toys	11,10	16,72	16,78	6,20
Umbrellas	7,68	20,80	19,77	14,80
Other articles	87,08	1,10,12	1,00,01	61,63
TOTAL	9,85,80	18,84,36	16,79,21	12,28,42
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	40,00	1,01,67		12,77
Coffee	4,72	20,20	12,19	18,05
Coin and manufactures	22,68	25,40	22,81	18,06
Cotton, raw	4,48,06	8,71,43	4,89,43	3,20,81
" warp		9,83	7,22	4,80
Dyeing substances	14,49	13,85	10,61	9,01
Fodder bran, etc.	22,24	18,78	4,62	2,90
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	1,09	1,77	98
Hemp, raw	8,48	9,21	9,47	2,80
Hides and skins, raw	53,97	1,03,32	1,18,42	87,80
Jute, raw	4,90,40	8,90,20	7,40,84	2,20,48
" gunny bags	15,23	0,20	10,27	6,82
" cloth	6,83	25	2,04	2,50
Lao	27,67	1,20,88	96,07	48,49
Manures	6,40	0,22	11,11	8,92
Minerals and ores—				
Copper	4	40,78	49,14	60,99
Lead		51,58	81,00	6,41
Others	8,99	24,02	20,20	22,63
Oils	12,70	2,39	4,81	2,09
Oilseeds	17,48	80,72	47,87	80,82
Paraffin wax	8,99	14,77	14,24	8,67
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	2,82,97	3,81,01	1,33,42
Seeds	1,04,02	10,36	12,93	3,99
" Cocoa or coconut kernel		80,25	1	
Groundnut	1,42	8,91,48	4,78,35	—00,82
Linseed	70,14	18,81	24,28	22,83
Mowra	29,01			
Poppy	8,43	24	10	88
" Sesamum (oil or flax)	24,92	53	1,00	
Others	27,84	6,80	5,84	4,91
Tea	8,09	1,49	1,60	1,19
Wood (chiefly teak)	26,06	10,52	9,63	2,09
Other articles	94,85	88,60	60,61	29,88
TOTAL	22,80,25	22,82,06	26,80,70	14,08,97
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Manufactures articles	8,93	13,76	13,93	18,68
NETHERLANDS				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	14,99	7,93	9,54
Building materials	6	1,82	2,18	4,29
Cotton manufactures	63,42	1,00,03	1,18,64	61,65
" twist and yarn	11,14		8,4	23
Dyeing and tanning substances	20	12,14	2,05	89
Instrument	9	18,92	18,21	10,61
Liquors		7,61	9,41	9,66
Metal	44	8,20	4,92	11,31
Paper and pulp board	2,81	22,02	26,01	20,38
Practical stones etc.		4,67	2,13	4,40
Provisions	8,63	2,03,84	1,57,81	1,22,41
Starch and flax	25	6,61	9,34	7,61
Tea	10	2,07	4,42	94
Wool manufactures	3,70	7,50	8,22	8,40
Other articles	14,87	29,18	3,80	44,75
TOTAL	1,26,61	4,74,79	4,23,84	3,72,81

No 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928 29	1929-30	1930 31
NETHERLANDS—contd				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	7,31	18,89	19,09	16,53
Cotton, raw	7,88	87,02	89,64	61,06
Hides and skins, raw	33,50	39,42	24,65	28,29
Jute, raw	1,53	61,05	71,92	40,34
Lac	6,06	5,47	3,21	2,44
Oilcakes	14	59,53	52,92	22,24
Paraffin wax	6	28,88	19,80	13,44
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	1,06,85	1,54,23	87,02
Seeds, groundnuts	26	3,32,71	3,59,65	2,07,07
„ Linseed	20,98	81	18,19	52,51
„ Rape	4,99	25,76	32,53	6,25
Wheat	2,02	91		40
Other articles	33,41	1,04,28	75,94	60,70
TOTAL	3,34,02	8,70,58	9,12,32	6,58,39
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	21	2,22	3,41	6,58
ITALY				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	13,11	11,86	5,72
Art, works of	45	1,51	77	1,51
Building materials	2,57	10,14	13,07	7,26
Buttons	—	9,54	6,03	3,05
Chemicals	4,72	14,50	21,24	19,23
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	15,80	7,24	8,34
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	27,12	38,26	28,38
Glassware	4,26	5,23	6,12	2,78
Instruments	1,70	13,83	15,14	9,66
Liquors	78	8,45	3,02	2,81
Machinery	1,44	10,64	15,39	15,24
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	57	1,52	24
Brass	1,09	26	35	30
German silver	—	5,60	4,28	3,85
Quicksilver	—	5,42	4,40	5,11
Others	67	4,40	7,03	3,76
Motor cars, etc	66	27,51	23,23	10,61
Paper and pasteboard	79	5,82	5,24	8,12
Rubber manufactures	13	20,41	23,62	16,47
Stone and marble	2,48	2,81	3,04	3,10
Sugar	23	—	4	—
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	61,04	45,81	50,60
Cotton—raw	11	10	16,61	6,71
Twist and yarn	4,98	10,25	10,57	77
„ manufactures	45,22	1,31,49	95,65	36,76
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	12,04	9,42	9,18
Silk manufactures	19,83	38,40	30,54	16,64
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	—	92,64	51,16	10,64
Wool manufactures	4,07	90,80	83,01	62,23
Other articles	27,30	95,26	1,07,49	86,46
TOTAL	1,44,84	7,35,80	6,73,37	4,50,52
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	6,61,66	5,79,14	3,77,53
Hides and skins, raw	35,03	57,29	49,13	37,11
Jute, raw	1,14,89	2,28,35	1,89,74	92,29
Spices, Pepper	6,81	21,39	26,01	15,23
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	45,27	14,79	13,05
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	10,57	13,98	11,53
Groundnuts	1,71	2,91,85	1,23,24	1,13,03
Linseed	54,86	60,79	60,33	72,64
Rape	11,40	27,60	1,26	2,64
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	27,30	24,26	4,23	—
Others	1,49	62	21	34
Silk, raw	1,25	5,24	10,34	3,07
Wheat	37,14	—	—	49,50
Other articles	21,38	74,84	54,31	—
TOTAL	7,01,61	15,19,63	11,31,51	7,85,41
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	6,79	13,72	7,19

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1923-29	1929-30	1930-31
NORWAY				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	4.20	5.32	4.19
Hardware	84	1.03	9 ^a	82
Iron or steel—nails, rivets and washers	2.50	9.05	7.72	8.50
Matches	9.34			
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	2.75	2.83	3.33
Paper and pasteboard	4.49	37.37	32.91	42.88
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	19.79	24.81	18.81
Toys		1.15	1.16	94
Wood and timber	1.25	28	32	19
Other articles	63	2.23	5.92	5.63
TOTAL	20.55	70.92	1,02.92	25.52
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	2	10.97	9.49	9.58
Rice (not in the husk)	91	34	38	73
Hides and skins, raw	20	4.90	.85	1.23
Cotton, raw	53	5		14
Jute, raw	--	1.81	96	1.52
manufactures	92	.14	8.67	18.74
Seeds		66	10.53	10.67
Other articles	1.61	4.12	8.31	8.01
TOTAL	4.23	29.73	41.80	67.24
ROUMANIA				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3.14	2.63	1.50	
Export of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	18.31	17.54	1.45	5
Jute manual fibres	5.32	2.30	2.29	1.56
Other articles	1.20	83	41	44
TOTAL	24.93	20.67	5.75	2.05
RUSSIA				
Imports therefrom—				
Beet sugar	()	--		44.77
Mineral oils	19.86	82.58	41.57	54.01
Tea-chests		1.12	2.08	48
Other articles	2.42	1.17	2.06	2.81
TOTAL	22.28	84.87	45.65	1,03.78
Export of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	2.25			
Jute raw	3.03			
manufactures	1.43	20	1.68	4.01
Rice (not in the husk)	4.85	5	4.19	8.18
Tea	1.41, 97	23.72	4.32	5.17
Other articles	13.72	94	27.40	35.72
TOTAL	1,90.46	24.91	33.92	52.43
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2.58	6	31	6
SPAIN				
Imports therefrom—				
S. 1	1.02	13.94	14.14	13.27
S. 2	2.43	6.39	8.97	7.54
Other articles	1.53	3.92	6.47	7.00
TOTAL	17.45	24.78	29.74	27.83

(a) For 1931 recorded from 1923-24

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31
SPAIN—contd.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,68	1,80,70	1,22,03	1,15,79
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	36,28	29,82	15,63
Oilseeds	10,11	24,06	24,66	24,11
Jute, raw	64,51	1,55,25	1,54,00	69,25
Other articles	3,92	44,60	30,14	12,53
TOTAL	1,99,40	3,00,89	3,00,65	2,87,31
SWEDEN				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	15,47	16,66	13,10
Machinery and millwork		16,05	28,96	12,07
Iron and steel	9,53	13,23	11,20	0,77
Matches	28,08	15,05	9,79	3,53
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	24,52	38,36	29,94
Paper-making materials	4,21	10,40	18,30	15,28
Wood and timber		7,10	6,29	2,44
Other articles	2,93	9,60	15,85	13,96
TOTAL	51,31	1,10,85	1,39,93	97,75
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	2,55	3,50	2,31
Hides, raw		9,88	11,51	8,56
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	5,88	9,23	7,64
Wheat	8,66			
Other articles	4,23	14,20	20,95	18,72
TOTAL	32,56	32,57	45,24	37,23
TURKEY IN EUROPE				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,53	13,15	8,61	4,83
Wool manufactures	8		31	11
Other articles	8,23	14,38	11,90	11,53
TOTAL	15,84	27,53	20,82	16,47
Export of Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	10	3,80	1,93	1,25
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	2,22,81	2,60,83	2,87,96
Hides and skins, raw	7	1,14	1,64	6
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	1,07	2,06	1,81
Soda compounds		6,24	7,15	6,07
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	31,34	46,17	35,15
Other articles	4,75	8,42	5,96	4,62
TOTAL	35,97	2,71,62	3,48,61	3,35,07
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	36,64	36,55	20,94
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	50,47	35,75	24,76
Other sorts	8,98	19,02	20,70	17,76
Jute Manufactures	4,00	34,17	27,56	29,24
Other articles	12,47	34,01	30,72	1,76
TOTAL	69,08	1,54,81	1,51,19	1,04,71

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLE	Pre war average	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (SOMALILAND AND JIBUTIA)				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,88	11,05	13,17	22,18
Other articles	3,02	1,10	1,07	68
TOTAL	6,90	12,75	14,24	22,86
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	3,00	3,11	2,00
Grain, pulse and flour	7,93	32,44	19,13	7,20
Other articles	2,20	0,17	0,02	3,05
TOTAL	12,57	41,70	22,26	12,85
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,70	2,74	50	40
MAURITIUS				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,03,24			
Other articles	98	41	10	37
TOTAL	2,04,22	41	10	37
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	1,02,88	1,00,21	64,01
Wheat flour	8,73	5,22	5,40	6,23
Other sorts	9,22	9,01	11,03	7,14
Jute manufactures	8,13	15,02	17,08	13,14
Oils, vegetable	0,03	5,34	4,04	5,26
Other articles	18,98	17,40	20,32	13,29
TOTAL	1,25,20	1,55,83	1,59,12	1,09,97
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	2,70	2,89	1,73
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal and coke	11,07	24,20	32,00	26,18
Other articles	1,48	28,60	21,91	17,23
TOTAL	13,15	52,80	53,90	43,41
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	44,24	45,49	41,82
Jute, gunny bags	30,33	1,16,00	97,89	80,48
" " cloth	1,89	11,00	12,02	10,48
Oils, vegetable	3,54	2,39	2,04	1,25
Provisions	3,27	2,10	1,79	1,10
Paraffin wax	5,16	8,21	10,15	15,41
Other articles	10,92	57,00	54,90	45,77
TOTAL	1,02,10	2,41,00	2,25,24	1,90,31
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous Articles	2,72	2,45	3,17	3,57

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1923-29	1929-30	1930-31
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4.86	3.45	3	98
Fruits and vegetable	1	2.33	8.63	6.41
Other articles	1.10	8.01	3.72	8.70
TOTAL	5.97	9.00	9.88	11.07
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9.08	21.49	20.35	17.48
Grain, pulse and flour	14.85	16.02	17.45	16.80
Jute, gunny bags	14.31	57.99	60.57	57.15
Oils	36	5	14	7
Other articles	9.17	37.88	23.27	44.38
TOTAL	47.77	1,33.13	1,21.71	1,16.56
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures including twist and yarn	8.92	8.89	2.93	1.09
Other articles	2.67	8.01	2.78	2.27
TOTAL	12.19	6.40	5.63	3.27
REUNION				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5			
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7.71			
Other articles	59	2.45	24	1.04
TOTAL	8.30	2.45	24	1.04
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts		1,39.93	95.74	94.95
Paper and pasteboard		15	12	10
Railway plant	79	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures		71.34	61.81	24.97
Sugar		23		
Other articles	80	81.05	23.83	12.46
TOTAL	1.09	2,45.72	1,90.60	1,32.57
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute gunny cloth	40.25	1,82.10	1,43.83	90.72
Tee	84.91	70.83	74.40	61.87
Other articles	14.03	22.29	23.02	19.11
TOTAL	1,09.20	2,44.86	2,40.75	1,71.71
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Alumina	4.26	40.90	5.39	42.11
Apparel	83	12.13	18.79	10.83
Arms	80	8.13	9.48	7.63
Bulbs for machinery	1.11	6.29	7.1	9.41
Food and drink	84	13.63	10.41	1.52
Building material	85	19.14	17.4	14.23

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	PRE WAR BASE	1923-29	1929-30	1930-31
UNITED STATES—contd				
Imports therefrom—contd				
Carrriages	72	52	31	26
Chemicals	12	11,08	11,76	13,48
Clocks and watches	3,82	5,43	4,10	2,07
Copper		11,23	4,11	17,90
Cotton, raw	27,72	1,37,90	19,59	83,15
" piece goods	21,44	70,21	87,78	26,53
Drugs and medicines	218	18,97	23,46	22,22
Dyeing substances		13,89	10,13	13,77
Furniture	1,44	6,01	5,82	2,83
Glassware	1,17	1,61	5,44	3,53
Hardware	24,72	61,16	59,23	44,93
Instrument's	5,86	73,00	70,35	78,71
Iron and steel	43,50	61,42	52,48	49,73
Leather		14,85	17,64	14,25
Machinery	24,56	2,06,70	1,75,22	1,04,15
Manures		7,66	14,50	5,72
Motor cars, etc.	8,40	4,18,01	4,44,01	2,41,10
Oils, mineral	2,10,66	2,62,30	3,12,07	3,07,94
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	8,33	8,02	12,98
Provisions	3,80	43,97	48,05	40,42
Railway plant	64			
Rubber	16	49,38	72,71	85,85
Spirit	5,34	10,90	18,71	10,46
Stationery	2,05	5,44	5,04	4,49
Sugar	18	64	62	48
Tobacco	5,00	57,27	39,11	14,29
Toilet requisites	2,22	17,27	19,75	17,48
Wood and Timber	6,56	6,80	9,37	7,26
Other articles	15,59	93,27	99,70	78,88
TOTAL	4,49,03	17,02,09	17,06,15	15,12,39
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	5,20	2,48	3,43	3,13
Cotton, raw	8,10	76,86	1,15,83	44,95
Fruits and vegetables	1,73	15,36	18,01	22,30
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	5,59	2,44	3,24
Gums and resins	1,36	7,69	9,53	9,37
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	4,15,63	3,93,79	2,59,50
Dressed or tanned	20,59	86,03	54,26	8,35
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,93	3,43,59	2,52,17	1,04,48
Gunny bags	91,73	58,03	51,46	25,41
" cloth	6,02,16	10,61,90	18,25,15	10,65,67
Lac	93,77	4,00,57	3,28,05	1,25,14
Manganese ore	18,75	21,56	15,45	14,41
Iron and steel	44	23,64	88,74	40,85
Manures	4,85	7,44	10,11	7,30
Mica	6,99	24,64	41,71	19,47
Myrobalans	9,78	13,27	15,57	12,22
Oils, vegetable	0,10	21	61	17
Paraffin wax	3,48	27,94	35,46	27,91
Rubber raw	11	30,48	12,07	3,55
Saltpetre	7,61			
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	1,12,21	1,01,47	64,68
Flaxseed	49,29		5,05	
Spices	8,31	19,84	31,09	12,36
Tea	11,70	58,93	59,18	63,67
Wool, raw	4,52	72,18	77,82	13,76
" manufactures	2,38	43,42	40,58	24,91
Other articles	21,06	81,68	98,19	87,75
TOTAL	16,83,60	39,11,17	36,32,82	20,64,59

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-29	1929-30	1930-31
UNITED STATES—contd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise— Miscellaneous articles	6.67	88.3	70.63	49.47
WEST INDIES				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—	44.33	2,76.23	21.28	1 40 16
Jute gunny bags	18.34	1,38.90	1,61.97	1,27 21
Rice (not in the husk)	2.71	10.26	7 15	6 05
Other articles				
TOTAL	68.59	4,25 43	2,90 40	2,73,43
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC				
Exports of Indian produce—	11.5	9 96	6.69	7.26
Rice (not in the husk)	1.03	1.73	19.08	10.12
Jute raw	28	8.65	8.48	10.36
" twist and yarn	4 90	11.41	10.23	4.91
" gunny bags	2,03.57	7,20.37	6 49 07	2,18 64
" gunny cloth	76	12.84	19.63	14.81
Other articles				
TOTAL	2,27,13	8,01,36	7 10 18	2 63 10
BRAZIL				
Exports of India produce— Miscellaneous articles	8.94	51.24	0.69	42.37
BRITISH GUIANA				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce— Miscellaneous articles	5.72	8 90	7 16	6 11
CHILE				
Exports of India produce—	80.84	1 43.91	1,21.20	44 62
Jute gunny bags	2.25		2	
Rice (not in the husk)	1.56	18 48	34 70	18,30
Other articles				
TOTAL	87.05	1,59 20	1 46,05	6,83
ADEN				
Imports therefrom	22	9	8	
Cottons manufactures	12.94	47.4	44.12	27 98
Salt	23.19	15.14	12.68	8.06
Other articles				
TOTAL	41 43	62.47	56 90	23,02
— Export of Indian produce—				
Cotton twist and yarn	0.84	36 04	35 11	22,45
" raw cotton	14.33	1 44	12.63	9.24
Oril y the hideout—	10.77	17 4	7 80	2.53
Jute gunny bags	24.95	22.07	1 83	23 14
Rice (not in the husk)	12.23	16 1	1 74	9 04
Wheat flour	4 78	9.2	9.95	8 77
Spices	9.89	24 48	20.23	23 04
Other articles	14 01	20 32	18.33	18 42
TOTAL	1 04 23	1 92 8	1,28 40	1,23,88

Total

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
ADEN—<i>contd</i>				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	3,56	2,33	2,22
Other articles	5,73	4,71	3,99	3,27
TOTAL	18,80	8,27	6,32	5,55
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	17,64	18,85	14,56
Precious stones, etc	18,72	7,01	3,59	4,17
Other articles	9,19	7,13	7,60	7,14
TOTAL	46,75	31,78	30,04	25,87
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	5,28	13,73	10,80	7,88
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	68	84	40
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	36,82	43,10	35,58
Other articles	11,48	21,23	18,21	12,52
TOTAL	48,97	72,46	73,13	56,38
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	17,50	13,71	7,89
Other articles	10,93	10,16	8,32	3,86
TOTAL	32,16	27,66	22,03	11,75
ARABIA, OTHER STATES				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	3,56	5,80	3,80
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,83	17,29	20,87	12,11
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	1,03,46	83,39	61,09
Tea	95	8,13	8,70	7,25
Other articles	10,91	18,90	18,19	16,06
TOTAL	36,43	1,47,78	1,36,15	97,11
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	15,37	14,37	9,24
BAHREIN ISLANDS				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc	50,47	16,56	17,83	5,82
Other articles	2,52	3,60	3,51	2,16
TOTAL	52,99	20,16	21,34	7,97

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1929-30	1930-31
UNITED STATES—contd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—	6.67	86.3	70.83	42.47
Miscellaneous articles				
WEST INDIES				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—	44.33	2,76.23	21.28	140.18
Jute gunny bags	18.86	188.90	1,61.9	1,87.11
Rice (not in the husk)	3.71	10.28	7.15	6.06
Other articles				
TOTAL	66.50	4,25.45	290.40	2,72.45
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC				
Exports of Indian produce—	11.5	9.90	6.19	7.26
Rice (not in the husk)	1.03	1.73	18.08	10.12
Jute raw	26	8.65	8.38	10.38
" twist and yarn	4.99	11.81	10.82	4.91
" gunny bags	2,09.57	786.27	649.07	2,18.64
" gunny cloth	78	12.84	19.63	14.81
Other articles				
TOTAL	2,27.13	8,01.38	10.18	2,63.10
BRAZIL				
Exports of Indian produce—	8.94	81.24	0.69	42.37
Miscellaneous articles				
BRITISH GUIANA				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—	6.7	8.90	7.18	6.11
Miscellaneous articles				
CHILE				
Exports of Indian produce—	80.84	1,43.82	1,21.20	44.82
Jute gunny bags	5.35	18.48	24.70	18.90
Rice (not in the husk)	1.56			
Other articles				
TOTAL	87.03	1,59.20	146.05	62.92
ADEN				
Imports of Indian and Foreign produce—	12.94	47.4	44.13	27.84
Cotton and oil seeds	23.19	13.14	12.35	5.06
Salt				
Oil and fuel				
TOTAL	41.45	60.47	56.92	32.92
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9.84	86.4	33.11	22.45
" " " "	1.38	1.44	1.83	9.24
" " " "				
Ordnance and stores	10.77	17.74	7.40	2.52
Jute raw	4.6	32.07	19.32	13.14
" twist and yarn	12.53	16.1	12.64	9.04
Rice (not in the husk)	4.9	8.22	9.95	8.77
Wheat and	9.82	24.48	20.29	21.09
Spices	16.1	10.28	19.35	18.62
Other articles				
TOTAL	104.33	181.6	1,58.40	1,13.80

Total

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre war average	1923-29	1929-30	1930-31
ADEN—YEMEN				
Exports of foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	3,56	2,33	2,24
Other articles	5,73	4,71	3,09	3,27
TOTAL	18,80	8,27	6,32	5,55
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	17,64	18,85	14,56
Precious stones, etc	18,72	7,01	3,50	4,17
Other articles	9,10	7,13	7,60	7,14
TOTAL	46,73	31,78	30,04	25,87
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	5,28	13,73	10,89	7,88
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Towar and bajra	2,20	68	84	40
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	36,82	43,19	35,68
Other articles	11,48	21,23	18,21	12,52
TOTAL	48,97	72,46	73,13	56,38
Exports of foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	17,50	13,71	7,89
Other articles	10,93	10,16	8,32	3,86
TOTAL	32,16	27,66	22,03	11,75
ARABIA, OTHER STATES				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	3,56	5,80	3,80
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,83	17,29	20,87	12,11
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	1,03,40	88,39	61,09
Tea	95	8,13	8,70	7,25
Other articles	10,91	18,90	18,19	16,66
TOTAL	36,43	1,47,78	1,36,15	97,11
Exports of foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	15,37	14,37	9,24
BAHREIN ISLANDS				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc	50,47	16,56	17,83	5,82
Other articles	2,52	3,60	8,51	2,15
TOTAL	52,99	20,16	21,84	7,97

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1923-29	1929-30	1930-31
BAHREIN ISLANDS—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4 48	20,52	16,58	9,02
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	23 10	48 75	28,31
Other articles	12,34	26,42	28,60	22,32
TOTAL	4,24	80,05	91 71	60,25
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	12,05	9 79	4,70
Other articles	9 07	17,36	11,59	6,16
TOTAL	27,25	29 41	21,38	10,86
BORNEO				
Imports therefrom—				
Oil, mineral	53,76	1,22,22	1,20,23	81,78
Other articles	2	45	3	1
TOTAL	53,78	1,22,78	1,20,26	81,79
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	62	18,56	10,16	5,69
CEYLON				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	9,02	10,61	8,60
Grain, pulse and flour	12	2,28	1,39	2,07
Hides and skins, raw	2 43	6,12	12,25	6,10
Jute gunny bags	7,02	17,04	18,08	12,04
Machine	1,56	—17	1,79	—10
Metal	1,41	2,85	3,22	—73
Oil	48	88 77	22,65	19,26
Rubber	10	1,18	1,81	1,44
Seeds	61	7,02	—82	80
Spices	29 91	37 12	25,11	26,09
Tea	7 10	16,44	18,58	18 41
Other articles	70,11	60 70	43 19	28,94
TOTAL	72,53	2,10,41	1,80,18	1 42 47
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animal living	18,40	20,33	27,31	19 00
Coal and coke	42,29	41,66	41 19	25,26
Coffee	5 74	88	42	27
Cotton manufactures	38,03	31 71	31 78	28 43
Flax (including waste & b)	1,20	61 14	57 04	53 96
Fodder grain etc.	1 8	5,21	5,46	4 90
Fruit and vegetables	12,55	26,23	29 94	27,83
Grain, pulse and flour				
Hides (in the husk)	4 5,72	6,66 18	6,44,08	5,61 91
Oil etc.	48 0	78 10	84,81	39 0
Spices etc.	5 41	17 11	14 77	8,50
Tea	10 87	22 08	18,45	2,90
Tobacco	2,84	64,85	67 87	25,58
Trunk manufactures	5 45	9,02	9,00	7 73
Rubber raw	16 16	61,73	51,07	42,21
Food	1,21	10 04	8 2	7,83
Spices	16 21	22,47	2,20	21 3
T	0 00	22,99	70,83	27,07
Waste etc.	—22	8 86	3 61	2,61
Other articles	22,37	1,27 75	1 19 23	65,21
TOTAL	8,02,30	18,74 09	12,78 08	11,18 96
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,46	5,14	8 45	2 60
Spices	—	4 75	10,81	3 65
Other articles	15	29 09	28 66	7,12
TOTAL	22 04	49 03	47,16	29 28

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre war average	1928 29	1929 30	1930-31
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	43	38	62
Building materials	88	1	1	..
Cotton manufactures	1,04	7,70	8,26	6,43
Cordage	3,19	1,05	1,25	1,06
Drugs and medicines	6,48	1,87	1,81	2,13
Fire works	5,00	6,00	1,38	76
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	1,52	1,40	13,30
Provisions	3,85	11,97	12,62	12,20
Silk, raw	23,69	8,80	7,24	12,15
„ manufactures including yarn, etc	21,61	7,44	3,26	1,50
Sugar, refined	10,34	5,08	10,26	7,35
Other articles	15,59	26,96	25,73	29,22
TOTAL	98,31	78,33	73,60	86,78
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	10	17	6
Coal and coke		14,19	12,81	5,39
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85			
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	12,93	5,50	4,21
Drugs and medicines	4,92	15,25	23,71	91
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	12,60	38,92	55,60
Jadestone	5,65	4,69	4,35	1,45
Jute manufactures	7,42	1,28,87	1,68,58	60,90
Opium	4,15,52			
Other articles	30,17	49,10	40,09	33,23
TOTAL	9,12,86	2,40,73	2,94,13	1,61,78
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,07	3,98	3,84	3,06
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted, or preserved	2,13	1,35	1,17	43
Other articles	6,62	4,90	5,17	1,77
TOTAL	13,42	10,23	10,18	5,26
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	1,27,03	1,10,31	95,68
„ piece goods	20	32,38	20,43	4,70
Silk, raw	83,44	1,02,00	1,12,82	75,35
„ manufactures, including yarn	35,67	91,80	85,75	74,05
Tea	10,70	23,01	19,51	20,27
Other articles	27,92	54,06	60,71	62,18
TOTAL	1,57,98	4,31,78	4,09,53	3,33,13
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	7,28,81	9,34,22	7,40,81
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	52	18	26
Piecegoods	2,70	42	62	26
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	68,02	2,70,43	4,03,65
Jute, raw	10,84	17,13	15,34	12,97
„ manufactures	49,50	58,33	56,55	10,64
Paraffin wax	1,22	19,03	11,95	26,57
Tea	35,95	47,52	8	12,64
Other articles	3,06,43	23,76	20,56	15,69
TOTAL	8,72,39	9,43,64	13,12,10	13,23,16

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1929-30	1930-31
BAHREIN ISLANDS—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4.45	20.53	16.36	0.4
Rice (not in the husk)	25.42	23.10	46.75	28.31
Other articles	12.24	24.42	28.00	27.22
TOTAL	4.24	68.05	91.71	60.23
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	16.18	12.05	9.79	4.70
Other articles	9.07	17.55	11.59	6.16
TOTAL	27.25	29.61	21.38	10.86
BORNEO				
Imports therefrom—				
Oil, mineral	53.78	1,22.25	1,20.23	81.78
Other articles	2	48	8	1
TOTAL	53.78	1,22.73	1,20.26	81.79
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	61	15.56	10.16	5.68
CEYLON				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	0.02	10.81	8.60
Gral. pulse and flour	12	3.25	1.50	3.07
Hides and skins, raw	3.43	6.12	12.23	6.10
Jute gunny bag	7.63	17.04	15.03	12.04
Machinery	1.36	—17	1.79	—19
Metals	1.41	2.85	8.22	72
Oils	45	54.77	32.85	19.36
Rubber	10	1.18	1.91	1.44
Seeds	91	7.82	—23	50
Spice	29.81	27.12	23.11	26.09
Tea	7.10	16.24	18.85	18.42
Other articles	20.11	60.70	49.19	38.04
TOTAL	72.63	210.41	1,80.18	143.47
Exports of Indian produce—				
Amlu, living	18.40	20.34	27.51	19.00
Coal and coke	42.29	41.66	41.19	26.26
Coffee	5.70	85	42	27
Cotton manufactures	36.03	81.71	81.78	75.43
Flax (excl. H. ginned & h)	1.20	81.14	57.96	53.95
F. fiber, bran, et	1.78	5.21	5.56	4.92
Fruits and nut lies	12.25	24.23	9.91	7.53
Grain, pulse, flour—				
Rice (all the h)	4,572	6,6818	6,44,03	5,41,91
Other cereals	4,20	78.10	54.81	39.70
Jute and cotton	5.41	17.11	14.73	8.60
M. trees	10.37	22.08	18.45	22.90
Pepper	2.34	54.55	47.87	32.58
Prawns and shellfish stores	5.4	9.07	9.00	7.79
Rubber raw	14.15	81.73	81.02	4,001
Tea	1,001	10,04	6.72	7.23
Spice	18.31	32.47	3.50	31.82
T	6.90	22.92	20.82	37.07
Wool and cotton	—2	3.81	3.61	2.61
Other articles	5,087	1,27.73	1,19.25	95.21
TOTAL	8,02.33	12,76.09	12,76.58	11,08.88
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8.56	8.14	8.49	2.90
Other articles	13.4	28.95	25.96	21.11
TOTAL	22.04	37.09	34.45	24.01

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre war average	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	43	38	62
Building materials	83	1	1	
Cotton manufactures	1,94	7,70	8,26	6,43
Cordage	3,19	1,05	1,25	1,06
Drugs and medicines	6,48	1,37	1,81	2,13
Fire works	5,00	6,00	1,38	70
Grain, pulse and flour	4,68	1,52	1,40	13,30
Provisions	3,85	11,97	12,62	12,26
Silk, raw	23,69	8,80	7,24	12,15
„ manufactures including yarn, etc	21,61	7,44	3,26	1,50
Sugar, refined	10,34	5,08	10 26	7,35
Other articles	15,59	26,96	25,73	20,22
TOTAL	98,31	78 33	78,00	86,78
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	10	17	6
Coal and coke		14,19	12,81	5,89
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85			
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	12,93	5,50	4,21
Drugs and medicines	4,92	16,25	23,71	91
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	12,60	38,02	55,60
Jadestone	5,65	4,69	4,35	1,45
Jute manufactures	7,42	1,23,87	1,68,58	60,90
Opium	4,15,52			
Other articles	36,17	49,10	40,09	33,23
TOTAL	9,12,86	2,40,73	2,94,13	1,61,78
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	3,88	3,84	3,00
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted, or preserved	2,13	1,35	1,17	43
Other articles	6,62	4,90	5,17	1,77
TOTAL	13,42	10,23	10,18	5,26
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	1,27,63	1,10,31	95,68
„ piece goods	20	32,38	20,43	4,70
Silk, raw	83,44	1,02,00	1,12,82	76,35
„ manufactures, including yarn	35,67	91,80	85,75	74,95
Tea	10,70	23,01	19,51	20,27
Other articles	27,92	54,06	60,71	62,16
TOTAL	1,57,08	4,31,78	4,03,53	3,33,13
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	7,28,81	9,34,72	7,40 54
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	52	10	
Piecegoods	2,70	42	62	21
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	68,02	2 70,47	4 97 55
Jute, raw	10,84	17 13	15 24	12 17
„ manufactures	49,50	38 43	36,55	10 14
Paraffin wax	1,22	10,93	11,92	1 77
Tea	35 05	47,52		12,64
Other articles	3,06,43	23 76	20 84	1 1
TOTAL	8,72,59	9 43,84	17 62, 1	13 27 16

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1929-30	1930-31
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)—contd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—	1,40	8 75	3 73	3 46
Miscellaneous articles				
INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—	97	1 91,63	7,51	4,81
Rice	4	2,42	2 16	88
Other articles				
TOTAL	1,01	1,95,08	9,97	5,49
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton raw	1,63	2,32	39 12	3,22
Jute manufactures	22,57	74 05	81 9	17,86
Opium	29 07	90,85	65,45	62,84
Other articles	3,45	6,59	4 19	1,91
TOTAL	65,75	1,69,57	1 61,53	90 83
JAPAN				
Imports therefrom—	3	3,81	4,58	4,40
Alc. beer and port r	9 1	20 0	16, 3	18,60
Apparel		33,85	1,44,47	1,84,11
Artificial silk		1,24	— 98	4,92
Bobbins	18	2,06	9 42	67 16
Boots and shoes	7	25 60	3* 87	24 70
Brass bronze t	48	1 1	1,27	1,10
Brushes and broom		9,09	8,29	8,38
Buttons of all sorts	11 45	18,35	19 16	9,23
Campbor	11	4 78	3,11	3,80
Carriages	1	8 65	6,88	1,52
Cement	93	2,85	5,2	4 37
Chemical	7,02	13	20	19
Coal and coke	27,99	8	4 11	8,25
Copper	9	1	60	6,51
Cotton, raw	65,23	1,1,19	1,23,38	8 22,60
— hosiery	6 10	8,89,29	1,69,86	83 56
— piecegoods	6 16	1,23 7	1 63 78	1,79
— yarn	— 1	16,94	17 48	6,71
— the manufacture	1 7	8,91	78	1,31
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	4 3	28 38	21 47	1 90
Lutheaw r and porcelain	71	3,34	3,98	19 84
Furniture and black are				
Glass and glassware—				
B bottles	6	22,45	4,85	8,06
Birds of the pearls	61	10,24	9 35	11,9
Bottles of glass	1,00	11,83	18 78	1,35
Brackets, glass	84	2,76	2,84	5 74
Table r	1 41	6 91	9 04	10,81
Others	3 35	12,44	14 77	12,36
Iron and machinery	10 8	10 68	25,04	23,31
Iron r	3 9	23 60	25,04	9 68
Iron r	8	49	1,07	6 14
Iron r		1 82	3,72	4,83
Iron r	63	4 6	6,39	16
Machinery and millwork	4 40	81	60	4,20
M r		— 09	3,8	11 05
Paint and in r m rials	53	7,50	10 41	— 09
Paint r	1 5	— 87	3,27	— 18
Paint r		1 12	81	63
R r r r r r r r r	1 15	7 13	1 60	29 01
R r r r r r r r r	1 31 43	1 67 1	1 61,4	61
R r r r r r r r r	3 43	1 87	1 43	4 74
R r r r r r r r r	2 1	4 71	6 64	76
R r r r r r r r r	8	6	64	3,23
R r r r r r r r r	1 31	4 41	5 94	12 10
R r r r r r r r r	3 14	16 48	14 84	8 63
R r r r r r r r r	4 91	11 15	10,3	24,04
R r r r r r r r r	2	8 04	20 74	8 34
R r r r r r r r r	71	7,84	3 97	2,18
R r r r r r r r r	8	2	8 14	16 77
R r r r r r r r r	19 14	53 83	26 02	
TOTAL	2 1 3	17 4 7	23,24,25	14 81 10

(In Thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
JAPAN—contd				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50.70	29,02.62	27,29.64	20,09.31
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12.79	36.75	31.92	29.15
Iron and steel	15.24	1,87.20	1,80.02	79.59
Jute, raw	10.84	36.78	44.17	11.69
„ manufactures	10.93	45.30	65.15	17.50
Lead	2.17	33.83	32.90	18.02
Lead	7	10.85	17.38	18.74
Manures	5.59	18.66	6.58	5.25
Oilcakes	15.19	35.18	14.11	10.87
Opium	9.79			
Paraffin wax	6.90	5.12	7.74	27.55
Pulse	4.19	32.11	26.68	10.47
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33.89	10.07	4.59	1.19
Other articles	6.37	88.18	65.89	44.37
TOTAL	16,84.66	34,42.57	32,26.72	23,73.49
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1.66	18.86	28.94	13.62
JAVA				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	10.43	15.75	12.11
Farinaceous foods	50	12.51	8.18	2.54
Liquors	2.59	9.72	12.18	12.02
Sugar	9,23.33	15,70.08	12,97.11	9,85.24
Tea	81	28.28	22.54	7.66
Other articles	7.79	10.55	10.97	14.60
TOTAL	9,35.03	16,41.57	13,66.89	10,34.17
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45.29	2,25.79	1,67.04	1,59.29
Opium	52.28	38.56	24.16	25.72
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76.58	55.08	1,93.81	47.88
Other articles	15.59	40.51	25.10	26.30
TOTAL	2,89.74	3,59.94	4,20.71	2,58.69
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1.12	8.92	6.09	4.76
PERSIA				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables dried, salted, etc	18.68	23.67	21.61	18.61
Gums and resins	3.74	11.51	11.59	0.27
Oils, mineral	4.09	3,17.04	3,16.29	2,50.41
Precious stones, etc	8.23	66		
Wool, raw	9.81	8.51	9.14	8.03
Other articles	18.94	20.48	18.99	13.43
TOTAL	63.49	3,82.47	3,71.53	2,71.65
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	12.05	25.76	34.26	34.22
„ manufactures	13.73	15.67	40.76	37.3
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10.85	8.52	11.95	6.41
Others	3.83	3.20	2.72	1.69
Indigo	1.99	4	7	14
Tea, black	1.67	26.60	27.01	5.71
Other articles	11.51	29.31	3.69	17.76
TOTAL	55.13	1,79.19	1,60.4	1,52.43

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1929-30	1930-31
PERIA—contd				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton twist and yarn	5.82	1.87	3.97	2.63
Cotton manufactures	37.80	18.63	13.58	7.76
Metals and ores	3.65	1.97	3.04	1.80
Sugar	5.65	1.05	.93	1.13
Other articles	13.81	10.11	11.25	15.43
TOTAL	66.73	30.73	43.77	31.74
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Wood, teak	31.41	14.80	16.41	14.83
Other articles	8.37	17.52	3.13	3.97
TOTAL	39.80	32.32	19.54	17.92
Exports of India produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10.75	30.93	23.44	21.02
Jute gunny bags	27.14	61.32	44.10	24.17
Opium	18.34	53.44	49.32	41.76
Other articles	6.31	24.88	23.13	21.00
TOTAL	62.54	1,72.52	1,47.01	92.54
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2.4	1.35	1.22	1.01
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS				
Import therefrom—				
Cane and rattan	4.81	4.14	5.10	4.37
Cotton manufactures	8.01	18.87	8.38	3.94
Drugs and medicines	2.73	3.31	4.83	6.05
Dyeing and tanning substances	7.85	7.33	9.44	8.04
Fish	22.53	20.86	19.85	17.23
Fruit and vegetables	6.27	9.87	10.13	9.14
Grains and cereals	8.45	14.79	15.69	18.63
Lac	1.51	18.21	50.68	6.04
Miscellaneous	7.64	20	27	7.9
Metals, tin	44.54	74.92	77.19	32.81
Oil, mineral	13.5	20.19	22.97	22.50
Provisions and other stores	23.72	20.09	22.06	21.57
Rice (not in the husk)	7.44	13.67	66	66
Silk, raw	6.75	2		
Spices beteln	25.73	1,98.33	2,11.90	1,51.53
Spices others	12.63	20.69	15.80	15.4
Sugar	3.74	3.60	1.93	1.45
Other articles	41.70	54.91	53.97	51.61
Total	364.45	510.57	616.84	396.81
Export of Straits produce—				
Aralia, etc.	6.93	6.86	6.24	4.25
Cassia bark	17.14	8.70	7.1	2.84
Cinnamon bark	8.55	8.44	6.77	4.49
Crabapple, etc.	21.41	11.74	8.41	4.90
Fruit and vegetables	27.9	1,14.31	1,07.40	87.11
Grains and cereals	15.3	9.15	13.5	9.25
Oil, palm				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,432	2,24.44	2,92.71	2,72.87
Sugar	1.5	24.72	37.06	21.70

(In thousands of Rupee.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—contd				
Exports of Indian produce—contd				
Hides and skins, raw	25	14	49	6
Jute manufactures	34,40	70,00	72,34	48,72
Opium	1,48,73			
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	21,32	21,82	16,67
Rubber, raw	84	27,81	22,82	11,87
Seeds	8,23	42,34	8,59	7,41
Tin, ore	2,08	47,80	37,64	21,78
Tobacco	13,12	15,70	16,87	10,84
Other articles	64,89	1,29,46	1,27,14	1,11,19
TOTAL	7,54,93	7,81,15	7,90,55	6,20,28
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	2,81	1,97	1,89
Spices, cloves	1,91	54	64	90
Other articles	11,44	10,59	8,41	8,15
TOTAL	18,25	13,94	11,02	10,44
SUMATRA				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	13,23	5,07	4,01
Other articles	5	17	5	6
TOTAL	11,83	13,40	5,12	2,07
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,13		64	
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	1,40,71	1,75,83	1,43,64
Other articles	4,75	11,70	12,31	8,78
TOTAL	24,55	1,52,41	1,88,78	1,52,42
IRAQ (a)				
Imports therefrom—				
Drugs and medicines	—	61	65	75
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	72	32	30
Fruits and vegetables	—	55,56	60,04	40,74
Grain, pulse and flour	—	5,15	31,71	43,66
Hardware	—	37	38	19
Hides and skins, raw	—	2,16	1,98	34
Metals—Brass	—	76	33	30
Provisions	—	15	17	17
Seeds	—	9	69	15
Wool, raw	—	71	29	15
.. manufactures	—	21	12	15
Other articles	—	5 03	5 66	17
TOTAL	—	71 52	1 62,24	1 62,24

(a) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
IRAQ (a)—contd.				
Exports India produce—				
Coffee	—	9.70	7.71	8.3.
Cotton manufactures	—	63.59	49.21	35.07
Indigo	—	38	28	47
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	3.10	2.52	45
Wheat flour	—	1.71	.62	22
Others	—	.50	.61	14
Jute manufactures	—	7.59	9.34	14
Tea	—	13.54	9.92	7.28
Other articles	—	44.20	31.38	27.41
TOTAL	—	1,50.29	1,18.57	83.47
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	8.77	12.96	15.41
Provisions	—	2.21	2	4
Rubber manufactures	—	18	17.4	12.13
Rubber	—	1.28	2.88	49
Other articles	—	13.64	12.77	7.50
TOTAL	—	25.99	45.87	35.57
TURKEY IN ASIA (b)				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	—	4.20		
Fruits & vegetables dried, salted etc	—	23.27	18	3
Grain, pulse and flour	—	2.13		
Other articles	—	19.26	11	2
TOTAL	—	55.96	11	4
Exports India produce—				
Cotton manufactures	—	59.00	3.18	2.83
Indigo	—	8.59		1
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	1.40	8.15	2.87
Wheat flour	—	7.54		81
Others	—	.60		
Jute manufactures	—	1.02	10.72	7.21
Tea	—	14.18	8.41	1.04
Other articles	—	22.4	1.23	.81
TOTAL	—	117.63	31.69	18.04
Imports from India—				
Cotton manufactures	—	2.00		
Indigo	—	11		
Grain, pulse and flour	—	2		
Other articles	—	11.41		
TOTAL	—	25.41		11

1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
AUSTRALIA				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,80	27	30	32
Horses	30,00	19,90	19,57	10,28
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	2,00	8,94	8,76
Railway plant, etc	30,74	—	—	—
Tallow and stearine	1,30	17,63	23,02	20,31
Wheat	—	7,67,10	4,65,62	1,79,19
Wool, raw	8,71	17,41	21,98	9,93
Other articles	18,56	14,24	14,34	12,98
TOTAL	1,01,16	8,45,55	5,53,77	2,41,77
Exports of Indian produce—				
Hides and skins, raw	4,42	10,34	20,88	14,60
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	5,91,63	4,21,20	3,57,66
Oils	6,26	39	48	31
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	11,87	6,20	1,39
Seeds	8,11	46,03	52,50	22,28
Tea	40,81	35,55	30,50	28,90
Other articles	92,76	41,82	46,30	22,30
TOTAL	3,13,36	7,37,63	5,78,01	4,47,44
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	1,46	1,68	1,16
NEW ZEALAND				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	1,05	3,49	3,50
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	71,67	64,03	50,13
Manures	3,97	61	1,38	85
Other articles	10,02	14,99	12,23	12,04
TOTAL	50,66	87,27	77,64	63,02
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	5	13	18
HAWAII				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	40,59	39,98	34,04
Other articles	34	2,77	1,87	3,11
TOTAL	18,85	43,36	41,85	37,15

No. 13 —IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
GREY					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,862	520,515	143,297
" Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	393,696	218,313
" United States	10,405	7,356	7,994	916	535
" Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	10,422	2,838
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	925,549	305,030

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post war average	1929-30	1930-31
WHITE.					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	263,444	435,015	220,560
" Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	7,501	4,240
" Switzerland	—,606	762	1,730	8,584	5,444
" Japan	48	3,323	—,023	13,340	23,106
" Other countries	1,124	945	1,362	7,662	3,874
TOTAL	654,255	518,090	273,569	473,584	271,612
COLOURED, ETC.					
From United Kingdom	580,462	350,826	284,563	278,820	167,826
" Netherlands	18,219	8,783	6,997	14,186	8,545
" Belgium	4,063	548	812	917	412
" Switzerland	2,685	1,734	1,839	1,856	666
" Italy	10,820	9,111	4,183	22,990	8,760
" Straits Settlements	1,488	666	1,853	1,489	712
" Japan	821	13,095	14,049	184,270	4,870
" Other countries	6,234	1,809	1,927	9,417	4,712
TOTAL	631,852	386,277	288,423	487,478	248,712
TOTAL OF COTTON FIBRE-GOODS INCLUDING FETTS.					
From United Kingdom	2,843,703	1,702,078	1,199,041	1,247,539	532,451
" Netherlands	23,777	12,764	11,482	21,083	12,817
" Belgium	4,122	451	861	1,078	470
" Switzerland	8,278	2,495	3,278	10,378	6,178
" Italy	10,879	9,177	4,303	28,437	9,915
" Aden and Dependencies	118	123	1,165	142	16
" Straits Settlements	2,006	903	1,846	1,704	880
" China	798	691	2,348	10,045	2,994
" Japan	2,127	97,837	112,403	841,966	320,716
" United States	10,671	12,718	12,303	23,058	9,472
" Other countries	7,491	1,629	2,145	6,409	3,063
TOTAL	2,831,674	1,840,934	1,231,878	1,919,317	889,970

No 13A.—PRODUCTION IMPORTS MILL AND OTHER CONSUMPTION EXPORTS AND RE EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Imports	Mill consumption	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
1913-14	81		18	4.5	27	
1914-15	71	0	18	10.0	21	
1915-16	87		19	7.5	25	
1916-17	45	0.1	22	7.8	21	
1917-18	41	0.2	20	7.5	17	
1918-19	40	0.1	20	7.4	18	
1919-20	53	0.2	19	7.5	27	
1920-21	28	1.0	21	7.5	25	
1921-22	45	1.0	22	7.5	25	0.3
1922-23	51	0.8	21	7.5	25	0.4
1923-24	22	1.0	18	7.8	34	0.6
1924-25	81	1.0	22	7.5	40	0.5
1925-26	6	1.2	20	7.5	27	0.2
1926-27	20	3.1	20	7.5	4	0.1
1927-28	20	3.7	18	7	31	0.1
1928-29	8	1.2	21	7.5	3	0.1
1929-30	8	1.6	21	7.8	27	

1. Figures of mill consumption from 1913-14 to 1918-19 were calculated from yarn produced by mill in India and other C. M. India. From 1919-20 the figures were calculated by the Ministry of Commerce.

2. Figures of re-exports from 1913-14 to 1918-19 were calculated by the Ministry of Commerce.

No. 14.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Grey and bleached piecegoods .	854,141	1,065,855	1,209,684	1,814,021	2,003,490
Coloured piecegoods .	251,853	378,187	466,182	604,060	557,048
TOTAL .	1,105,404	1,444,042	1,675,866	2,418,081	2,561,138

No. 15-A —IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,074	25,702	20,112	10,315
„ Hongkong	25	19	193	80	20
„ Netherlands	1,860	627	279	36	15
„ Switzerland	1,132	389	604	694	74
„ Italy	607	297	287	1,429	64
„ China	15	214	537	10,495	11,723
„ Japan	458	7,424	16,786	10,870	6,895
„ Other countries	1,147	369	293	166	34
TOTAL	41,794	34,063	44,681	43,882	29,140

No 15-B —IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS

(In thousands of lbs)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Percentage of total in 1930-31
Nos 1 to 20	1,875	2,191	6,987	1,044	454	1.6
„ 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	3,526	688	478	1.6
„ 31 to 40	23,213	17,580	20,580	20,050	14,755	50.6
Above No 40	7,602	5,945	6,291	9,013	4,273	14.7
Two folds (doubles)	—	—	3,973	13,053	9,170	31.5
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	3,324	34	10	—
TOTAL	41,794	34,063	44,681	43,882	29,140	100

No 15-0 —IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN IN 1928-29, 1929-30 AND 1930-31 BY CLASSES FROM THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES

(In thousands of lbs)

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
COUNTS 1-20—			
From United Kingdom	1,016	911	808
„ Japan	32	2	42
„ China (including Hongkong)	40	119	11
TOTAL (all countries)	1,088	1,044	861
COUNTS 21-30	771	638	478
COUNTS 31-40—			
From United Kingdom	6,120	5,967	2,378
„ Japan	2,217	2,852	2,117
„ China (including Hongkong)	10,669	9,724	10,120
TOTAL (all countries)	18,937	18,650	14,755
ABOVE 40—			
From United Kingdom	9,224	8,314	4,096
„ Japan	34	108	81
„ China (including Hongkong)	10	10	74
TOTAL (all countries)	9,231	8,412	4,271
TWO-FOLDS—			
From United Kingdom	8,070	2,737	2,967
„ Japan	5,226	7,394	4,844
China (including Hongkong)	210	723	1,320
TOTAL (all countries)	13,506	10,854	9,131
Unspecified descriptions	25	34	10
TOTAL OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN	42,740	42,321	39,140

No. 16.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre war average	War average	Post war average	1920-30	1930 31	Percentage of total in 1930 31
Nos 1 to 20 . . .	478,538	400,052	447,167	403,382	513,739	59.3
" 21 to 30 . . .	146,363	174,060	195,368	271,824	259,455	29.9
" 31 to 40 . . .	18,099	20,087	16,020	40,365	60,747	7.0
Above No 40 . . .	2,055	3,834	2,680	15,279	27,311	3.1
Wastes . . .	502	885	375	6,710	5,703	0.7
TOTAL	640,757	600,227	662,510	833,560	867,045	106

No. 17 —IMPORTS OF RAW SILK SILK YARN AND SILK PIECEGOODS

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929 30	1930 31
IMPORTS OF SILK, RAW—					
China	83,44	82,02	1,19,57	1,12,82	75,35
Hongkong	23,60	16,83	21,13	7,24	12,16
Straits Settlements	6,75	1,29	2,02		
Other countries	3,37	8,07	7,18	3,07	67
TOTAL	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	1,23,13	88,17
IMPORTS OF SILK YARN—					
United Kingdom	4,27	3,98	1,95	81	1,31
France	65	20	1,08	4,01	1,75
Switzerland	57	29	31	10,05	5,80
Italy	14,22	8,55	14,56	29,57	15,95
China (including Hongkong)	2,75	5,07	9,90	5,76	12,09
Japan	17,38	20,11	30,29	13,88	9,25
Other countries	1,85	3	20	7,75	4,82
TOTAL	41,19	42,23	58,29	71,83	51,87
IMPORTS OF SILK PIECEGOODS—					
United Kingdom	3,86	4,13	5,19	1,07	63
France	8,87	3,65	2,03	4,61	1,04
China (including Hongkong)	53,64	73,94	1,84,98	80,75	61,23
Japan	1,13,57	1,17,93	1,77,03	1,26,19	60,00
Other countries	2,38	1,86	4,15	9,97	3,96
TOTAL	1,82,22	2,01,51	3,24,58	2,22,59	1,26,86

No 18 —IMPORTS OF WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930 31
United Kingdom	1,40,44	1,21,58	1,53,84	60,80	47,71
Germany	39,83	3,02	7,13	24,05	8,16
Netherlands	3,09	1,26	3,61	8,88	3,66
Belgium	1,78	31	4,20	5,39	3,89
France	10,85	3,85	7,80	65,09	24,01
Italy	83	18	2,07	28,81	25,31
Japan	2	6,30	8,16	4,80	0.02
Other countries	3,94	1,64	1,90	8,80	4.20
TOTAL	2,06,78	1,37,64	1,88,71	2,33,22	1,19.80

No 19 —IMPORTS AND DECLARED VALUE OF IRON AND STEEL.

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

ARTICLES	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)			1923-24			1929-30			1930-31		
	Quantity	Value ₹ (lakhs)	Value per ton	Quantity	Value ₹ (lakhs)	Value per ton	Quantity	Value ₹ (lakhs)	Value per ton	Quantity	Value ₹ (lakhs)	Value per ton
Sheets and Plates—Galvanized	277.6	5.39	194	259.3	7.11	215	257.6	5.55	210	147.4	2.80	196
Thread	24.5	1.35	227	27.5	87	251	31.5	1.00	220	17.8	8.5	317
Rod (Galvanized or Thread)	100.6	1.23	123	90.0	1.00	110	61.7	68	123	29.5	53	153
Iron Bars and channels	25.7	25	180	4.5	9	179	4.5	9	179	4.1	6	156
Bars (Steel)	204.9	3.07	161	199.9	1.92	112	100.5	1.03	114	27.4	61	104
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work.	80.8	1.16	129	132.9	1.44	131	104.8	1.32	126	64.6	1.08	151
Cast pipes and fittings	54.3	91	161	10.8	23	218	8.8	15	266	3.0	10	341
Steel, angle and spring	44.5	47	106	67.4	73	109	43.6	63	119	28.3	29	104
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18.4	46	243	35.5	96	264	24.1	1.01	244	37.8	1.15	306
Iron rods and strips	30.8	43	140	26.4	55	142	29.2	53	140	33.3	41	131
Nails, rivets and washers	25.1	40	200	18.7	52	277	18.7	46	230	15.9	28	73
Nails, chains and shackles (including those for railways) (d)	17.9	19	112	48.1	61	126	20.1	30	137	10.8	18	146
Wire	9.8	24	248	10.0	19	191	8.7	18	203	18.3	20	166
Wire nails	—	—	—	17.9	80	166	12.5	23	175	12.4	—0	130
Wire rope	—	—	—	4.3	23	545	3.3	20	567	3.3	18	538
Boils and wire	7.4	23	206	15.9	45	202	13.6	20	213	8.9	26	297
Other sorts	54.6	1.14	201	156.0	5.74	175	135.6	2.33	181	68.3	1.34	237
TOTAL	1,018.3	16.01	137	1,104.9	20.24	173	975.7	17.31	177	614.3	10.99	177

() Figures prior to 1945-46 exclude rails, chains and shackles for railways.

No 20.—IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

(In tons)

Article and country of origin	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Iron and steel	12,471	27,34	6,378	2,007	3,082
Iron and steel	12	0	3,881	564	1
Iron and steel	775	3	80	1	
Total	14,258	27,37	10,539	3,202	3,083

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Article and country of origin	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Iron and steel	11,08	9,57	13,16	10,16	5,07
Iron and steel	91	4	4,11	6,42	4,62
Iron and steel	1	2,83	11	12	50
Iron and steel	21	15	11	7	7
Total	11,09	9,57	10,54	17,17	10,80

No 21.—IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK

(In thousands of Rupees)

Article and country of origin	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	1,97,00	1,20,30	17,60,27	13,63,28	10,72,18
United States of America	24,0	60,81	1,10,76	1,7,22	1,64,15
Canada	13	13,47	6,01	6,30	4,85
Italy	144	2,57	4,27	1,39	15,24
France	20,27	2,19	38,88	1,73,79	1,18,00
Other countries	6,10	8,17	44,05	82,87	60,30
Total	5,61,14	5,12,57	21,64,81	18,21,85	14,34,78

No 22.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS AND ACCESSORIES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	80,55	96,54	71,03
United States of America	21,03	46,23	1,66,45	1,95,18	1,00,41
Canada			35,20	41,70	53,98
Italy	20	1,80	9,47	28,41	19,42
France	4,80	2,22	6,67	9,73	6,81
Other countries	6,97	90	13,04	6,29	5,04
TOTAL	1,13,45†	74,91	3,12,28	3,75,85	2,57,59
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	13,47	10,43	7,59
Other countries	40	1,26	5,95	59	55
TOTAL	10,68†	6,36	19,42	11,01	8,14
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	22,87	17,52	15,25
United States of America	66	2,70	20,66	1,70,20	88,76
Italy		84	5,21	9	19
Canada			0,18	45,69	35,98
Other countries	1,50	15	5,69	2,18	1,41
TOTAL	5,71†	6,39	69,61	2,41,69	1,41,59

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only

No 22 —IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS CYCLES WAGONS AND ACCESSORIES—*contd*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Parts of motor cars and motor cycles etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22.74	12.20	20.00	27.15	24.16
United States of America	1.05	9.45	8.72	73.23	61.64
France	2.12	45	79	2.07	1.72
Other countries	6.36	66	9.55	16.40	14.20
TOTAL	31.301	23.79	77.87	1,23.83	91.72
Total motor cars etc. and parts—					
United Kingdom	74.50	44.70	1,46.95	1,56.65	1,18.02
United States of America	8.49	59.43	2,23.92	4,44.91	2,41.18
Italy	66	2.34	15.22	28.23	22.21
France	2.94	2.72	9.29	12.87	8.98
Germany	5.64		4.99	8.27	7.44
Belgium	4.15	24	9.52	2.27	1.72
Canada			46.20	63.72	94.96
Other countries	1.26	1.29	7.51	2.42	4.50
TOTAL	1,00.84	1,11.45	4,79.12	7,52.41	4,09.02

§ Average for two years, 1911-12 and 1912-13.

No 23 —IMPORTS OF HARDWARE EXCLUDING CUTLERY ETC

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	1,58.61	1,50.00	2,12.04	1,20.42	1,21.49
United States of America	24.72	80.27	1,22.25	59.22	44.92
Japan	2.59	46.83	46.00	79.06	20.81
Sweden	2.5	4.55	12.02	16.64	12.16
Germany	27.24	5.70	59.16	1,65.21	1,07.72
Austria	27.22	2.25	4.51	11.20	6.56
Hungary				63	72
Czechoslovakia				12.11	11.61
Belgium	5.55	51	2.74	4.00	2.21
Other countries	7.45	9.45	12.99	4.24	19.81
TOTAL	2,17.04	2,79.44	5,79.62	5,04.64	2,90.22

No. 21 —IMPORTS OF METALS (EXCLUDING IRON AND STEEL)

(In thousands of Rupees)

NAME OF METAL	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
COPPER—					
United Kingdom	1,004	21,76	1,14,01	20,06	20,55
Germany	2,00	10,21	8,71	4,11	58
United States of America	12,07	1,07	3,01	18,03	10,50
Other countries	12,41	4,44	2,01	70,71	28,00
TOTAL	25,52	37,42	1,47,72	50,90	20,73
LEAD—					
United Kingdom	1,00	1,00	1,01,40	13,40	1,03,56
TOTAL	1,00	1,00	1,01,40	13,40	1,03,56
ZINC—					
United Kingdom	4,00	4,00	1,11,15	77,10	52,81
Germany	1,00	1,00	4,12	2,36	1,17
United States of America	1,00	1,00	1,70	90	47
TOTAL	6,00	6,00	1,16,97	80,36	54,45
BRASS—					
United Kingdom	1,00	1,00	21,00	11,81	5,25
Germany	1,00	1,00	4,51	7,33	4,22
United States of America	1,00	1,00	50	40	22
Other countries	1,00	1,00	1,00	10,10	3,77
TOTAL	4,00	4,00	26,51	30,73	30,84
STAINLESS STEEL—					
United Kingdom	10,00	10,00	14,10	4,20	3,42
Other countries	4,42	10,50	4,74	5,23	3,74
TOTAL	14,42	20,50	18,84	9,43	7,16
ALUMINIUM—					
United Kingdom	5,75	2,51	21,80	30,70	21,32
Germany	12,10	1,15	16,45	13,80	13,21
United States of America	4,20	3,45	9,12	52,00	42,11
Other countries	1,00	3,00	18,50	35,71	23,00
TOTAL	23,05	10,11	65,87	1,42,21	1,00,64
BRASS—					
United Kingdom	0,13	27,25	1,05,42	50,03	28,17
Germany	1,58	11,74	35,41	1,25,44	88,76
Other countries	3,04	30,50	44,84	41,05	30,81
TOTAL	4,75	69,49	1,85,67	2,16,52	1,47,74
OTHER METALS—					
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	18,27	24,33	19,75
Other countries	3,87	5,87	10,98	25,23	22,60
TOTAL	24,41	20,14	29,25	49,56	42,35
TOTAL METALS (excluding ores and Iron and Steel)	4,58,90	2,77,88	6,82,26	6,38,19	5,02,28

No 25 —IMPORTS OF SUGAR (EXCLUDING MOLASSES AND CONFECTIONERY)

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	7	4	7	50.8	8.4
Hungary			11.8	36.5	18.8
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	17	25.4	7.5	6	5
Hongkong	4.4	8.7	6.8	5.0	4.2
Mauritius and Dependencies	128.8	56.7	25.0		
Java	453.0	267.2	222.0	781.1	908.7
Japan	2	8.7	4	5	
Belgium	1		4.4	1.8	2
Other countries	44.8	8.1	12.7	52.9	64.8
TOTAL	633.5	472.3	442.8	920.6	901.2

No 26 —IMPORTS OF MINERAL OILS

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United States of America	\$ 19.66	2,51.81	4,81.84	\$ 12.07	2,67.84
Borneo	52.76	62.81	1,24.81	1,20.23	81.78
Peria	4.09	31.11	1 06.48	2,10.20	2,90.41
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	16.52	16.84	29.18	92.90	22.20
United Kingdom	22.81	26.12	28.21	22.12	25.87
Sumatra	11.78	2.78	2.22	5.07	2.01
Germany	17.89	2.45	6.87	22.19	0.92
India	19.54	84	2.88	41.57	66.04
Georgia	—	—	11.92*	1,08.09	1,21.86
Azerbaijan	—	—	—	44.08	64.65
Cadices and other Islands			†	11.07	61.56
Other countries	7.16	1.77	1.96	4.48	4.78
TOTAL	2,72.03	4,02.20	8,02.88	11,04.01	16,45.20

Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24
† Imports in 1923-24 were valued at Rs.17,920.

No 27 —IMPORTS OF CEMENT

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	106.0	69.7	94.2	21.4	22.2
Japan		14.8	6.6	12.7	26.8
Hongkong	2.3	7.8	8.8	—	—
Italy	1.2	7	9	2.2	1.2
Other countries	18.8	2.0	12.8	17.7	10.6
TOTAL	130.3	96.4	118.9	121.2	112.0

No. 28.—EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In thousands of bales)

COUNTRIES	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	1,091	1,295	952	923	904
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	13	7
Total British Empire	1,605	1,303	957	936	911
United States of America	535	523	483	445	297
France	428	198	357	598	500
Italy	213	215	180	307	230
Brazil	15	66	79	103	85
Japan	17	30	60	90	34
Belgium		1	174	259	268
Spain	122	172	132	250	185
Germany	920	34	586	1,212	946
Austria	} 250	13	2	{	
Hungary					
Other countries	86	44	92	321	308
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,296	2,145	3,583	2,859
TOTAL	4,281	2,599	3,102	4,519	3,470

No 29 —PRODUCTION, MILL CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
Season July—June—			
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	85	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	38
1924-25	81	57	39
1925-26	89	55	36
1926-27	121	55	45
1927-28	102	58	49
1928-29	99	60	49
1929-30	103	62	45
1930-31	112(a)	44	34

(a) Provisional.

No 30-A —EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH BAGS—HESSIAN

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918 19	Post-war average	1929 30	1930-31
United Kingdom	2,523	113	236	209
Australia	77	168	118	81
United States of America	323	314	153	89
Argentine Republic	84	16		3
Other countries	1,120	370	440	427
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	4,127	981	953	809

BAGS—SACKING

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	102	305	294	109
Australia	622	470	615	602
Japan	184	164	162	82
Indo-China	186	148	120	85
Java	218	205	270	424
United States of America	62	51	17	17
Chile	487	249	222	174
Peru	81	80	81	88
Cuba	210	224	319	243
Other countries	941	1 174	1,090	1,527
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,009	3,062	4,370	3,431

CLOTH—HESSIAN

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	1,227	625	596	578
Canada	541	508	515	720
Australia	177	122	215	122
United States of America	7,067	8,810	10,480	8,596
Argentine Republic	1,154	1,756	2,249	2,046
Uruguay	42	81	140	161
Other countries	1,208	296	592	545
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	11,467	12,306	15,625	12,296

CLOTH—SACKING

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	102	112	56	26
Australia	74	52	45	31
United States of America	29	129	279	142
Argentine Republic	43	55	44	60
Other countries	85	60	93	84
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	303	395	517	324

Note.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19 is given, as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea Borne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 30-B.—EXPORTS OF JUTE BAGS AND GUNNY CLOTH.

COUNTRIES	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
	No (lakhs)	No (lakhs)	No (lakhs)	No (lakhs)	No (lakhs)
BAGS					
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	530	401
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	688	209	274	287
Egypt	110	385	102	190	170
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	110	243	177	203	200
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	261	243
Australia and New Zealand	628	737	720	843	999
Java	130	206	205	373	416
Japan	35	118	136	157	54
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	303	436	584	954	519
South America	431	532	335	473	278
Central America and West Indies	130	229	298	431	357
Other countries	706	747	607	529	416
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,391	6,076	4,043	5,223	4,340
CLOTH					
	Yds (lakhs)	Yds (lakhs)	Yds (lakhs)	Yds (lakhs)	Yds (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	586	402
Canada	333	534	508	816	731
Australia	209	253	175	260	183
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,038	10,719	8,538
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	3,293	2,086
Other countries	369	1,016	528	831	770
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	9,700	11,581	12,703	16,505	12,710

No. 31.—EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	122	212	152	270	281
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	7	6
Total British Empire	152	233	165	277	287
Japan	1,012	1,378	1,540	1,640	1,686
Italy	233	249	263	303	362
France	109	69	91	253	232
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	43	289	566	606
Belgium	277	44	217	341	217
Spain	50	41	61	80	106
Germany	351	69	193	344	309
Austria (a)	167	33	32	1	
Other countries	25	31	61	175	121
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,752	3,793	3,639
TOTAL	2,407	2,190	2,917	4,070	3,926

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria Hungary

No 32 A—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
China	190,903	110,254	62,731	795	220
Egypt	2,183	8,458	4,720	4,562	2,331
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,737	928	816
Peru	2,030	2,677	2,723	4,187	4,454
Siam	803	623	1,183	1,967	1,577
United Kingdom	643	1,246	474	166	319
Arabia other than Maskat	244	2,961	72	279	322
Other countries	12,125	9,325	7,515	12,100	11,184
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	192,844	129,685	82,166	24,570	23,473

No 32 B—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average for two years 1911-13 and 1913-14	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Nos 1 to 20	196,450	124,697	70,319	17,325	15,473
21 to 40	4,334	4,274	2,295	429	206
Above 40	2	170	170	18	2
Grey two-folds (doubles)			6,782	6,331	7,182
Unspecified descriptions	123	844	2,500	468	600
TOTAL	200,900	129,885	82,166	24,570	23,473

No 33—EXPORTS OF INDIAN GREY AND COLOURED COTTON FIBREGOODS

(a) GREY (UN LEACHED).

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Peru	4,009	9,826	3,117	175	143
Iraq	9,863	9,437	8,512	426	121
Straits Settlements	667	1,808	623	428	126
Aden and Dependencies	7,634	21,525	6,228	1,541	1,709
Kenya Colony and East Africa and Pemba	4,168	8,926	7,292	3,477	1,800
Ceylon	178	633	301	75	79
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,286	4,457	2,380	2,106
Other countries	16,172	17,043	11,967	6,517	8,771
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	47,414	74,576	42,316	15,048	9,796

(b) COLOURED PRINTED OR DYED

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Peru	2,226	21,421	24,321	19,610	12,371
Iraq	2,747	12,153	29,456	12,489	6,737
Straits Settlements	12,244	16,319	20,180	17,301	10,508
Aden and Dependencies	2,524	2,147	4,246	2,379	1,462
Kenya Colony and East Africa and Pemba	1,506	2,503	2,850	9,120	6,228
Ceylon	9,230	9,618	16,409	19,430	17,431
Portuguese East Africa	860	618	1,876	6,376	4,377
Other countries	9,206	14,443	20,703	23,500	24,930
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	42,284	80,277	121,242	117,154	67,820

Figures prior to 1921 do not relate to Turkey Asiatic.

No. 34.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEA

(In thousands of lbs)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
BRITISH INDIA					
United Kingdom	101,481	222,738	279,777	217,361	208,809
France	10,100	10,000	10,100	12,373	10,176
Italy	2,175	2,299	2,758	4,603	4,570
Belgium	4,100	2,000	3,107	3,733	5,000
Germany	1,200	1,018	2,072	—	—
Australia	—	—	2,782	—	—
Other countries	110	1,191	800	912	634
Total British India	115,066	238,238	299,526	235,266	229,119
Other countries					
India (a)	—	—	—	1,503	1,161
France	—	—	—	3,767	3,657
Italy	2,014	18,700	4	5,200	6,214
Belgium	2,400	6,400	1,587	4,146	9,890
Germany (exclusive of Hong Kong)	7,800	6,200	20	13	1,742
Australia	5,211	100	2,018	20	372
Other countries	147	4,400	5,115	5,500	4,291
Total Other countries	17,572	21,700	11,244	29,449	36,967
Total	266,197	422,601	421,160	376,374	356,230

(a) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28

(b) Prior to 1921-22 include Iraq

No. 35-A —EXPORTS OF SEEDS

LINSEED

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	141,0	79,5	57,0
France	70,8	25,3	42,0	50,7	25,0
Italy	26,0	10,0	10,1	28,4	32,7
Belgium	67,8	4,0	23,1	12,8	13,2
Germany	33,5	2,0	3,2	10,5	10,6
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,4	22,8	11,0
Other countries	42,2	7,0	12,0	43,5	100,5
TOTAL	372,0	272,4	251,5	248,2	256,6

RAPE

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,7	7,8	10,6
France	63,5	10,6	17,0	9,8	10,6
Italy	7,1	6,0	20,0	7	1,7
Belgium	98,0	5,4	50,5	2,7	1,8
Germany	68,2	1,6	38,4	6,3	2,8
Other countries	10,0	7,6	21,2	17,0	5,8
TOTAL	272,7	90,7	205,8	44,3	32,8

No 35-A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS—contd

SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI)

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
France	43.1	15.7	7.6	5	
Italy	13.0	4.1	5	1.7	✓
Belgium	26.2	1.1	2.1		
Austria ()	20.~	8	2		
Other countries	10.8	10.3	6.4	8.8	11
TOTAL	110.2	32.6	27.6	10.8	11

(a) Figures prior to 1921 22 represent Austria-Hungary

GROUNDNUT

France	169.1	8.5	126.8	210.0	173.2
United Kingdom	1.0	6.3	13.2	33.3	47.2
Belgium	16.3	6	14.0	5.1	8.2
Italy	7	2.9	14.6	64.7	77.0
Germany	4	8	12.2	210.1	116.8
Netherlands	1		3	184.2	167.2
Other countries	17.2	16.6	.0	22.9	18.8
TOTAL	118	118	194.2	714.1	601.2

COTTON

United Kingdom	233.~	66.8	162.1	56.6	40.8
Other countries	6.8	2.6	2.	1.0	8
TOTAL	240.0	69.2	164.8	57.6	41.2

CASTOR

United Kingdom	33.9	4.1	10.8	24.7	19.6
United States of America	11.2	16.7	16.2	61.0	32.2
Belgium	12.	1.1	4.1	3.8	8.1
France	15.7	14.8	8.8	16.8	16.0
Italy	11.0	7.7	4.2	8.1	6.2
Other countries	.8	4.0	1.8	4.6	3.9
TOTAL	113.6	68.8	48.3	186.4	91.0

No 35-B—SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SEEDS

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	5,67.83	6,34.83	8,38.61	4,38.77	3,67.62
Other parts of the British Empire	23.29	80.85	72.37	81.08	45.78
France	7,11.59	3,24.87	6,21.43	6,02.96	3,92.05
Belgium	4,44.19	25.09	2,87.03	67.80	46.71
Italy	1,12.81	64.84	1,84.23	2,08.28	2,00.21
Germany	2,46.51	17.57	1,46.30	5,82.70	2,83.18
Austria (a)	78.43	5.48	16.16	2.12	7
Other Foreign Countries	1,41.08	4.47	1,87.23	6,84.43	6,00.82

() Figures prior to 1921 22 represent Austria-Hungary

No. 36.—EXPORTS OF RICE NOT IN THE HUSK

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930 31
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom . . .	159	325	96	40	115
Ceylon . . .	325	328	311	426	444
Hongkong . . .	13	3	50	38	68
Straits Settlements . . .	308	261	170	229	267
Mauritius . . .	56	50	50	62	50
Egypt . . .	54	17	36	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire . . .	129	110	122	199	184
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	989	1,128
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc) . . .	13	6	68	227	399
Germany . . .	345	23	207	271	136
Egypt . . .	—	—	1	45	23
Japan . . .	123	52	52	4	1
Netherlands . . .	240	24	31	125	86
Turkey, Asiatic . . .	61	31	1	2	1
Arabia . . .	25	38	47	57	50
Java . . .	168	82	75	155	51
Sumatra . . .	10	33	33	134	129
Other Foreign Countries . . .	369	302	112	289	250
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	1,309	1,126
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,298	2,254

No 37 —EXPORTS OF WHEAT

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930 31
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom . . .	985	340	162	7	175
Egypt . . .	4	268	9	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire . . .	3	22	2	2	1
Total British Empire	992	630	173	9	176
France . . .	106	84	18	—	5
Italy . . .	34	62	11	—	—
Belgium . . .	138	6	16	—	6
Germany . . .	16	—	8	—	—
Egypt . . .	—	—	—	—	4
Other Foreign Countries . . .	22	25	11	4	6
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	4	21
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	1,308	807	237	13	197

No 38 —EXPORTS OF LAC

(In cwts.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1929-30	1930-31
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79 423	65,023	75 618	120,219	85,825
United States of America	164,231	100,537	223,516	223 857	117,043
Germany	60,558	4 051	11,076	68 430	61,200
France	18,287	9,87*	8,810	11,708	11,196
Japan	2,552	11,858	10,202	27,523	27 918
Canada	27	691	2,112	—	—
Australia	1 753	2,006	2,278	6,106	4,172
Other countries	28,220	17 180	12,038	41 503	40,053
TOTAL	250,241	200,671	255,937	493,252	306,419
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,020	8,522	14,787	15 770
United States of America	2,009	1,242	2 063	2,423	1,843
Other countries	11,856	2,124	2,122	2,905	6,044
TOTAL	24,756	9,505	14 065	24,175	23,076
Seed lac (Total exports)	9 743	18,066	5 786	66,033	160,220
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	1,500	6,861	4,696
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,181	16,811	23,903	72,062	46,872
TOTAL (ALL KINDS)	434,281	248,376	416,251	663,914	547,181

No 39 —EXPORTS OF INDIGO

(In cwts.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post war Average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	2,268	16,456	912	215	125
United States of America	1,184	6,548	22	—	5
Egypt	2,016	2,788	2,240	107	84
Perdia	1,082	1,173	808	27	45
Japan	427	2,851	7,276	61	22
Turkey Asiatic ()	2,146	256	849	4	5
Iraq	—	—	742	56	100
Other countries	4,177	1,214	197	263	215
TOTAL	18,290	21,415	12,307	867	524

(*) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 40.—EXPORTS OF OPIUM

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Indo-China	20,07	73,59	76,96	66,48	52,84
Java	52,26	45,96	55,60	24,16	25,72
Japan	9,79	30,21	18,86		—
Slam	18,84	35,28	43,65	49,32	41,76
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	3,20		
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	9,88		..
Other countries	3,21,95	10,20	24,90	2,04	1,75
TOTAL	9,96,17	2,17,85	2,38,05	1,42,00	1,22,07

NOTE —This table excludes opium exported on Government account

No. 41 —EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	59,96	5,84	6,69
United States of America	68,76	1,65,15	85,53	8,07	1,26
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,25	45,29	32,46
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	29,80	15,23
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	1,18	49
Belgium	7,07	98	3,61	2,99	82
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	75,37	1,11,80	63,24
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,73	12,37	11,46
Austria			44	19	
Hungary }	1,28,77	9,96			
Other countries	22,96	18,51	29,67	52,04	45,97
Total British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	6,61	6,71
Total Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	2,63,56	1,70,90
GRAND TOTAL	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	2,70,17	1,77,61
Raw skins —					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	4,79,94	3,85,12	2,58,24
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	30,55	31,93
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	38,54	20,73
Other countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	64,37	51,67
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	68,73	51,66	46,79
Total Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,30	5,32,91	4,60,92	3,15,78
GRAND TOTAL	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	5,18,58	3,62,57

No 41—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS—contd

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,82.48	4,27.88	2,90.56	8,09.75	51.47
Other countries	4.19	1.85	28.90	33.93	8.29
Total British Empire	1,83.46	4,28.83	2,92.52	8,13.54	51.46
“ Foreign Countries	2.23	61	16.84	28.13	8.80
GRAND TOTAL	1,56.67	4,39.74	2,19.38	8 43.67	2,69.76
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15.43	1,96.87	2,19.83	3,87.21	3,22.79
United States of America	29.19	89.02	4.74	20.44	8.87
Japan	12.79	11.83	36.21	31.89	29.16
Other countries	12.25	5.64	17.81	11.83	8.78
Total British Empire	2,11.15	2,02.35	2,25.53	3,94.48	3,27.80
“ Foreign Countries	49.63	12.00	66.77	67.14	30.79
GRAND TOTAL	2,70.78	2,14.35	2,92.30	4,61.60	3,58.59

No 42—EXPORTS OF MANGANESE ORE

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	198	228	245	292	114
Germany	7	3	6	23	18
Netherlands	19		18	24	11
Belgium	150	18	194	178	73
France	97	47	106	208	188
Italy	3	12	12	4	1
Japan	4	18	2	18	6
United States of America	122	43	64	61	48
Other countries	2	1	1	13	24
TOTAL	60	474	643	816	496

No 43—PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL PRODUCTION

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31(a)
Rice	8	8	5	7	7
Wheat	14	9	3	1	3
Tea	66	50	98	87	91
Cotton, raw	65	61	61	72	81
Jute, raw	51	31	48	44	21
Linseed	73	63	59	68	68
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	4	4
Broomcorn	23	8	6	2	0.2
Groundnuts	36	12	19	27	20
Indigo	40	64	27	6	7

(a) Subject to revision.

No 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES

(In thousands of Rupees)

GOLD

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post war average	1929 30	1930 31	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom { Private Government	15,31,52	2,20,75	12,24,11	2,19,80	2,07,98	3,36,26	1,26,97	1,38,65	..	49,01
Gibraltar	2	..	0,50,53	..	..	71,48	7,14	1,18,30	..	..
Malta and Gozo	1,85	17	1,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	1,05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	2,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	63,03	10	1,40,05	5,53	..	..	..	..	4	..
Italy	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	9,70	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	59,88	28,15	1,41,52	72,45	56,64	4,10	13	2,10	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq .	..	76	38	..	..	..	3,72	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden and Depon	43,53	18,52	57,44	27,43	15,48	18	..	..	..	..
dencies	21	..	14,31	..	..	..	60	1,50	..	..
Arabia	53	60	10,11	30,18	26,00	2,71	60	60	..	2
	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

United States of America	Private	15	1,04,47	2,17,98	..	..	..	..	4,10,89	..	..
	Government	..	..	1,10,02	..	..	..	61,69	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand	Private	6,14,81	46,02	1,87,15	13,12,92	1,10,62	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,53,22	1,36,71	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	21,57,46	14,23,11	13,24,52	3,92,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	1,00	49,84
	Government	27	1,54,13	9,67,00	..	..	71,76	1,27,11	1,22,63	4	..

SILVER

United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,55	7,24,02	7,38,20	7,58,86	48	2,44	1,13	..	18
	Government	2,73,82	2,13,99	17,01	..	..	..	4,11	2	3,32,34	1,39,62
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2,72	..	..	..	12	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Belgium	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	1,82	..	3,68	15,12	11,22	..	..	..	8	..
France	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	1,99	..	..	..	..	..	..

Austria	..	..	..	..	1,20	..	..	..	..	..	..

Iraq	Private	14,70	5,62	80,39	21,49	20,55	2,24	37	4	1,41	..

Turkey, Asiatic	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	1,39	3,77	1,47	12,94	..	3	85,41	38	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	63	..	2
Aden and Dependencies	Private	21	6,99	1,25	50	71	19	4,99	53	..	..
	Government	8,05	5,89	35,77	18,54	18,14	27,54	10,32	24,99	11,90	5,96
Arabia	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	15	12	1,58	5,02	19,04	48,21	99	23	38,00	6,05
Bahrein Islands	Private	8,97	12,28	16,36	20,16	..	..	34,51	40,25	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	Private	9,39	5,70	10,78	10,62	1,63	10,89	1,50	1,51	3,49	..
	Government	5,52	5,65	21,34	..	..	30	4,26	6,76	..	..
Hong Kong Island	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,91	76	..	..
	Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	2,71	..	..	..

United States of America	Private	6,77	17,21	2,88,21	2,83,56	2,88,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand	Private	78,38	11,74,92	3,50,29	1,59,82	1,10,89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	38,78	64,09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji Islands	Private	7	80,34	10,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	10,88,25	4,50,21	14,17,57	18,80,39	13,45,92	3,07,34	1,70,79	2,00,23	1,47,30	1,81,33	..	..
	Government	3,53,09	22,30,04	6,10,40	5,52	71	1,12	1,20,82	10,57	3,32,42	1,57,36	..	..

CURRENCY NOTES*

United Kingdom	Private	..	..	..	3,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies	Private	..	..	..	7,75	7,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahrain Islands	Private	..	..	..	2,05	1,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	Private	..	..	..	78	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong	Private	..	..	..	17,58	5,76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	Private	..	..	..	1,30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Africa	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	..	..	..	17,26	15,07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	92	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Not recorded prior to 1922-23. The figures for post-war average in columns 4 and 9 represent average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24

No 45 --NET IMPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1930-31
(In thousands of Rupees)

Months	NET IMPORTS OF GOLD		NET IMPORTS OF SILVER		NET IMPORTS OF CURRENCY NOTES	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	1,42,11		1,99,46	-0,66	-1,78	
May	1,78,78		1,46,23	70	85	11
June	2,52,15		1,82,17		8,00	
July	99,25		93,23		2,65	
August	2,86,79		82,13	-17,74	18	
September	97,74		16,35		4	
October	22,48		-18,80	-22,44	-1,87	
November	26,24		43,51	-19,00	96	
December	19,54		21,40	-87,25	-24	1
January	-7,84		1,02,30	-19,46	60	
February	24,11		2,51,24	-16,15	-4,23	
March	20,53		72,90	-15,55	49	
TOTAL	18,78,12	--	11,64,26	-1,66,60	3,02	13

No. 46.—ABSORPTION OF GOLD (BOTH COIN AND BULLION) IN INDIA

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING												1920-21		
	1873-74	1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29			
		1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29			
1. Production (a)					71	2,01	2,05	3,40	3,36	3,30	2,72	2,35	2,18	2,07	1,87
2 Imports	1,05	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,70	(b) 9,88	(b) 30,06	33,68	10,50	14,23	13,24
3 Exports	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,04	(b) 3,01	(b) 9,28	19	10	1	40
4 Net Imports (i.e., 2-3)	1,38	.64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	(b) 6,87	(b) 22,38	33,50	19,40	14,22	12,75
5. Net addition, to stock (i.e., 1+4)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,91	4,20	0,13	12,75	31,51	10,20	25,10	35,75	21,58	16,29	11,02
6 Balance held in mint and Gov- ernment Treasuries and Our money and Gold Standard Reserves															
7 Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year		..		.	.	66	12,88	6,57	10,11	16,93	27,02	25,70	22,32	32,27	34,18
8 Net absorption (i.e., 5-7)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,91	3,55	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,23	24,11	30,80	21,58	10,24	12,71
9: Progressive total of additions to stock	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,10	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	6,51,63	6,54,80	7,14,70	7,29,32
10 Net progressive absorption	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,78,92	6,25,75	6,32,49	6,83,44	6,95,15

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 6 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(a) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

(b) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England

No. 48.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES

ARTICLES	Per	Pre war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
		R a p	R a p	R a p	R a p.
1 Sugar, 16 D 8 and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	9 2 0	8 3 3	5 14 2 |
Molasses	"	2 8 7	1 11 2	1 13 3	2 1 5
2 Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal	1 5 7	2 4 9	2 4 7	2 3 6
Spirit—Brandy	"	7 15 9	10 11 4	10 10 11	11 4 10
" Whisky	"	6 8 2	16 12 5	16 15 4	17 1 8
" present in drugs	"	17 9 3	26 14 8	28 8 11	28 8 6
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb	0 7 3	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 12 0
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt	14 14 2	23 14 4	27 6 3	24 18 4
Milk, condensed	lb	0 4 6	0 5 2	0 5 2	0 4 11
Canned provisions	Cwt	46 10 3	41 15 11	41 3 10	40 1 1
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb	0 1 4	0 2 5	0 2 5	0 2 3
Cloves	"	0 5 2	0 7 3	0 8 3	0 8 4
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	23 14 2	20 4 0	16 11 10
3 Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal	0 6 6	0 8 9	0 8 10	0 8 8
4. Textile, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb	0 14 5	1 7 0	1 5 10	1 0 11
" goods, grey	Yd	0 2 8	0 8 10	0 3 7	0 3 0
" " white	"	0 2 9	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8
" " coloured	"	0 3 3	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 5
" handkerchiefs and shawls	No	0 3 6	0 3 5	0 2 7	0 2 1
5 Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb	4 9 1	5 12 9	5 10 7	4 8 9
" goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	1 0 6	1 2 7	0 9 9
" piecegoods	"	0 11 2	1 1 10	0 15 6	0 12 1
(b) Wool—					
" piecegoods	Yd	0 14 9	1 12 5	1 13 8	1 8 10
" shawls	No	2 7 9	4 0 8	4 1 5	3 9 8
6 Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	2 0 10	1 4 9	0 12 11
7 Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt	51 12 1	53 8 10	64 9 2	51 7 0
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	173 0 7	178 10 11	155 11 4

No 48—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES— continued

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
		R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.
Iron or Steel— Beams, etc.	Ton	115 5 6	120 8 6	123 12 4	120 14 1
Nails, etc.	"	205 1 8	276 9 9	239 6 4	278 2 6
Pipes, etc.	"	150 10 9	217 13 2	265 15 11	240 10 11
Nails, chains, etc.	Cwt.	2 11 6	6 5 6	6 13 2	7 8 2
Sheets, galvanised	Ton	192 0 1	218 0 0	218 12 9	194 2 10
" tinned	"	226 15 1	220 12 4	220 6 2	217 6 11
" not galvanised	"	179 6 0	125 14 5	123 11 0	124 12 5
Tubes	"	231 8 4	256 6 4	236 7 11	204 9 7
Steel, bars	"	99 7 7	112 0 2	112 11 9	104 5 5
Tie block, etc.	Cwt.	128 4 5	157 15 7	189 11 0	96 9 8
(a) Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals, horses	No.	425 8 2	789 8 10	704 12 9	522 12 4
(b) Fruits, coconuts	"	0 0 10	0 1 2	0 1 2	0 1 8
(c) Dyeing substances— Aniline	lb.	0 12 4	1 6 4	1 3 2	1 6 7
Alizarine	"	0 7 2	0 8 8	0 8 2	0 6 1
(d) Chemicals— Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 6	3 12 10	5 14 6	6 2 1
(e) Drugs, medicines— Quinine salts	lb.	0 11 11	18 5 9	22 4 6	21 7 2
(f) Tobacco manufactures— Cigarettes	"	2 0 0	4 0 11	4 0 7	4 0 1
(g) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15 12 9	20 7 1	19 11 5	17 2 12
(h) Wax— Cerares	Yd.	0 8 9	1 2 0	1 2 2	1 0 4
Pleesgoods	"	0 5 8	0 8 11	0 2 8	0 10 9
(i) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	19 5 2	18 7 9	18 2 8
(j) Other raw materials— Tallow	Cwt.	25 5 1	29 12 6	30 0 8	28 5 2
(k) Other manufactured articles—					
(l) Arms, etc.— Gunpowder	lb.	0 11 7	1 0 9	1 2 7	1 2 2
(m) Glass and glassware— Beads	Cwt.	28 9 1	25 7 6	22 0 10	22 10 1
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—	0 2 0	0 2 2	0 1 12
(n) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	25 7 2	22 1 6	18 15 0
(o) Printing paper	"	12 8 8	15 5 9	13 0 6	14 7 7
(p) Soap	"	19 11 7	28 12 2	27 2 5	22 11 2
(q) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	2 14 2	2 9 6	2 9 9
(r) Building materials— Bricks	No.	6 1 8	0 2 8	0 2 5	0 2 5
Cement	Cwt.	2 0 5	2 10 7	2 10 1	2 7 4
Pitch and tar	"	4 1 4	5 14 9	6 2 2	5 15 7

No. 49.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
		R a p	R a p	R a p	R a p
1 Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt	5 5 8	7 5 9	6 12 11	5 11 8
Wheat	"	5 5 5	7 0 0	8 8 0	4 15 4
" flour	"	7 14 8	10 11 9	10 9 8	8 8 6
Barley	"	4 4 2	5 15 8	6 0 6	4 7 0
2 Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt	4 1 4	7 15 9	8 7 2	6 6 3
3 Tea					
Coffee	Cwt	54 0 4	85 10 3	78 14 10	65 8 1
4 Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb	0 4 8	0 13 1	0 12 5	0 7 5
Chillies	"	0 2 4	0 3 0	0 3 10	0 2 10
(b) Other articles—					
Ghl	"	0 9 0	0 14 1	0 14 1	0 13 1
5 Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt	7 5 2	10 1 10	10 1 7	8 9 0
Copra	"	17 15 7	32 4 2	30 5 2	24 5 1
Cotton	"	3 12 0	5 0 9	4 11 11	2 12 0
Groundnut	"	8 5 1	12 4 6	11 7 7	8 0 8
Linseed	"	10 8 8	10 8 9	11 8 6	10 8 7
Rapeseed	"	7 9 8	10 12 1	10 6 8	7 15 1
Sesamum	"	10 0 5	13 6 8	12 9 7	15 9 10
Oils—					
Castor	Gal	1 5 10	2 4 1	2 1 1	1 15 9
Coconut	"	1 12 8	2 8 1	2 6 6	2 2 8
Oilcakes	Cwt.	3 12 8	5 13 10	5 11 6	4 1 8
6 Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	360 4 8	336 12 5	207 14 8
Gunny bags	No	0 4 5	0 8 0	0 6 9	0 5 5
" cloth	Yd	0 1 9	0 3 3	0 2 11	0 2 1
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt	38 11 3	49 15 7	44 12 3	33 0 8
" yarn	lb	0 7 11	0 12 10	0 12 5	0 10 9
" piece goods, grey.	Yd	0 2 5	0 4 10	0 4 8	0 4 4
" " coloured	"	0 5 0	0 5 11	0 5 9	0 5 7

NO 49—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES—
continued.

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
2. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	Lb.	0 7 10	0 13 10	0 1 1	0 12 2
9 Hides and skins—					
Hides raw	Cwt.	64 4 1	54 4 5	53 5 4	25 14 5
" tanned	"	83 10 10	134 2 3	120 7 11	112 3 4
Skins raw	"	63 0 6	118 4 2	117 10 6	99 1 0
" tanned	"	194 12 3	245 5 9	242 12 3	236 14 9
10. Metals and Ores—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	25 14 5	23 0 4	23 10 2
11 Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 8	231 11 9	277 6 4	253 11 5
Myrobalsam	"	4 4 5	6 8 7	6 5 2	5 15 5
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	"	11 7 6	10 12 2	10 6 8	9 0 5
(c) Drugs, medicines, etc.—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	Lb.	0 1 10	0 6 0	0 5 2	0 5 6
Cigars	"	0 13 7	1 1 7	1 1 0	1 1 11
Opium	Cwt.	1,915 10 10	2,199 10 5	2,200 7 1	2,196 7 9
(d) Hemp, raw	"	12 12 0	15 9 7	15 11 4	13 5 6
(e) Lac, shell	"	54 1 0	123 6 10	113 15 10	62 6 5
(f) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	11 2 5	10 7 2	11 7 4
(g) Manures—Bones	"	60 0 9	100 2 10	96 10 2	97 9 7
(h) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	20 15 5	25 10 10	75 0 7	62 4 9
Gold unmanufactured	"	10 11 6	15 6 5	17 2 0	15 12 5
Mica	"	23 15 0	23 15 2	20 14 5	21 4 1
(i) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	Lb.	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	22 7 2	24 2 5	24 6 0
12 Building materials—					
Teakwood	a. Ton	155 12 1	275 15 2	252 2 1	231 2 9

ARTICLES	1929 30		1930 31				1931
	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
Tea—Sale Average* (Calcutta)	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P
Assam	0 10 11	0 10 0	0 8 10	0 12 1	0 10 7	0 10 2	0 6 0
Cachar	0 8 0	0 7 8	0 8 7	0 8 2	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 5 1
Silhet	0 8 4	0 7 2	0 8 6	0 8 2	0 8 2	0 7 7	0 5 1
Dooars	0 12 7	1 0 7	1 0 4	1 4 3	0 12 9	1 0 7	0 13 9
Douars	0 9 1	0 8 10	0 10 0	0 10 9	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 7 11
Teraf	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 9 4	0 8 11	0 8 0	0 8 4	0 5 3
Chittagong	0 6 4	0 7 7	0 5 7	0 7 6	0 8 1	0 7 4	0 4 3 (o)
All other places	0 7 5	0 6 0	0 7 8	0 9 4	0 7 9	0 7 11	0 7 0
GENERAL AVERAGE	0 9 10	0 9 4	0 11 5	0 11 0	0 9 3	0 9 8	0 8 0
Jute, raw—							
Jat R's (Europe)	(f)	(m)	(m)		(i)		
(Calcutta)	12 0 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	7 1 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
District 4's (Calcutta)				7 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	5 6 0
Hrats (Calcutta)	60 0 0	50 8 0	10 0 0	45 8 0	30 0 0	28 4 0	23 0 0
Lightnings (Calcutta)	53 0 0	52 0 0	16 0 0	41 8 0	26 0 0	24 12 0	20 0 0
Jute manufactures—							
B Twills, 21-lbs 44" (Calcutta)	36 4 0	31 8 0	32 8 0	33 8 0	29 0 0	27 4 0	27 0 0
Hessian Cloth 8-oz 40" (Calcutta)	13 10 0	11 1 0	11 0 0	10 12 0	8 8 0	7 10 0	8 15 0
Hessian Cloth, 10½-oz (Calcutta)	17 10 0	13 14 0	14 0 0	13 10 0	10 12 0	10 2 0	11 0 0
Cotton, raw, M G F G (Bombay)	314 0 0	306 12 0	272 0 0	100 0 0	202 0 0	175 0 0	108 0 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—							
Twist, No 10s (Bombay)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
„ No 20s (Bombay)	0 9 9	0 8 0	0 7 3	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 5 9	0 6 3
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twil (Bombay)	0 11 0	0 10 9	0 9 9	0 9 9	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 8 3
Cotton piecegoods (Indian)—							
Longcloths 36"×37½ (Bombay)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
T-Cloths 28"×24 yds (Bombay)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Chadars 54"×6 yds (Bombay)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Cotton piecegoods (Imported)	0 15 3	0 14 0	0 13 3	0 13 3	0 11 9	0 11 0	0 11 9
Leipmann's shirtings (Bombay)	0 14 0	0 14 3	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 0	0 11 3	0 11 0
Grey shirtings (Bombay)	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 12 9	0 12 9	0 11 9	0 11 3	0 11 3
White mulls 6,000 (Bombay)	8 14 0		7 8 0				
Rice—							
Big Mills specials (Rangoon)	460 0 0	357 8 0	360 0 0	380 0 0	277 8 0	210 0 0	195 0 0
Small Mills specials (Rangoon)	475 0 0	370 0 0	380 0 0	392 8 0	295 0 0	225 0 0	212 8 0
Seeta, No 1 (Calcutta)	7 4 0	6 12 0	6 4 0	6 10 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	5 4 0
Ballam, No 1 (Calcutta)	7 4 0	6 8 0½	(n)	6 14 0	6 2 0	5 2 0	4 6 0

NOTE—The figures represent

that no quotations were available

(i) (Eastern) R's (European and Indian Packing)

(j) Jat 2's (European and Indian Packing)

(k) ~~XXX~~ Group

(n) ~~XXX~~ Red Group

Description of Goods		Quantity		Value	
		Units	Measure	Rs.	P.
Sugar					
Refined sugar	100 lbs.	1	100	100	0
Unrefined sugar	100 lbs.	1	100	100	0
Lard					
Refined lard	100 lbs.	1	100	100	0
Unrefined lard	100 lbs.	1	100	100	0
Other Goods					
Tea	100 lbs.	1	100	100	0
Coffee	100 lbs.	1	100	100	0
Spices	100 lbs.	1	100	100	0
Oil	100 lbs.	1	100	100	0
Wool	100 lbs.	1	100	100	0
Iron	100 lbs.	1	100	100	0
Steel	100 lbs.	1	100	100	0
Other articles	100 lbs.	1	100	100	0
Total					
				1000	0

No 53—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1924-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1930-31 as compared with 1928-29
Cotton piece-goods (a)—						
Plain grey—						
Of British manufacturers	6,21,04	6,24,17	6,04,45	5,92,61	22,10	-2,10,23
Rest of British manufactures					68,59	
Others—						
Of British manufacturers					1,75,72	
Rest of British manufactures					85,72	
Matchless (b)	84,84	82,25	24,22	12,45	2,75	-0 93
Matchless and vessels (c)	84	1,27	1,06	27		-27
Government stores (including imports by State Railways)—						
Articles liable to protective duties—						
Iron and steel—						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufacturers		4,15	4,08	2,24	62	-2,62
Rest of British manufacturers		1,37	4,08	1,02	45	-2,09
Not liable to additional duties	10, 2	18,34	6,28	1,00	22	-1,21
Payee and stationery		1,08	1,29	1,77	1,60	-11
Railway plant and rolling stock (non-protective)	22,71	27 92	5,44	4,94	8,65	-2,00
Others	69,54	20,29	43,51	42,51	87,72	+12,51
TOTAL IMPORTS	30 96,41	40 46,11	40,39,06	40,75,28	37,20,31	-2,41,25
Duties—						
Tariffs and drawbacks						
Rest imports duty	64 87	49 48	53 19	44,43	55,82	+11,49
Rest imports duty	29,41,44	29,58,62	40,20,57	40,26,43	36,72,59	-2,56,84
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS						
Waxes and oils, raw	20,84	27,22	24,42	23 49	24,81	-10,62
Waxes (raw and manufactured)	2,09,08	4,29,90	4,21,90	4,09,25	2 44,28	-1,21,97
Waxes	1,10,96	1,06,08	99 45	1,20,47	90,60	-20,37

IMPORT TARIFF

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		MISCELLANEOUS—cont'd.	
1	Hops.	10A	Rubber stamps, rubber seeds and raw rubber.
1A	Grain and pulse all sorts including broken grains and pulse, but excluding wheat (which is dutiable at Rs. 2 per cwt.) and flour (see Nos. 1B and 63).	10B	Stick or Seed Lac.
1B	Sago Flour	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
2	Salt imported into British India and taxed, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and taxed with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacture of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and taxed, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.	APPAREL	
(For the general duty on salt, see No. 25.)		11	Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto imported by a public servant for his personal use.
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly manufactured—		ARMS AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES	
DYES AND COLOURS		12	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—
2A	Barks for tanning.	(a) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform.	
HIDES AND SKINS, RAW		(b) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (c) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Forces or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer or (d) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.	
3	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.	(e) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer belts.	
METALLIC ORES		(f) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the first Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1902 (XV of 1902).	
4	Metallic Ores, all sorts, except chrome and other pigment ores.	(g) Morrie tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.	
PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS		CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES	
5	Precious Stones, unset and imported unset, and Pearls unset.	13	Anti-plague serum.
SEEDS		13A	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder
6	Oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.	14	Cinchona bark and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinina and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from Cinchona bark.
TALLOW STEARINE AND WAX		14A	Magnesium Chloride.
6A	Tallow	14B	Sulphur.
TEXTILE MATERIALS			
7	Cotton, raw		
8	Wool, raw and Wool-tops.		
MISCELLANEOUS			
8A	China Clay		
9	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basis slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, sulphate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbosulfur urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphate and mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.		
10	Pulp of wood, rags and other paper-making materials.		

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—continued.

No	Names of Articles	No	Names of Articles
	DYES AND COLOURS		MACHINERY—contd.
140	Dyes derived from Coal-tar and Coal-tar derivatives used in any dyeing process		(4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials (other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton,
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS		(5) bare hard drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not, and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof
15	The following Agricultural implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay-presses, potato diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder blower, whiteant exterminating machines, beetpullers, broad cast seeders, cornpickers, corn-shellers, culti packers, drag scrapers, stalk-cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil graders and rakes, also agricultural tractors, also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture *	18B	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely, healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles, reeds and shuttles, warp and weft preparation machinery and looms, bobbins and pins; dobbles, Jacquard machines, Jacquard harness linen cords, Jacquard cards, punching plates for Jacquard cards, warping mills, multiple box sleys, solid border sleys, tape sleys, swivel sleys, tape looms, wool carding machines, wool spinning machines, hosiery machinery, colt mat shearing machines, colt fibre willowing machines, heald knitting machines, dobbie cards, lattices and lags for dobbles, wooden winders, silk looms, silk throwing and reeling machines, cotton yarn reeling machines, sizing machines, doubling machines, silk twisting machines, cone winding machines, plano card cutting machines, harness building frames, card lacing frames, drawing and denting hooks, sewing thread balls making machines, cumuli finishing machinery, hank bobbins, cotton carding and spinning machines, mail eyes, lingces, comber boards and comber board frames, take up motions, temples and pickers, picking bands, picking stick, printing machines, roller cloth, clearer cloth, sizing tunnel, and roller skins
16	The following dairy and poultry farming appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-bottle fillers and cappers apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce and incubators, also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes		
17	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling		
18	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, sugar pugmills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for boiling sugarcane juice		
	MACHINERY		
18A	Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified — (1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative part; (2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts, (3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.	18C	Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereo blocks, wood blocks, half tone blocks, electrotypes blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks roller composition, lithographic nap rollers standing screw and hot presses, perforator machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate lithography presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, rule pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type cutting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper rollers with wide perforation to be used also for the perforation for type-setting, rule making machines, rule cutting machines, rule making machines, stereo blocks, paper rollers, printing machines, printing machines and rollers, liquid glue but excluded ink and oil.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue), Notification No. 272 of 1921, dated the 15th September and 29th November, 1920 respectively, that the following agricultural implements, namely, flume throwers for attachment to spraying machines, and latex cups, are exempt from payment of import duty.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—concluded

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	MACHINERY—<i>consid.</i>		YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
18D	Component Parts of Machinery as defined in Nos. 18A, 18B and 18C, namely such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.	23	Second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.
	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.		MISCELLANEOUS
	METALS	23	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
19	Current coin of the Government of India.	24	Books printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, engravings, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books.
20	Gold bullion and coin, and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	24A	Light khatys.
20A	Slino, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes; and broken slino.	24B	Ropes, cotton.
	PAPER	24C	Starch and farina.
21	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	24D	Stone prepared as for road metalling.
21A	Postage stamps, whether used or unused.		IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
21B	Paper money	25	Animals, living, all sorts.
		25A	Insignia and badges of official British and Foreign orders.
		25B	Plates, living, all sorts.
		26	Specimens, models and wall diagrams illustrative of natural science, and models and antiquities.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	L—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		
	FISH		
27	Fish, Salted, wet or dry	Indian maseed of 8½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time, prescribe, plus 5 per cent. ad valorem.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		
27A	Currants	Cwt	Rs. 4. 1 4

The rate since the 15th March, 1926 is annex 71.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued*.PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*continued*.

No	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
LIQUORS			
28	Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors	In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz or more, per imperial gallon In bottles containing less than 27 oz but not less than 20 oz per bottle In bottles containing less than 13½ oz but not less than 10 oz per bottle In bottles containing less than 6½ oz but not less than 5 oz per bottle In other containers, per imperial gallon	Rs A 0 12 0 2 0 1 0 ½ 1 0
29	Denatured spirit	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent
30	Spirits (other than denatured spirit)—		Rs A.
	(1) Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and other sorts of spirits not otherwise specified, including wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof	30 0
	(2) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit (other than drugs and medicines)—		
	(i) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	Imperial gallon	40 0
	(ii) not so entered	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof	30 0
	(3) Drugs and medicines containing spirit—		
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	Imperial gallon	30 0
	(ii) not so entered	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof	21 14
	(4) Perfumed spirits	Imperial gallon	48 0
	Provided that—		
	(a) the duty on any article included in this Item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were included in Part V of the Statutory Schedule (i.e. 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>)		
	(b) where the unit of assessment is the imperial gallon of the strength of London proof the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof		
31	Wines, not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit—		
	(1) Champagne and other sparkling wines	Imperial gallon	10 8
	(2) Other sorts	Imperial gallon	6 0

IMPORT TARIFF—continued

PART II—Articles which are liable to non protective duty at special rates—
continued

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of measurement	Rate of duty
SUGAR			
34	Sugar, excluding confectionery (see No 124)— (1) Sugar crystallised or soft 23 Dutch Standard and above (2) Sugar crystallised or soft inferior to 23 Dutch Standard but not inferior to 8 Dutch Standard. (3) Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard and sugar candy (4) Molasses	Owt. <i>Ad valorem</i> <i>Ad valorem</i>	Rs. A. 7 4 6 12 25 per cent. plus two rupees and twelve annas per cwt. 25 per cent.
SACCHARINE			
34A	Saccharine (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharine.	Pound	Rs. A. 5 0
34B	Saccharine tablets	<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent. or Rs. 5 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
OTHER FOOD AND DRINK			
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 2	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. or its weight.	There is no duty is (or the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place, plus 4 annas per maund if manufactured outside India.
TOBACCO			
36	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Pound	Rs. A. 1 8
37	Cigars	<i>Ad valorem</i>	90 per cent.
37A	Cigarettes of value— () not exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand (b) exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand. NOTE.—For the purposes of this item, "value" means real value as defined in section 90 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, provided that the deduction allowed under clause (c) of that section shall be calculated in all cases as if the cigarettes were classified under sub item (a).	Thousand Ditto	Rs. A. 8 8 12 0
38	All other sorts of Tobacco manufactured H.—Raw materials and produce and articles wholly manufactured— COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL Coal, coke and patent fuel	Pound Ton	3 0 0 8
METALS			
39A	Tin, block	Ton	50 0
OILS			
40	Kerosene; also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's closed test.	Imperial gallon	Three annas.
40A	Motor spirit	Ditto	Eight annas.

The rate of excise duty since the 1st March, 1924 is Rs. 1-4-0.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—
continued

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
OILS—contd			
41	MINERAL OIL— (1) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre, (2) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for lubrication, (3) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes	Ton Imperial gallon <i>ad valorem</i>	Rs A 12 8 One anna and eight pies 10 per cent
III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES			
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No 12— (1) Firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified (See Nos 36A and 141) (2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double (3) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols (4) Gun stocks and breech blocks (5) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry (6) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms (7) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms (8) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms	Each " " " " " <i>Ad valorem</i> <i>Ad valorem</i>	Rs. 15 15 5 3 2 1 40 per cent 40 per cent
or 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
CARRIAGES AND CARTS			
42A	Motor Cars, motor cycles, and motorscooters, and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in No 87 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles	<i>Ad valorem</i>	30 per cent.
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES			
43	Opium and its alkaloids and their derivatives	Seer of 80 tolas	Rs 24 or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
MACHINERY			
43A	Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
43B	Rubber-insulated copper wires and cables, no core of which other than one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—
concluded

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of measurement	Rate of duty
METALS.			
43 DB	Silver bullion and coin, not otherwise specified, and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	Ounce	Six annas.
YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS			
43C	Artificial silk yarn and thread	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
44	Cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	8 per cent. or 1½ annas per pound whichever is higher
45A	Silk mixture—that is to say— (a) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not of both is silk (b) fabrics not being silk on which silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics (c) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (see No. 100A).	<i>Ad valorem</i>	27½ per cent.
45B	Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) not as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery	<i>Ad valorem</i>	8 per cent.
MISCELLANEOUS			
46	Printing type	Pound	One anna Rs. 1 II 0
46C	Portland cement, excluding white Portland cement.	Ton	
46D	Printer's ink	<i>Ad valorem</i>	8 per cent.

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco— PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES		MISCELLANEOUS	
45	Vinegar in casks.	53	Aeroplane, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured— WOOD AND TIMBER		54	The following printing material, namely leads, brass rules, wooden and metal galleys, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture.
49	Firewood.	55	Backs for the withering of tea leaf.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured— CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES		57	Fodder, bran and pollards.
50	Copperas, green.		

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent.* *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		METALS—IRON AND STEEL— <i>contd</i>
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL, FOR RE-MANUFACTURE		Iron or Steel, wire including fencing-wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting
68	Iron or steel, old		" " (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		" " expanded metal
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	62	Steel, angle and tee if galvanized, tinned or lead-coated
59	Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a railway administration		" (other than bars), alloys, crucible, shear, bilster and tub
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL		" (other than bars) made for springs and cutting tools by any process
60	Iron alloys		Steel, ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more
	" angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No 143)		Steel, bar and rod, the following kinds—
	" bar and rod not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No 144)		(a) shapes specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete, if the smallest dimension is under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch,
	" pig		(b) all shapes and sizes, if—
	" rice bowls		(i) of alloy, crucible, shear, bilster or tub steel, or
61	Iron or Steel, anchors and cables		(ii) galvanised or coated with other metals, or
	" " hoops and strips		(iii) planished or polished, including bright steel shafting,
	" " nails, and washers, all sorts		(c) other qualities, if of any of the following shapes and sizes—
	" " pipes and tubes, also fittings therefor, that is to say, bonds, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No 146)		(i) rounds not over $\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter,
	" " railway track material not otherwise specified including bearing plates, cast iron, sleepers and lever-boxes		(ii) squares under and not over $\frac{7}{8}$ inch side,
	" " tramway track material, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No 150), including rails, fish-plates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks		(iii) flats, if under 1 inch wide and not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick,
	" " sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, whether fabricated or not, if coated with metals other than tin or zinc		(iv) flats not under 8 inches wide and not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick,
	" " plates and sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> Nos 146, 147, 163 and 164) whether fabricated or not		(v) ovals, if the dimension of the major axis is not less than twice that of the minor axis,
			(vi) all other shapes, any size

* All articles under this head are liable to an additional duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931

IMPORT TARIFF—continued

PART IV—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent * *ad valorem*—
continued,

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly unmanufactured— contd.		RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK —contd.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK		RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK —contd.
62	Railway materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting slides, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, cranes, rail removers, scooters, trolleys, trucks, also cranes, water-cranes and water tanks when imported by or under the orders of, railway administration;	63A	Component Parts of Railway Materials, as defined in No. 62, namely such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose; Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry railway means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein;	64	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections; Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 18A or No. 18D shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.

PART V—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent.† *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		TRA
	FISH		TRA
65	Fish, excluding salted fish (see No. 27).	71	Tea.
66	Fishmaws including singally and scuffle, and sharkfins.	72	Other Food and Drink
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	73	Coffee.
67	Fruits and Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	74	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR		II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
68	Flour except Bago Flour;‡		GUMS, RESINS AND LAC
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES	75	Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts not otherwise specified (see No. 10B).
69	Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts excluding vinegar in casks (see No. 45).		OILS
		76	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified (see Nos. 40, 40A and 41).

All articles under this head are liable to an additional duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

† All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 76 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

‡ Wheat Flour is dutiable at Rs. 2 per cwt. as also wheat in No. 1A.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent * *ad valorem*—
continued.

No	Names of Articles	No	Names of Articles
	SEEDS		CONVEYANCES
76	Seeds, all sorts, not otherwise specified	87	Conveyances, not specified in No 142, namely, tramcars, motor-omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor-vans, passenger lifts, carriages, carts, jinrikshas, bath-chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel barrows, bicycles, tricycles, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, except such parts and accessories of the motor vehicles above-mentioned as are also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor cars, motor cycles or motor scooters (<i>see</i> No 42A)
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX		CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
77	All sorts of Stearine, wax, grease and animal fat, not otherwise specified.	88	Chemicals, drugs and medicines, all sorts, not otherwise specified (c)
	TEXTILE MATERIALS		CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
78	Textile materials, the following — Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified	89	Cutlery, excluding plated cutlery (<i>see</i> No 129)
	WOOD AND TIMBER	90	Hardware, ironmongery and tools, all sorts, not otherwise specified
79	Wood and Timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	90A	Electrical Control Gear and Transmission Gear, namely, switches, fuses, and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts, bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which not being one specially designed as pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity, and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission or power for other than industrial purposes and the fittings thereof
	MISCELLANEOUS	90B	Domestic Refrigerators
80	Canes and rattans	91	All other sorts of implements, instruments apparatus and appliances (including plated surgical instruments) and parts thereof, not otherwise specified (d)
81	Cowries and shells		DYES AND COLOURS
82	Ivory, unmanufactured	92	Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified, and paints and colours and painter's materials, all sorts
83	Precious Stones, unset and imported cut (<i>see</i> No 5)		
84	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified (a)		
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	APPAREL		
85	Apparel, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No 11 and articles made of gold and silver thread, and articles made of silk or silk mixtures.		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES		
86	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roborite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze (b)		
86A	Ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value, masonic and theatrical and fancy dress, swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes, and dahi intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes		

* All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931

(a) Under Government of India Notification No 4817, dated the 2nd July, 1921, unmanufactured mica is exempt from payment of import duty

(b) Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 16 dated the 28th March 1931, certain specified explosives especially adapted for use in dangerous coal mines are exempt from payment of import duty

(c) Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notifications Nos 4 and 28, dated the 6th February and 9th August 1930 respectively, calcium acetate and radium salts are exempt from payment of import duty

(d) Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 17, dated the 4th April 1931, apparatus for wireless telegraphy or telephony other than apparatus designed solely for the reception of broadcast wireless, and component parts of apparatus for wireless telegraphy or telephony other than such parts as can be used as parts of apparatus for the reception, of broadcast wireless, are liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem* provided that nothing shall be deemed to be a component part of apparatus for wireless telegraphy or telephony for the purpose of this Notification unless it is essential for the working of such apparatus and has been given for that purpose some special shape or quality that would not be essential for its use for any other purpose

IMPORT TARIFF—continued

PART V—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent.* *ad valorem*—continued.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD		YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS—contd.
93	Furniture, Cabinetware and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.		Flax, twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax;
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE		Haberdashery and millinery excluding articles made of silk and silk mixtures;
94	Glass and glassware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain; all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (see No. 184).		Hemp manufactures;
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER		Hosiery excluding articles made of silk;
95	Hides and skins not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.		Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding secondhand or used gunny bags or cloth
	MACHINERY		Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread
96	Machinery and component parts thereof meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse power	100A	Woolen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt;
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL		All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.
97	All sorts of iron and steel and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.		Silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely:—
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL		Silk ligatures, elastic silk hosiery elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk abdominal belts, silk web catheter tubes and other silk.
98	All sorts of metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.		MISCELLANEOUS
	PAPER, PASTEBORD AND STATIONERY	101	Art. works of, excluding those specified in No. 23 and No. 129.
99	Paper and articles made of paper and paper made, pastebord, millboard, and cardboard all sorts, and stationery, including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post, and postage stamps, whether used or unused, and paper money, and paper and stationery otherwise specified.	102	Brushes and Brooms.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS	103	Building and Engineering materials, including asphalt, bricks, cement (excluding Portland cement other than white Portland cement), shank and lime clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No. 18A or No. 63 and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified including bitumen and other insulating materials.
100	Yarns and Textile Fabrics, that is to say:— Cotton weaves other than sewing or dressing thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified;	104	Candles.
		105	Cinematograph films, not exposed.
		106	Cordage and rope and twine of vegetable fibre, not otherwise specified.
		106A	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.
		107	Furniture, tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
		108	Mats and Matting.
		109	Oilseeds.
		110	Oilcloth and Floor cloth.
		111	Packing—Engines and Boilers—all sorts, including packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 18A and 63.

All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue), Notification No 22, dated the 9th August 1930, raffia is exempt from payment of import duty

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent *ad valorem*—concluded.

No	Names of Articles	No	Names of Articles
MISCELLANEOUS—contd		MISCELLANEOUS—concl'd	
112	Perfumery, not otherwise specified	119	Toilet requisites, not otherwise specified
113	Pitch, tar and dammer	120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified
114	Polishes and compositions	IV—Miscellaneous and unclassified—	
115	Rubbertyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No 53)	121	Coral.
116	Soap	122	Umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades, and <i>fittings therefor</i>
118	Stone and Marble, and articles made of stone and marble, but excluding stone prepared as for road metalling	123	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post

PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent.† *ad valorem*.

No	Names of Articles	No	Names of Articles
I—Food, Drink and Tobacco—Confectionery		METALS	
124	SPICES	131	Gold plate, gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified
124A	The following Spices, namely — Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper	132	Silver plate, and silver manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.
III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS	
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES		133	Silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> Nos 45A and 100A)
125	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes	MISCELLANEOUS	
126	Subject to the exemptions specified in No 12 all articles other than those specified in entries Nos 42, 86A and 141 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under No 90), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act	134	Bangles, beads and false pearls
OUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS		184A	Cinematograph films, exposed.
128	Clocks and Watches and parts thereof	135	Fireworks, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No 106-A)
129	Articles plated with gold and silver, excluding surgical instruments †	136	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified
130	Musical Instruments and parts thereof	137	Jewellery and Jewels ‡
		138	Prints, engravings and pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not otherwise specified
		140	Smokers' requisites, excluding tobacco (Nos 36 to 38) and matches (No 157)
		141	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, including bird shot, toy, cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded, in any part of British India, from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and bows and arrows
		IV—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	
		141A	Betelnuts

* All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931

† All articles under this head except spices (No 124A), betelnuts (No 141A) and cinematograph films, exposed (No 184A) are liable to an additional duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* under the Indian Finance Act, 1931

‡ Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 18, dated the 30th March 1929, articles of imitation jewellery (including buttons and other fasteners) which consist of, or include base metal plated with gold or silver and in which the proportion of precious metal to total metallic contents is less than 15 per cent are liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*

IMPORT TARIFF—continued

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates.

No.	Name of Articles	Rate of duty
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—		
CONVEYANCES		
142	COAL TRUCKS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—	
	(a) if of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher
	(b) if not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
METALS—IRON AND STEEL		
143	IRON angle, channel and tee—	
	(a) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher plus Rs. 15 per ton.
	(b) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanized tinued or lead-coated and other than Crown or a perfor quality—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 20 per ton.
144	IRON COMMON BAR not galvanized, tinued or lead-coated if not of any shape and dimension specified in clause (a) or clause (c) of No. 62—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 27 per ton.
145	IRON OR STEEL bolts and nuts, including lock bolts and nuts for roofing and fishbolts and nuts	Rs. 2-6-0 per cwt.
245A	Iron or steel rivets	Rs. 2 per cwt.
146	IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings thereof if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—	
	(a) galvanized	Rs. 25 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher
	(b) not galvanized—	
	(i) not under 1-inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher plus Rs. 15 per ton.
	(ii) under 1-inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 20 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 20 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher plus Rs. 15 per ton.
147	IRON OR STEEL plates or sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under 1-inch thick and not of cast iron—	
	(i) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher plus Rs. 15 per ton.
	(b) not fabricated, chequered and ship, tank, bridge and common qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 20 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.

U. of Government of India, Commerce Department Notification No. 300-T (127), dated the 20th December 1930, as amended by Notification No. 300-T (127), dated the 21st March 1931 galvanized iron or steel pipes and tubes and fittings thereof if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets are liable to duty at Rs. 18 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—
continued.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—contd	
148	IRON OR STEEL sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick— (a) fabricated— (i) galvanized * (ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (see No 61)— of British manufacture not of British manufacture (b) not fabricated— (i) galvanized (ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (see Nos 61 and 154)— of British manufacture not of British manufacture	Rs 33 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher Rs 30 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher Rs 30 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs 26 per ton Rs 30 per ton Rs 35 per ton Rs 59 per ton
149	IRON OR STEEL, the original material (but not including machinery), of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item	Rs 23 per ton or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher
150	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL— A —Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)— (a) (i) 30 lbs per yard and over (ii) fish plates therefor (b) under 30 lbs per yard, and fish plates, therefor— if of British manufacture if not of British manufacture B —Switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts, and switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved— (i) for rails 30 lbs per yard and over (ii) for rails under 30 lbs per yard— of British manufacture not of British manufacture C —Sleepers other than cast iron D.—Spikes (other than dogspikes) and tie-bars— of British manufacture not of British manufacture E —Dogspikes F —Gibs, cotters, keys, distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers	Rs 13 per ton Rs 6 per ton or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher Rs 26 per ton Rs 37 per ton Rs 14 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher Rs 29 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher Rs 29 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs 12 per ton Rs 10 per ton or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher Rs 26 per ton Rs 37 per ton Rs 2-4 per cwt Rs 2 per cwt.

* Under Government of India, Commerce Department Notification No 260-T (127), dated the 30th December 1930, as amended by Notification No 260 T (127), dated the 21st March 1931, galvanized iron or steel sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick are liable to duty, if fabricated, at Rs 73 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, and if not fabricated, at Rs 67 per ton

IMPORT TARIFF—concluded.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—concluded.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
151	STEEL, angle and tee, not otherwise specified (see No. 63) and beam, channel, rod, trough and piling— (a) fabricated— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture (b) not fabricated— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher plus Rs. 15 per ton. Rs. 19 per ton. Rs. 20 per ton.
152	STEEL, bar and rod, not otherwise specified (see No. 63)— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 20 per ton. Rs. 27 per ton.
153	STEEL STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel-bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of build- ings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware (see No. 90) or any of the articles specified in Nos. 18A 18D 64 or 67— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
154	STEEL, tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers.	Rs. 45 per ton.
154A	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL. SILVER THREAD AND WIRE (including so-called gold thread and wire, mainly made of silver) and silver leaf; including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic sponges and articles of a like nature, of whatever metal made.	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
155	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY PRINTING PAPER (excluding chrome, marble, tint, powder and stereo) all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 65 per cent. of the fibre content.	One anna per pound.
156	WRITING PAPER— (a) lined or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof. (b) All other sorts	One anna per pound or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. One anna per pound.
156A	YARN AND TEXTILE FABRICS. Cotton piece-goods (other than frills of not more than nine yards in length)— (a) plain grey that is, not bleached or dyed in the piece, if imported in pieces which either are without woven headings or contain any length of more than nine yards which is not divided by transverse woven headings— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture (b) Others— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or 2½ annas per pound, whichever is higher 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or 2½ annas per pound, whichever is higher 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
157	Matches— (1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches. (2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches.	Rs. 1-8 per gross of boxes. Six annas for every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.
158	Unclipped spints such as are ordinarily used for match making.	Four annas and six pice per pound
159	Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Six annas per pound

EXPORT TARIFF

No	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty
	JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE*		Rs A
1	Raw jute—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions	Ditto	4 8
2	Jute manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine) *	Ton. of 2,240 lbs	20 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified †	Ditto	32 0
	HIDES AND SKINS		
3	Raw hides and skins‡	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent
	RICE		Rs A P
4	Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free	Indian maund of 82½ lbs avoirdupois weight	0 2 3

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 19, dated the 17th May 1930, bagging for raw cotton made from jute rove, weighing not less than 1½ lbs per square yard and having a total of not more than 250 warp and weft threads per square yard, is liable to duty at Rs 5-8-0 per ton.

† Under Government of India Notification No. 1428, dated the 17th November 1928, jute rags such as are used for paper making, are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is ordinarily put.

‡ Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 85, dated the 25th September, 1926, hide and skin cuttings and fleshings, such as are used for glue-making, are exempt from payment of export duty.

No 56—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA BORNK TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA—continued.

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1920-29		1930-31		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1930-31
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,300	4,422	2,286	663	225	0,533	1,006	5,081	64.3
British Indian	222	182	208	70	300	130	237	85	254	65	1.1
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	182	208	478	176	497	186	620	23*	7.2	8.6
Dutch	46	112	67	207	65	101	129	427	121	416	6.7
Norwegian	54	77	85	128	46	78	61	178	122	224	2.6
Italian	36	96	61	135	64	218	133	504	120	475	5.4
Chinese	—	—	26	27	8	17	1	4	2	3	1
Greek	8	15	24	49	14	48	3	8	3	10	1
Swedish	4	10	18	42	17	51	16	47	15	5*	6
French	28	87	14	36	14	20	20	180	22	142	1.6
Spanish	—	—	7	17	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	16	28	20	28	3	7	—	—	—	—	—
American	224	688	10	23	86	274	74	264	44	167	1.8
German	119	281	17	53	23	101	189	707	182	680	7.7
Asiatic-Burmese	8	16	9	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other nationalities	815	1,672	201	21	16	30	16	38	18	45	5
Total Foreign	863	63	1,728	1,277	639	1,603	612	2,037	689	2,079	22.9
Native Craft	4,251	8,100	4,929	248	263	69	607	61	725	63	7
GRAND TOTAL	5,647	16,316	9,509	11,074	7,951	18,247	8,001	19,364	7,467	17,790	100

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,182 cleared in the year 1912 13.

No. 57.--RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER

Registration Stations

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups
Group (a) comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Duzdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar This group will include trade with Persia and Western and Southern Afghanistan.

The following stations are included in it:—

1. Duzdap.	8 Nushki
2. Mirjawa.	9 Quetta
3. Nok-kundl.	10 Bostan.
4. Yakmach	11. Yaru.
5. Dalbandin	12. Gullistan.
6. Padag Road.	13 Killa Abdulla.
7. Ahmedwal	14. Chaman

Group (b) comprises the trade through the North West Frontier Province and the Punjab with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan The following stations are included in this group —

1 Ghazighat.	17 Takhtibhal.
2 Bhakkar	18 Durgal
3. Darya Khan	19 Havelan
4 Pezu	20 Rawalpindi
5. Tank.	21. Jammu (Tawi).
6 Manzal (formerly Gini Road)	22 Pathankote
7 Lakimmarwat	23. Hoshlarpur
8 Bannu	24 Haripur Hazara
9. Thal.	25. Damael
10 Kohat Cantonment	26 Sarna
11 Pabbi	27 Suchetgarh.
12 Peshawar Cantonment.	28 Ranbirsinghpura
13 Peshawar City.	29 Miran Sahib
14 Khairabad	30 Jammu Cantonment
15. Nowshera.	31 Parachinar
16. Mardan	

Group (c) comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan The following stations are included in this group —

1. Ramnagar.	12 Bhaptlahi
2. Haldwani	13 Nautanwa
3 Tanakpur.	14 Jogbani
4 Katarnian Ghat	15 Naksalbari
5 Naipalganj Road.	16 Galgalla
6 Uska Bazar	17. Ghum
7 Bridgmanganj.	18 Gelle Khola (formerly Kalimpong Road)
8 Raxaul	19 Nagrakata
9 Balragnia	20 Carron
10 Janakpur Road	21 Banarhat
11 Jaynagar	22 Saikhowaghat

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Grain and Pulse—				Grain and Pulse—			
Wheat—				contd			
Group (a)	6,353	9,612	6,077	Rice, husked—			
„ (b)	204,273	119,490	34,208	Group (a)	2,250	2,218	2,310
„ (c)	83,127	146,638	118,342	„ (b)	38,514	24,154	71,422
TOTAL	293,853	275,740	158,627	„ (c)	1,439,179	1,222,679	1,335,690
Gram and pulse—				TOTAL	1,479,043	1,249,046	1,459,428
Group (a)	4,888	2,158	4,202	Rice, unhusked—			
„ (b)	240,068	81,257	150,007	Group (a)	783	1,185	254
„ (c)	66,361	172,422	129,498	„ (b)	56,207	41,094	10,511
TOTAL	311,317	255,837	283,797	„ (c)	1,082,121	615,620	779,097
				TOTAL	1,099,111	657,899	789,862

No 57—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—*contd*

[All quantities in *maunds* except *treasure*]

IMPORTS—*contd.*

ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Grain and Pulse— <i>contd.</i>				Wool, raw—			
Oilseeds—				Group (a)	189,883	121,867	45,961
Group (a)	24,741	102,748	74,349	" (b)	88,313	88,018	24,407
" (b)	786,000	800,813	803,886	" (c)	63,500	54,169	21,978
" (c)	864,241	848,847	809,465	TOTAL	318,695	213,851	103,845
TOTAL	1,175,642	1,268,160	867,200	*Carpets and rugs—			
HIDES AND SKINS—				Group (a)	23,170	25,914	16,765
Hides of Cattle—				" (b)	4,887	8,811	8,842
Group (a)	2,980	3,073	1,850	TOTAL	28,057	34,725	25,607
" (b)	98,003	70,716	88,287	**Borax—			
" (c)	23,417	28,080	24,022	Group (b)	2,580		
TOTAL	124,400	101,869	84,215	" (c)	17,842	14,448	15,125
Skins of sheep and goats—				TOTAL	20,422	14,448	15,125
Group (a)	18,048	23,002	10,143	†Charas	1,018	2,249	2,863
" (b)	66,630	42,818	87,128	‡Gins, raw	212,678	203,323	287,821
" (c)	8,767	8,164	2,780	Oilseeds—			
TOTAL	74,425	68,774	30,221	‡ Linseed	296,832	332,851	490,086
Gum—				‡ Mustard and rape seed	224,287	222,083	240,761
Group (a)	6,172	6,000	5,496	Treasures—			
" (b)	28,724	10,800	8,102	Gold (in ounces)—			
" (c)	87,862	64,823	66,709	Group (a)		1	
TOTAL	92,658	78,918	70,296	" (b)			1,772
Tobacco—				" (c)			
Group (a)	8,772	8,190	7,411	TOTAL		1	1,772
" (b)	70,606	78,308	71,483	Silver (in grams)—			
" (c)	69,161	87,918	40,480	Group (a)	1,186,818	907,280	189,490
TOTAL	148,539	176,417	119,234	" (b)	4,561,403	3,947,484	2,768,929
				" (c)	173,290	80,320	217,000
				TOTAL	5,907,913	4,843,064	3,275,428

Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups () and (b) only and are not registered at other stations.

* Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (b) and (c).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkistan and is registered only at stations in group (b).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (a) and are registered only at those stations.

No. 57.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—*concl'd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Cotton—				Iron and Steel—			
Twist and yarn—				<i>cont'd</i>			
Group (a) .	10,350	18,675	11,794	Machinery and			
" (b) .	19,689	17,980	19,992	millwork—			
" (c) .	31,001	30,840	47,632	Group (a)	21,988	12,798	4,000
TOTAL .	61,040	70,445	79,418	" (b) .	32,736	16,870	26,038
Piecegoods, foreign—				" (c) .	10,040	10,278	13,260
Group (a)	134,310	54,500	48,717	TOTAL	64,759	39,941	48,298
" (b) .	130,299	128,197	84,513	Others, including			
" (c) .	85,323	75,260	48,201	hardware and			
TOTAL .	349,937	267,957	181,431	cutlery—			
Piecegoods, Indian—				Group (a)	6,233	5,987	9,801
Group (a)	50,748	42,519	31,051	" (b) .	27,292	8,295	37,470
" (b) .	150,480	123,098	137,484	" (c) .	20,121	16,189	6,870
" (c) .	70,535	80,189	88,760	TOTAL .	53,646	30,471	53,641
TOTAL .	286,760	245,756	257,275	Petroleum—			
Dyes and Dyeing materials—				Group (a)	53,296	55,041	69,356
Indigo (Natural)—				" (b) .	122,535	158,598	2,49,969
Group (a) .	519	554	167	" (c) .	155,031	166,518	75,747
" (b) .	295	285	367	TOTAL	330,862	376,052	370,072
" (c) .	83	81	121	Salt—			
TOTAL .	897	920	655	Group (a)	10,075	8,875	10,311
Others—				" (b) .	952,107	831,742	804,159
Group (a) .	3,182	280	1,829	" (c) .	881,637	865,812	784,038
" (b) .	3,605	2,845	3,106	TOTAL .	1,843,819	1,705,929	1,698,508
" (c) .	21,055	8,950	5,841	Sugar—			
TOTAL	27,832	12,081	10,776	Refined—			
Grain and pulse—				Group (a)	138,050	125,089	276,807
Wheat—				" (b) .	715,515	695,728	689,188
Group (a) .	266,915	371,574	148,469	" (c) .	140,687	118,668	109,287
" (b) .	709,058	1,082,372	1,188,706	TOTAL	989,252	939,483	1,075,207
" (c) .	154,282	109,838	79,488	Unrefined—			
TOTAL	1,130,835	1,543,784	1,416,613	Group (a)	47,599	32,709	23,295
Rice, husked—				" (b) .	24,682	19,204	55,473
Group (a) .	66,421	101,942	58,038	" (c) .	29,981	40,691	18,079
" (b) .	180,974	279,597	217,047	TOTAL .	102,262	92,604	96,847
" (c) .	282,406	319,603	373,862	Tea—			
TOTAL .	529,801	701,142	648,947	Black—			
Others—				Group (a)	38,624	16,998	2,968
Group (a)	241,319	271,158	162,894	" (b) .	23,015	27,539	25,602
" (b) .	872,177	781,679	683,943	" (c) .	628	358	245
" (c) .	360,482	300,372	316,859	TOTAL .	57,265	44,895	28,715
TOTAL .	1,473,958	1,353,209	1,163,696	Green—			
Iron and Steel—				Group (a)	8,185	23,387	35,608
Unwrought—				" (b) .	33,394	36,154	33,222
Group (a)	4,349	22,554	23,899	" (c) .	795	480	487
" (b) .	18,124	19,253	25,852	TOTAL	42,374	59,971	69,315
" (c) .	11,151	10,826	8,406	Tobacco—			
TOTAL .	38,624	52,633	57,657	Group (a)	5,831	5,053	5,271
Sections				" (b) .	73,239	54,306	63,284
Group (a)	49,802	21,339	25,094	" (c) .	62,362	72,018	57,002
" (b) .	200,669	151,519	251,944	TOTAL	141,432	131,377	125,587
" (c) .	102,746	114,691	60,008	* Brass and			
TOTAL	352,687	287,543	343,046	Copper	15,213	10,734	7,877
				* Betelnuts	38,790	36,923	30,347
				Treasure—			
				Gold (in			
				ounces)—			
				Group (a)		24	61
				" (b) .	1,632	1,794	24,820
				" (c) .	347	1,130	571
				TOTAL .	1,979	2,948	25,458
				Silver (in			
				ounces)—			
				Group (a)	1,355,922	1,408,890	5,218,398
				" (b) .	1,718,010	3,958,886	3,069,588
				" (c) .	303,742	817,406	8,287,986
				TOTAL	3,377,674	6,185,182	8,287,986

* These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal, and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (c)

No 58—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF BURMA

[All quantities in mawds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Cordage rope and twine (excluding rope) — (d) (s)	604	641	867	Unrefined (including) — (d) (s)	1,213	256	
TOTAL	604	641	867	TOTAL	1,213	256	
Cotton manufactured — Piecegoods — (d) (s)	184 143	347 1,051	353 423	Tea — Dry — (d) (s)	8,067 2,018	8,995 4,609	10,121 3,831
TOTAL	327	1,405	61	TOTAL	10,983	12,655	13,975
Othersorts including — (d) (s)	493	591	844	Wet — (d) (s)	73	148	189
TOTAL	493	591	561	TOTAL	278	143	189
Grain and pulse — Gram — (d) (s)	4,144 47,037 8,783	14,233 37,801 2,000	8,129 88,947 238	Tobacco — Cigarettes — (d) (s)		27	4 293
TOTAL	54,483	53,834	42,364	TOTAL		27	297
Rice husked — (d) (s)	22,446 20,069 20,786	69,028 1,116 29,248	81,013 4,819 41,260	Other — (d) (s)	2,241 187 548	4,347 486 2,146	2,107 319 2,836
TOTAL	85,230	90,390	123,812	TOTAL	2,933	6,929	5,601
Rice, unhusked (paddy) — (d) (s)	19,118 402 10,787	18,742 450 20,403	2,733 81 18,416	Opium — (d) (s)	12,965	8,368	8,601
TOTAL	80,346	45,631	21,210	TOTAL	12,965	8,508	8,601
Wool of Cashmere — (d) (s)	5,671 11,011	2,323 0,300	1,030 4,803	Silk — Raw — (d) (s)	2,034 276	2,500 783	2,891 874
TOTAL	16,442	8,752	6,433	TOTAL	2,310	4,798	4,265
Lao — (d) (s)	2,718 192,038	2,334 127,248	1,322 29,216	Manufactured — (d) (s)	44	14	0
TOTAL	187,341	124,782	80,547	TOTAL	44	14	0
Sugar — Refined — (d) (s)			1,063	Timber — Teak — Other kinds — (d) (s)	81 8,709	41 1,234	14 83
TOTAL			1,063	TOTAL	8,790	1,275	98
				Matches — Treasure — Gold (in ounces) Silver (in ounces) (d) (s)	81,541 114,227 18,900	7,892 286,845 800	20,870 323,464 818
				TOTAL	187,233	295,040	354,646

NOTE. — (d) means trade at Khambo, downward traffic on the river.
 (s) means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shweyang, outward traffic.
 (s) means trade at Thungayhaung (formerly at Kawikarak), importations into Burma.
 † Represents Government specie booked from Lashio Treasury to Mandalay.
 ‡ Includes Government treasure sent to the Rangoon Currency Office and the Mandalay Treasury.
 Of this total 17,816 ounces represent Government treasure transferred to Mandalay Treasury and 318,643 ounces Government treasure to Rangoon Currency Office.

No. 58.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF BURMA—*contd*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Cotton—				Iron and Steel—			
Raw cotton—				<i>contd</i>			
(d)	9,688	14,553	15,225	Others, includ-			
(e)	985	122	2,729	ing bars,			
(f)				angles, beams			
TOTAL	10,653	14,675	17,954	and other sec-			
Cotton twist and				tions—			
Yarn—				(d)	6,545	7,253	7,535
(d)	50,726	55,700	47,850	(e)	18,588	14,047	20,862
(e)	31,161	22,049	16,270	(f)			
(f)	65	17		TOTAL	25,133	21,300	27,897
TOTAL	81,952	78,432	64,120	Petroleum—			
Cotton piece-				Kerosene oil—			
goods—				(d)	21,237	20,342	19,143
(d)	20,134	18,056	13,001	(e)	64,829	68,479	57,385
(e)	20,256	22,438	15,672	(f)	1,831	2,097	1,560
(f)	594	123		TOTAL	87,397	90,918	78,088
TOTAL	49,984	40,622	28,763	Petrol—			
Rice, husked—				(d)	2,971	2,396	3,931
(d)	2,058	1,042	109	(e)	35,241	50,922	57,861
(e)	28,232	2,524	258	(f)	262		
(f)				TOTAL	38,464	54,312	61,292
TOTAL	30,290	3,566	367	Provisions and Oil			
Dyes and dyeing				man's Stores—			
materials—				Condensed			
(d)	81	340	155	milk—			
(e)	41	48	21	(d)	3,846	3,146	2,754
(f)				(e)	3,294	5,348	3,338
TOTAL	122	388	176	(f)	589	487	134
Iron and Steel—				TOTAL	7,679	8,981	6,221
Unwrought (ore,				Fish, dry and fish,			
pig iron,				wet (ngapi)—			
etc.)—				(d)	14,512	15,675	14,020
(d)	3,153	547	90	(e)	12,861	14,206	12,706
(e)		14	932	(f)	934	733	1,001
(f)	423	56	36	TOTAL	28,307	30,614	27,727
TOTAL	3,581	617	1,058	Other provisions			
Machinery and				and Oilman's			
Millwork—				Stores—			
(d)	422	191	142	(d)	2,931	2,448	2,118
(e)	5,684	4,784	6,051	(e)	17,821	26,485	10,881
(f)	9			(f)	402	883	458
TOTAL	6,115	4,975	6,193	TOTAL	20,654	29,816	12,957
Hardware and				Salt—			
cutlery—				(d)	73,503	79,069	67,460
(d)	3,072	1,416	1,733	(e)	167,300	132,261	135,236
(e)	2,340	5,308	9,185	(f)	1,614	2,044	1,306
(f)	809	292	165	TOTAL	232,317	213,374	204,001
TOTAL	6,221	7,014	11,038	Silk—			
				Raw—			
				(d)			
				(e)			
				(f)	18		
				TOTAL	18		

NOTE.—“(d)” means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river
“(e)” means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung, inward traffic
“(f)” means trade at Thingannynauang (formerly at Kawlaireik), exportations from Burma

No 58—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF BURMA—*concl'd*

(All quantities in thousands except treasure)

EXPORTS—*concl'd*

ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Silk— <i>raw</i> —				Candles—			
Wadded—				(d)	1,577	1,297	1,101
(d)	27	20	48	(e)	7,833	8,208	4,183
(f)				(f)	178	804	189
TOTAL	27	20	48	TOTAL	9,188	7,860	5,491
Sisal—				Matches—			
(d)	175	121	132	(d)	2,354	2,125	2,454
(e)				(e)	2,186	6,144	2,183
(f)				(f)	871	323	242
TOTAL	175	121	132	TOTAL	5,411	8,657	5,004
Sisal— <i>refined</i> —				Woolen goods			
(d)	8,053	6,117	5,794	(pickegoods,			
(e)	10,804	12,808	10,218	run, blankets			
(f)	8-8	1,372	904	woolen twist			
TOTAL	17,045	21,222	17,036	and yarn, etc.)—			
Unrefined includ-				(d)	123	63	80
ing—				(e)	191	103	143
(d)	2,888	2,711	2,859	(f)			
(e)	2,459	2,470	1,944	TOTAL	314	166	223
(f)		87	8				
TOTAL	7,433	6,296	5,871				
Tea, dry—				Treasure—			
(d)	850	742	1,071	Gold (in ounces)	—		
(e)	1,856	1,000	1,001				
(f)	21	24	10				
TOTAL	2,727	2,746	2,082	Silver (in ounces)			
Tobacco—				(d)			
(d)	878	434	496	(e)			
(e)	2,448	2,701	2,100	(f)			
(f)	761	628	438	TOTAL	2,748	324	—
TOTAL	3,785	3,803	3,184				

No. 59.—CHIEF IMPORTS INTO BURMA FROM INDIA.

ARTICLES	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Cord . . . tons	413	312	370	615	703	664	51	65	1,00	1,00	1,08	90
Cotton—Twist and yarn lbs	10,305	12,636	18,914	10,231	13,498	12,430	56	97	2,35	70	1,01	70
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—												
Indian yds	7,850	8,670	8,049	7,287	7,905	6,797	14	22	37	19	20	17
Foreign . . . "	3,009	3,110	5,100	4,541	2,350	1,811	5	9	24	12	6	4
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—												
Indian yds	3,707	5,895	4,185	3,024	3,625	4,084	8	18	25	11	12	15
Foreign . . . "	2,580	3,711	2,003	527	310	524	5	13	11	2	1	1
Cotton Piecegoods—												
Coloured, printed or dyed—												
Indian . . . "	12,190	21,312	18,122	15,895	13,591	11,249	27	60	95	58	53	43
Foreign . . . "	2,337	4,431	3,842	1,091	756	1,357	0	20	25	5	8	4
Japanese . . . no	98,018	30,822	40,123	51,962	48,856	40,030	1,19	1,00	1,88	2,57	2,40	1,87
British . . . cwts	311	279	204	251	216	272	60	56	64	60	59	48
Telugoo—1 manufactured lbs	21,160	16,432	10,087	11,177	12,614	10,225	58	43	51	44	45	33
1 lb	11	12	15	12	12	18	20	20	30	28	26	30
Woolen—1 lb	11	12	18	28	24	23	20	27	52	60	61	11

No 60—CUMULATIVE EXPORTS FROM BURMA TO INDIA

ARTICLES	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RS/100)				
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1923-29	1930-39	1940-49	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1923-29	1930-39
Raw silk in the hand	214	163	83	133	172	175	1,534	1,12	86	1,62	1,17
Raw silk in the hand	333	806	700	1,060	902	811	4,18	7,94	10,73	14, 5	8,23
Pease	10	10	46	22	35	23	17	19	64	43	7
Oil, mineral—											
Kerosene	97,370	110,831	119,290	110,761	120,371	113,728	3,32	3,72	4,10	4,10	4,29
Lubricating		2,877	2,100	2,323	2,693	2,315		211	—	34	46
Benjamin and Petrol		4,218 (6)	14,371	42,061	62,108	51,101		46 ()	2,01	4,70	3,21
Candle	4,109	5,115	6,227	3,746	2,150	—,371	12	16	18	11	8
Iron	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	43	23	4
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	138	110	186	180	169	153	1,17	1,22	2,30	2,63	1,00
Other timber	28	20	29	21	26	1	18	14	25	41	21

Included with "Oil"—Mineral—Other kinds "prior to April 1915."
 } Average of four years.
 (a) Average of four years representing "Pease" only

NC 61.—TABLES ILLUSTRATING COMPETITION EXPERIENCED BY INDIAN PRODUCTS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.
(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1927	1928	1929	1930
UNITED KINGDOM						
Total	6,550	4,950	3,529	3,484	2,844	2,246
Argentine	2,250	2,090	2,784	2,992	1,979	1,414
India	1,300	2,380	564	336	762	712
India's percentage	21%	48%	16%	10%	27%	32%
FRANCE						
Total	2,514	1,337	1,802	2,114	2,154	1,945
Argentine	1,143	546	1,039	1,394	1,344	974
India	1,026	617	610	560	636	868
India's percentage	41%	46%	33%	26%	30%	45%
ITALY						
Total	454	334	731	657	590	533
Argentine	133	11	193	188	285	113
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	466	421	267	373
India's percentage (including Ceylon)	57%	87%	64%	64%	45%	70%
	1913	1914-15	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
AUSTRALIA						
Total	35	46	194	247	222	159
Argentine				31		55
India	27	38	192	213	217	85
India's percentage	77%	82%	99%	86%	98%	53%

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France.
(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1927	1928	1929	1930
UNITED KINGDOM						
Total	530	620	84	369	314	99
India	190	210	56	266	178	46
India's percentage	36%	34%	67%	72%	57%	46%
BELGIUM						
Total	94		23	25	39	38
Roumania	14		6	7	3	11
Argentine	3				7	
India	67		5	5	16	21
India's percentage	72%		22%	20%	41%	55%
ITALY						
Total	102	220	686	204	36	31
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	679	190	14	19
India's percentage	93%	83%	99%	94%	41%	61%
FRANCE						
Total	538	404	138	143	133	129
India	482	303	111	108	102	84
India's percentage	90%	75%	80%	76%	74%	65%

NOTE.—One quintal=220 46 lbs.

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1927	1928	1929	1930
FRANCE.						
Total import	278	281	54	78	52	33
India	223	251		42	14	
India's percentage	82%	90%		54%	27%	
China	10	2	11	17	13	23
China's percentage	4%	7%	21%	22%	25%	70%
ITALY						
Total import	Not available	Not available	31	123	158	258
India's share (including Ceylon)			20	60	38	34
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon)			65%	69%	24%	13%
China			8	27	114	217
Percentage of China's share			25%	22%	73%	86%

Imports of Groundnut into France

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1927	1928	1929	1930
UNSHELLED.						
Senegal	1,738	1,734	2,654	2,583	2,857	2,435
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	232	218	168	235
India	325	265	72	33	22	45
Total	2,529	2,658	2,958	2,834	3,118	2,715
Corresponding total (shelled)	1,976	2,097	2,530	2,502	2,238	2,814
SHELLED.						
India	2,442	2,700	1,602	2,681	2,919	2,548
Senegal		20	1		35	65
Other countries	245	262	545	650	606	812
Total	2,687	2,982	2,148	2,331	2,554	2,425
Percentage of total supplied by India.	85%	85%	75%	69%	69%	67%

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled = 75 tons shelled.
 NOTE.—One quintal = 220.46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1927	1928	1929	1930
UNITED KINGDOM—						
India	189,093	273,423	303,546	288,820	300,735	289,007
Ceylon	111,796	100,563	142,513	130,281	153,085	152,008
China	10,042	17,082	12,501	6,560	9,195	8,738
Java	17,009	18,504	74,702	71,222	85,404	84,013
TOTAL	327,940	409,572	531,262	506,887	548,419	534,766
Percentage of India's share of total	58.0	67.0	57.1	56.8	54.9	53.6
FRANCE—						
India	1,515	2,057	704	1,380	1,125	914
China	7,359	5,765	3,301	2,476	2,720	1,429
TOTAL	8,874	7,822	4,005	3,856	3,845	2,343
Percentage of India's share of total	17.0	26.3	17.6	17.8	17.8	17.4
CANADA—						
India	17,840	13,010	22,523	22,700	23,760	33,880
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	10,485	11,754	10,513	13,214
China	2,772	1,769	929	687	594	302
Japan	4,128	5,556	3,201	3,122	3,028	2,038
Java		4,444				
TOTAL	39,221	34,916	37,138	38,267	38,895	50,434
Percentage of India's share of total	45.5	37.3	60.5	59.3	61.4	67.2
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (a)—						
India	6,040	10,722	13,481	15,541	14,733	16,564
Ceylon	18,803	19,247	24,685	28,510	27,706	28,091
China	22,130	18,002	10,212	9,307	9,488	8,513
Japan	46,245	10,339	26,409	23,422	24,530	20,948
Java	168	8,056	6,080	6,180	6,058	5,409
TOTAL	93,386	66,366	79,867	82,960	82,465	79,525
Percentage of India's share of total	6.5	16.2	16.9	18.8	17.9	20.8
AUSTRALIA—						
India	8,714	8,430	2,627	5,820	5,350	4,435
Ceylon	10,973	23,400	10,831	10,538	25,170	16,213
China	2,897	1,082	907	887	950	1,004
Java	3,750	7,740	21,840	23,719	19,254	23,615
TOTAL	26,334	40,652	36,205	40,955	50,724	45,267
Percentage of India's share of total	33.1	20.7	7.3	14.2	10.5	9.8
NEW ZEALAND—						
India	651	857	776	404	365	398
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	9,758	10,555	11,492	9,648
China	39	58	81	87	181	92
Java		342	206	101	72	44
TOTAL	6,837	8,717	10,721	11,147	12,010	10,182
Percentage of India's share of total	9.5	9.7	7.2	3.6	3.0	3.9

NOTE.—Figures for Australia represent those for the official years 1926-27 to 1929-30

(a) The exports of foreign tea from the United Kingdom to the United States are included in the corresponding figures of India, Ceylon, China and Java tea imported into the United States

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